Baedeker's
SWITZERLAND.

BÆDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

GREAT BRITAIN, with 16 Maps, 30 Plans, and a Panorama. Fourth Edition. 1897. 10 marks.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS, with 3 Maps and 20 Plans. Eleventh Edition. 1898. 6 marks.

THE UNITED STATES, WITH AN EXCURSION INTO MEXICO. With 17 Maps and 22 Plans. 1893. 12 marks.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, WITH NEWFOUNDLAND AND ALASKA. With 10 Maps and 7 Plans. 1894. 5 marks.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, with 14 Maps and 22 Plans. Twelfth Edition. 1897. 6 marks.

THE RHINE FROM ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE, with 44 Maps and 23 Plans. Thirteenth Edition. 1896. 7 marks.

NORTHERN GERMANY, with 35 Maps and 56 Plans. Twelfth Edition. 1897. 8 marks.

SOUTHERN GERMANY, with 16 Maps and 15 Plans. Eighth Edition. 1895. 5 marks.

AUSTRIA, with 28 Maps and 25 Plans. Eighth Edition. 1896. 7 marks.

THE EASTERN ALPS, with 41 Maps, 12 Plans, and 7 Panoramas. Eighth Edition. 1895. 10 marks.

NORTHERN FRANCE, with 9 Maps and 27 Plans. Second Edition. 1894. 7 marks.

SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE, with 15 Maps, 14 Plans and a Panorama. Third Edition. 1898. 5 marks.

SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE, with 10 Maps and 13 Plans. Second Edition. 1895. 5 marks.

GREECE, with 8 Maps and 15 Plans. Second Edition. 1894. 8 marks.

NORTHERN ITALY, INCLUDING LEGHORN, FLORENCE, RAVENNA, with 26 Maps and 29 Plans. Tenth Edition. 1895. 8 marks.

CENTRAL ITALY AND ROME, with 11 Maps, 41 Plans, and a Panorama of Rome. Twelfth Edition. 1897. 7 marks 50 pf.

SOUTHERN ITALY, SICILY, etc., with 25 Maps and 16 Plans. Twelfth Edition. 1896. 6 marks.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK, with 27 Maps, 15 Plans, and 2 Panoramas. Sixth Edition. 1895. 10 marks.

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS, WITH ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PARIS. With 12 Maps and 33 Plans. Twelfth Edition. 1896. 6 marks.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, with 6 Maps and 46 Plans. 1898. 16 marks.

SWITZERLAND, with 49 Maps, 12 Plans, and 12 Panoramas. Seventeenth Edition. 1897. 8 marks.

EGYPT, AND NUBIA AS FAR AS THE SECOND CATARACT. With 22 Maps, 55 Plans, and 66 Views and Vignettes. Fourth Edition. 1898. 15 marks.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA, with 17 Maps, 44 Plans, and a Panorama of Jerusalem. Second Edition. 1894. 12 marks.

CONVERSATION DICTIONARY, in four languages. 3 marks.

MANUAL OF CONVERSATION, in four languages. 3 marks.

4000

SWITZERLAND

MONEY TABLE

(Comp. p. xvii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			Swiss Money		German Money	
Doll.	*Cts.*	*L.*	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cent.*	*M.*	*Pf.*
—	1	—	—	1/2	—	5	—	4
—	2 1/2	—	—	1 1/4	—	12 1/2	—	10
—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	25	—	20
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40
—	12 1/2	—	—	6 1/4	—	62 1/2	—	50
—	20	—	—	9 3/4	1	—	—	80
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—
—	45	—	1	8 1/2	2	15	1	75
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—

SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

ITALY, SAVOY, AND TYROL

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 49 Maps, 12 Plans, and 12 Panoramas

SEVENTEENTH EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER.

1897

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to supply the traveller with all needful information, to point out the most interesting places and the best way of reaching them, to render him comparatively independent of the services of guides and others, and thus to enable him thoroughly to enjoy his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of visitors to Switzerland has greatly increased of late years, and mountaineering ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed well-nigh inaccessible are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. This edition, which corresponds with the twenty-sixth German edition, has been thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. Its contents are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. North Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. South-Western Switzerland, Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley; V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps; VI. South-Eastern Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of North Italy), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimize the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, are based on the *Topographical Atlas of Switzer-*

land and on *Dufour's Map* (pp. xxii, xxiii), and revised with the aid of other recent authorities and from the Editor's own experiences.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Bürkli* of Zürich (60 c.) and *Krüsi* of Bâle (50 c.), sold at most of the railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). Comp. p. xxx. — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain-routes are expressed by the time which they usually take. The number of miles at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point, while the distances from place to place are generally stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns also. The usual charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement of these items will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only, signifying that the houses are good of their class. The Editor has distributed these asterisks as fully and impartially as his knowledge warrants, but there are doubtless many equally deserving houses among those not starred or even mentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Plan of Tour, etc.	xii
II.	Travelling Expenses. Money	xvii
III.	Hotels and Pensions	xvii
IV.	Passports. Custom House	xix
V.	Walking Tours	xix
VI.	Maps	xxi
VII.	Guides	xxii
VIII.	Carriages and Horses	xxiii
IX.	Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph	xxiii
X.	Railways	xxv
XI.	History. Statistics	xxvi
XII.	Metrical Measures. Thermometer	xxx

I. Northern Switzerland.

Route		
1.	Bâle	2
2.	From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Münster-Thal	9
3.	From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure	12
4.	From Bâle to Bern viâ Herzogenbuchsee	17
5.	From Bâle to Lucerne	18
6.	From Bâle to Zürich	19
7.	From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg	21
8.	From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance	22
9.	The Falls of the Rhine	26
10.	From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance	27
11.	From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich)	30
12.	From Schaffhausen to Zürich	31
13.	Zürich and the Uetliberg	32
14.	From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt	39
15.	From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen	46
16.	From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau	48
17.	The Canton of Appenzell	52
18.	From Rorschach to Coire	58
19.	From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs on the Rhine	60
20.	Ragatz and Pfäfers	62
21.	From Zürich to Glarus and Lintthal	65
22.	From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen	69
23.	From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel	70
24.	From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal	73

II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs. The St. Gotthard.

25.	From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne	76
26.	Lucerne	79
27.	Lake of Lucerne	84

Route		Page
28.	The Rigi	91
29.	From Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus	97
30.	From Zug and Lucerne to Arth	100
31.	From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Arth-Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln	102
32.	From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway	105
33.	From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard	114
34.	The Maderaner-Thal	119
35.	From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka	121
36.	From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surenen Pass	123
37.	From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken)	128
38.	From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass	131
39.	From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass	133
40.	From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Thal	135
41.	From Lucerne to Lenzburg (Aarau). The Seethal Railway	138

III. The Bernese Oberland.

42.	Bern	142
43.	From Bern to Thun	149
44.	The Niesen	151
45.	From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun	152
46.	Interlaken and Environs	156
47.	The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren	162
48.	From Interlaken to Grindelwald	169
49.	The Faulhorn	176
50.	From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz	178
51.	From Meiringen to Grindelwald	182
52.	From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel	184
53.	From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi	188
54.	The Adelboden Valley	193
55.	From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass	194
56.	From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl	196
57.	From Thun to Saanen through the Simmen-Thal	198

IV. Western Switzerland. Lake of Geneva. Lower Valley of the Rhone.

58.	From Bern to Neuchâtel	202
59.	From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle	205
60.	From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers	207
61.	From Neuchâtel to Lausanne	209
62.	From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey)	211
63.	From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss	214
64.	From Lausanne to Vallorbes and Pontarlier	216
65.	Geneva and its Environs	217

Route Page
66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)* 228
67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon 246
68. From Bulle to Château-d'Oex and Aigle 248
69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville 251
70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez 252

V. Chamonix, the Valais, and the adjacent Italian Alps.

71. From Geneva to Chamonix 262
72. Chamonix and Environs 264
73. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan 271
74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme 275
75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc 277
76. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea 282
77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard 287
78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes 292
79. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon . . . 295
80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn 303
81. From Ulrichen to Domodossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza 307
82. The S. Valleys of the Valais, between Sion and Turtmann (Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley) . . . 310
83. From Visp to Zermatt 320
84. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark 329
85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark 332
86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa 334
87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt 337

VI. South-Eastern Switzerland. The Grisons.

88. Coire 342
89. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Thal. . . . 344
90. From Landquart to Davos through the Prätigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass 346
91. From Davos to Tiefenkastell (Landwasser Route). . . . 350
92. From Coire to Tiefenkastell viâ Churwalden 254
93. From Coire to Thusis 356
94. From Reichenau to Göschenen. Oberalp 358
95. From Disentis to Biasca. The Lukmanier 366
96. From Thusis to Colico over the Splügen. Via Mala . 368

Route		Page
97.	From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino	373
98.	From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Julier.	376
99.	From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Albula Pass	379
100.	The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden	382
101.	Pontresina and Environs	390
102.	From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine	400
103.	From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico	407
104.	From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia	409
105.	From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio	411
106.	From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg	415

VII. The Italian Lakes.

107.	From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan)	419
108.	From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia	426
109.	Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands	429
110.	From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta	436
111.	From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano	439
112.	The Lake of Como	441
113.	From Como to Milan	449
	Index	453

List of Maps.

(Comp. Key Map after the General Index.)

1. Map of Switzerland (1 : 1,000,000), before the title-page.
2. The North-Eastern Jura (1 : 150,000), between pp. 10, 11.
3. District between Schaffhausen and Constance (1 : 250,000); between pp. 26, 27.
4. Environs of Schaffhausen (1 : 33,000); p. 26.
5. Lake of Constance (1 : 250,000); between pp. 28, 29.
6. Lakes of Zürich and Zug (1 : 250,000); between pp. 38, 39.
7. Canton of Appenzell (1 : 250,000); between pp. 52, 53.
8. Canton of Glarus (1 : 250,000); between pp. 64, 65.
9. Tödi District (1 : 150,000); between pp. 68, 69.
10. Lake of Lucerne (1 : 250,000); between pp. 84, 85.
11. Pilatus (1 : 100,000); p. 85.
12. Rigi (1 : 100,000); between pp. 92, 93.
13. Environs of the St. Gotthard (1 : 250,000); between pp. 108, 109.
14. Loop-Tunnels of the St. Gotthard Railway (1 : 25,000); p. 109.
15. Trift District (1 : 150,000); between pp. 114, 115.
16. Environs of Engelberg (1 : 150,000); between pp. 124, 125.
17. Environs of Thun (1 : 26,000); p. 150.
18. Bernese Oberland (1 : 250,000); between pp. 150, 151.
19. Environs of Interlaken (1 : 26,000); p. 160.
20. Environs of Grindelwald (1 : 150,000); between pp. 160, 161.
21. Upper Lauterbrunnen Valley (1 : 150,000); p. 161.
22. Environs of Kandersteg (1 : 150,000); between pp. 188, 189.
23. Environs of Geneva (1 : 150,000); p. 226.
24. Lake of Geneva (1 : 250,000); between pp. 228, 229.
25. Environs of Montreux (1 : 50,000); p. 238.
26. Ormont Valleys (1 : 150,000); between pp. 246, 247.

27. Environs of Chamonix. Sixt, and Courmayeur (1 : 250,000); between pp. 260, 261.
28. Mont Blanc District (1 : 150,000); between pp. 264, 265.
29. Environs of the Great St. Bernard, from Martigny to Aosta (1 : 250,000); between pp. 286, 287.
30. Lower Valley of the Rhone, from the Lake of Geneva to the Lötschen-Thal (1 : 250,000); between pp. 294, 295.
31. The Upper Valais (1 : 250,000; between pp. 298, 299.
32. Aletsch District (1 : 150,000); between pp. 304, 305.
33. The Southern Environs of Sion (1 : 150,000), between pp. 310, 311.
34. Valaisian Alps (1 : 250,000); between pp. 314, 315.
35. Environs of Zermatt (1 : 150,000); between pp. 320, 321.
36. Environs of Ragatz, the Prätigau and Montafon (1 : 250,000); between pp. 346, 347.
37. Central Grisons Alps, from Coire and Davos to Samaden (1 : 250,000); between pp. 350, 351.
38. Vorder-Rheinthal (1 : 250,000); between pp. 358, 359.
39. District from the Lukmanier to the Maloja (1 : 250,000); between pp. 372, 373.
40. The Engadine and Valtellina (1 : 500,000); between pp. 380, 381.
41. Environs of Pontresina (1 : 150,000); between pp. 390, 391.
42. The Lower Engadine (1 : 250,000); between pp. 400, 401.
43. Environs of Lugano (1 : 150,000); p. 420.
44. Environs of Como (1 : 28,000); p. 421.
45. Lago Maggiore (1 : 250,000); between pp. 432, 433.
46. Environs of Pallanza (1 : 65,000); p. 432.
47. Environs of Stresa (1 : 65,000); p. 433.
48. Lakes of Como and Lugano (1 : 250,000); between pp. 440, 441.
49. Key Map of Switzerland (1 : 1,900,000), after the Index

Panoramas and Views.

1. From the Rigi-Kulm, between pp. 94, 95.
2. From the Pilatus, between pp. 98, 99.
3. From Bern, p. 143.
4. From the Niesen, p. 151.
5. From the Heimwehfluh, p. 159.
6. From Mürren, p. 167.
7. From the Faulhorn, between pp. 176, 177.
8. From the Flégère, between pp. 268, 269.
9. From the Eggishorn, between pp. 306, 307.
10. From the Gorner Grat, between pp. 322, 323.
11. From the Piz Languard, between pp. 394, 395.
12. From the Monte Generoso, between pp. 424, 425.

Plans of Towns.

Bâle, p. 2; Constance, p. 27; Zürich, p. 32; Ragatz, p. 63; Lucerne, p. 80, Bern, p. 142; Neuchâtel, p. 203; Geneva, p. 216; Lausanne, p. 232; Coire, p. 342; Lugano, p. 420; Milan, p. 448.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
L. = Light.
A. = Attendance.
M. = English mile.
ft. (′) = Engl. foot.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.
E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.
r. = Right.
l. = Left.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
carr. = Carriage.
S.A.C. = Swiss Alpine Club.
C.A.I. = Italian Alpine Club
S.B.G.H. = Société des Bibliothèques des Grands Hôtels (see p. xviii).

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.
With regard to distances, see Preface.

I. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will save both time and money by planning his tour carefully before leaving home. The Handbook will help him to select the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided the weather be favourable.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best season; but above a height of 6500 ft. snow-storms may occur at any time except in thoroughly settled weather. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the more frequented routes through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June. On the other hand snow sometimes lies throughout the whole season on the Furka, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, etc. The most loftily situated hotels are generally closed till the end of June.

Distribution of Time. One Month, as the annexed plan shows, suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is a good starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from *Bâle* to *Neuhausen;* visit the *Falls of the Rhine;* by railway from *Dachsen* to *Zürich* (RR. 1, 8, 9, 12)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13)	1
From Zürich by railway to *Zug;* by steamboat to *Arth;* by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm* (RR. 25, 30, 28)	1
From the Rigi by railway to *Vitznau* (or on foot to *Wäggis);* by steamboat to *Lucerne,* and one day at Lucerne (RR. 28, 27, 26)	1
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* to *Brunnen;* visit the *Rütli, Axenstein,* etc. (R. 27)	1
By steamer from Brunnen to *Flüelen* (or by steamer to the *Tells-Platte* and thence on foot by the Axen-Strasse to Flüelen); by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Göschenen;* by omnibus or on foot to *Andermatt* (RR. 27, 32, 33)	1
By carriage or on foot over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* (R. 35); walk over the *Grimsel* to the *Grimsel Hospice* (R. 52)	
Drive or walk down the *Hasli-Thal* (Handegg Fall) to *Meiringen* (RR. 52, 50)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the *Bernese Oberland,* by the *Scheidegg,* to *Grindelwald,* with ascent of the *Faulhorn* (RR. 51, 49)	1-2
By railway from Grindelwald over the *Kleine Scheidegg* (on foot to the *Wengern-Alp*) to *Lauterbrunnen* (Staubbach; R. 49) and *Mürren* (R. 47)	1
Walk viâ the *Obere Steinberg* to *Trachsellauenen* and back to Lauterbrunnen; by railway to *Interlaken* (R. 47)	1

	Days
Excursions from *Interlaken* (*St. Beatenberg*, *Schynige Platte*, *Brienzer Rothhorn*, etc.; RR. 46, 45, 50)	2
By railway or steamer to *Spiez*; drive or walk to *Kandersteg* (R. 53)	1
(Excursions from Kandersteg to the *Oeschinensee*, *Gastern Thal*, etc.)	(1)
Walk from Kandersteg over the *Gemmi* to *Bad Leuk* (R. 53)	1
Drive to *Leuk* station (R. 53); by railway to *Visp* (R. 79) and *Zermatt* (R. 83)	1
Excursions from Zermatt (*Riffelhaus*, *Gorner Grat*, *Schwarzsee*, etc.; R. 83)	2
Railway to *Visp* (R. 83) and *Martigny* (R. 79)	1
To *Chamonix* by the *Col de Balme*, the *Tête-Noire*, or *Salvan* (RR. 73, 74)	1
Chamonix (R. 72)	1-2
By omnibus to *Geneva* (R. 71)	1
Geneva and Environs (R. 65)	1
By steamboat on the *Lake of Geneva* (R. 66) to *Montreux* (*Chillon*, *Glion*, etc.)	1-2
By railway to *Lausanne*; several hours at Lausanne; by railway in the afternoon to *Freiburg* (RR. 66, 62)	1
By railway to *Bern* (R. 62); at Bern (R. 42)	1
By railway to *Bâle* (R. 4); at Bâle (R. 1)	1

A fortnight additional may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are easily visited.

	Days
From Rorschach or Zürich to *Pfafers* and *Coire* (RR. 14, 18, 20, 88)	1
Rail to *Thusis* (R. 93); visit the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge, and return to Thusis (R. 96); walk or drive by the *Schyn Road* to *Tiefenkastell* (R. 99)	1
Diligence over the *Julier* to *Silvaplana* (R. 98) and *St. Moritz* (R. 100)	1
Drive to the *Maloja* and back (R. 100); in the afternoon to *Pontresina* (R. 101)	1
Pontresina (*Morteratsch* and *Roseg Glaciers*; ascent of the *Piz Languard*, etc.; R. 101)	2-3
Diligence over the *Bernina* to *Tirano* and *Sondrio* (R. 103); railway to *Colico* (R. 103); steamer to *Bellagio* (R. 112)	1½
Bellagio (*Villa Serbelloni*, *Villa Carlotta*, etc.); then viâ *Menaggio* and *Porlezza* to *Lugano* (RR. 112, 111)	1
Environs of Lugano (*Mte. S. Salvatore* or *Mte. Generoso*; R. 107)	1 ½
Steamboat to *Ponte Tresa*, railway to *Luino* (R. 111); steamer to the *Borromean Islands* and to *Pallanza* or *Stresa* (R. 109)	1
Steamboat to *Laveno*, and back by the St. Gotthard Railway to *Lucerne*	1
Or by railway and diligence over the *Simplon* to *Brieg* (R. 79)	

So comprehensive a tour as the above is of course rarely undertaken; but it will enable the traveller to plan an excursion of suitable length, such as one of the following: —

I. Eight Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.)

1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich*. *Uetliberg*.

2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne*.

3rd. By the *Brünig Railway* to *Meiringen* (*Gorge of the Aare*; *Pilatus* or *Brienzer Rothhorn* ½-1 day extra) and *Brienz*; by steamboat to the *Giessbach* and *Interlaken*.

4th. Railway to *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern-Alp* to *Grindelwald* (better partly on foot, taking another day).
5th. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Im Hof*.
6th. Through the *Hasli-Thal (Handegg Fall)* to the *Grimsel Hospice*.
7th. By the *Grimsel*, the *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Furka* to *Andermatt* or *Göschenen*.
8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

II. Twelve or Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.)

1st-6th. As in Tour I.
7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*. Drive to *Fiesch;* walk or ride to the *Hôtel Jungfrau*.
8th. Ascend the *Eggishorn;* walk viâ the *Riederalp* to *Mörel*, drive to *Brig*. [Additional day: walk from the Riederalp to the *Belalp;* ascend the *Sparrenhorn*.]
9th. By railway to *Visp* and *Zermatt*.
10th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gorner Grat*, etc.
11th. Railway to *Visp* and *Loueche;* walk or drive to *Bad Leuk*.
12th. Over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg;* drive to *Spiez;* train to *Bern*.

III. Sixteen Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix, Lake of Geneva.)

1st-9th. As in Tour II.
10th. By train to *Visp* and *Martigny*.
11th. Over the *Tête-Noire* or the *Col de Balme* to *Chamonix*.
12th. Excursions from *Chamonix*.
13th. By *Salvan* to *Vernayaz;* by train to *Montreux*.
14th, 15th. To *Glion (Naye)*, *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*.
16th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from Bern to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. Seventeen to Twenty Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Southern Valais, Chamonix.)

1st-8th. As in Tour II.
9th. Ascend the *Gorner Grat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.
10th. Cross the *Augstbord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Gruben*.
11th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Vissoye*, or *Zinal*.
12th. At *Zinal* (visit the *Alp Arpitetta*, etc.).
13th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.
14th, 15th. At *Evolena (Arolla* and *Ferpècle)*, and return to *Sion*.
16th, 17th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or by railway to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*).
(Or: 15th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 16th-20th. To *Chamonix*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. Seven Days from Bâle.

(Bernese Oberland, Rigi, St. Gotthard Railway, Italian Lakes.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Bern* and *Interlaken*.
2nd. To *Lauterbrunnen*, *Mürren*, and over the *Wengern-Alp* to *Grindelwald*.
3rd. Over the *Great Scheidegg* to *Meiringen*.
4th. Over the *Brünig* to *Alpnach-Stad* (ascent of *Pilatus*) and *Lucerne*.
5th. By the *St. Gotthard Railway* to *Laveno;* steamboat to *Stresa (Borromean Islands)*
6th. By *Luino* and *Lugano* to *Bellagio*.
7th. Steamer to *Como;* St. Gotthard Railway to Lucerne, etc.

VI. Eight or Ten Days from Bâle.

(Rigi, Lake of Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Italian Lakes, Splügen.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne*, and by railway to the *Rigi-Kulm*.
2nd. Descend to *Vitznau;* steamer to *Brunnen* (*Axenstein*, *Rütli*, etc.).

(One or two additional days: visit the *Maderaner-Thal* from *Amsteg*, and return by the *Staffeln*. By train or carriage to *Göschenen*.)

3rd. By the St. Gotthard Line to *Locarno*.
4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.
5th. By *Como*, or by *Porlezza*, to *Bellagio*.
6th. Walks at Bellagio: steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.
7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.
8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

VII. Twelve to Fourteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)

1st-5th. As in Tour VI.
6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.
7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.
8th, 9th. At Pontresina (*Piz Languard*, etc.).
10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten* and through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis*.
11th. *Thusis (Via Mala)* and thence to *Coire*.
12th. To *Ragatz (Pfäfers)* and *Zürich*.

VIII. Sixteen to Eighteen Days from Bâle.

(Same as Tour VII., with the addition of the *Valtellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)

1st-8th. As in Tour VII.
9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.
10th. Through the *Valtellina* to *Bormio*.
11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch (Piz Umbrail)* to *St. Maria* in the *Münster-Thal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).
12th. Over the *Ofen Pass* to *Zernetz* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck* to *Schuls*).
13th. Cross the *Flüela Pass* to *Davos*.
14th. *Landwasser Route* to *Tiefenkastell* and *Thusis*.
15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VII.

IX. One Month from Geneva.

(*Chamonix*, *Courmayeur*, *Zermatt*, *Macugnaga*, *Simplon*, *Upper Rhone Valley*, *Tosa Fall*, *St. Gotthard*, *Lake of Lucerne*, *Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*.)

1st. From *Geneva* by steamer to *Chillon*, and by train to *Aigle*.
2nd. Drive to *Champéry*.
3rd. Cross the *Col de Coux* and *Col de Golèse* to *Samoëns* and *Sixt*.
4th. Cross the *Col d'Anterne* to *Chamonix*.
5th, 6th. At Chamonix; excursions.
7th. Cross the *Col de Voza* to *Contamines*.
8th. Cross the *Col de Bonhomme* and the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*.
9th. Cross the *Col de la Seigne* to *Courmayeur* and *Aosta*.
10th. Railway to *Châtillon* and walk or ride to *Val Tournanche*
11th. Cross the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.
12th, 13th. At Zermatt; excursions.
14th. To *Saas* and *Mattmark*.
15th. To *Macugnaga* by the Monte Moro.
16th. Walk or ride to *Piedimulera* (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the Italian Lakes).
17th. Cross the *Simplon* to *Brig*.
18th. Drive to *Fiesch*; ascend the *Eggishorn*.
19th. Drive to *Obergestelen* (perhaps visit the *Rhone Glacier* thence) and cross the *Gries Pass* to the *Fall of the Tosa*.
20th. Cross the *S. Giacomo Pass* to *Airolo*.
21st. By train to *Flüelen*; steamboat to *Vitznau*.
22nd. *Rigi*.
23rd. To *Lucerne*.
24th. Cross the *Brünig* to *Meiringen*.
25th. To *Rosenlaui* and *Grindelwald*.
26th. Cross the *Wengern-Alp* to *Lauterbrunnen* and *Mürren*.

27th. To *Interlaken*; visit *Giessbach*, etc.
28th. To *Thun*, *Bern*, and *Bâle*.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and may of course be varied at pleasure.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the **Jura** (with the Alps in the distance, the lower Swiss hills in the foreground, and, from the westernmost points, the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (p. 26), by the Falls of the Rhine; the **Weissenstein* (p. 15), near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 13), near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 205) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 206), in Canton Neuchâtel; the **Signal de Chexbres* (p. 214), the **Signal de Bougy* (p. 231), the *Dôle* (p. 230), and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 217), in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the **Lower Alps:**

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 53), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 57), and *Sentis* (p. 56), in Canton Appenzell; the **Uetliberg* (p. 38) and *Bachtel* (p. 42), near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 44), near Weesen; the *Alvier* (p. 46), near Sargans; the ***Rigi* (p. 91), **Pilatus* (p. 99), **Stanserhorn* (p. 124), *Myten* (p. 107), *Niederbauen* (p. 86), and *Frohnalpstock* (p. 89), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Napf* (p. 137), in the Emmen-Thal; the **Schänzli* (p. 148) and the *Gurten* (p. 148), near Bern; the *Moléson* (p. 249) and *Jaman* (p. 250), in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 227) and the *Voirons* (p. 228), in Savoy, near Geneva; the **Rochers de Naye* (p. 239), near Glion; the *Chamossaire* (p. 242), near Villars.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: **Monte Generoso* (p. 424), **Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 422), and *Monte Brè* (p. 423), near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Mottarone* (p. 435) and *Monte Nudo* (p. 431), on Lago Maggiore; the *Monte S. Primo* (p. 445), near the Lake of Como; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 284), near Aosta; the *Crammont* (p. 282), near Pré St. Didier.

3. Among the **High Alps**: *Niesen* (p. 151), *Amisbühel* (p. 156), *Heimwehfluh* (p. 160), **Schynige Platte* (p. 161), **Mürren* (p. 165), *Schilthorn* (p. 166), *Obere Steinberg* (p. 164), *Wengern-Alp* (p. 170), **Lauberhorn* (p. 172), *Männlichen* (p. 172), **Faulhorn* (p. 176), **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 180), **Kleine Scheidelhorn* (p. 186), and **Gemmi* (p. 191), in the Bernese Oberland; the **Pizzo Centrale* (p. 117), on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 122), **Eggishorn* (p. 305), *Sparrhorn* (p. 298), *Torrenthorn* (p. 192), *Pierre à Voir* (p. 246), *Mont Brûlé* (p. 288), **Gornergrat* (p. 323), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 320), **Bella Tola* (p. 318), and *Pic d'Arzinol* (p. 311), in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 276), **Flégère* (p. 268), and **Brévent* (p. 268), near Chamonix; *Piz Umbrail* (p. 413), on the Stelvio route; *Muottas Muraigl* (p. 394), *Schafberg* (p. 393), **Piz Languard* (p. 394), *Piz Ot* (p. 390), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 350), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 354), *Piz Mundaun* (p. 360), and *Piz Muraun* (p. 363), in the Grisons.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard* (RR. 32, 33), rendered easily accessible by the railway across it; but it need hardly be said that its attractions are not seen to advantage from the windows of a train. Next to it ranks the *Splügen* (R. 96), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 97). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn Road* (R. 98) and the *Albula Pass* (R. 99); and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (RR. 100, 104) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 103) crosses to the somewhat monotonous Valtellina, the journey through which has, however, been much facilitated by the railway from Sondrio to Colico (p. 409). In Western Switzerland the *Simplon* (R. 79) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 77), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and also easiest passes are comprised in the 9th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Grindelwald* (p. 173), *Zermatt* (p. 321), *Chamonix* (p. 264), *Courmayeur* (p. 280), *Macugnaga* (p. 333), and *Pontresina* (p. 390), at all of which experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

Mineral Baths. *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 403); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 386); *Ragatz* (p. 62); *Stachelberg* (p. 67); *Weissenburg* (p. 199); *Leuk* (p. 196); *Leuk* or *Loëche* (p. 192); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 243, 241); *St. Gervais* (p. 262).

Winter Resorts for invalids: *Davos* (p. 351); *Montreux* (p. 238).

Summer Resorts, see p. xviii.

Alpine Glow (*Alpenglühen*) is the name given to the rich glow seen on the snowy peaks and rocky summits of the Alps a few minutes after the setting sun has disappeared from view, while the valleys are already in twilight.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends of course upon the habits and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated at 12-15 fr., or even less, if he selects the more modest inns. The traveller, on the other hand, who prefers driving and riding to walking, who always goes to the best hotels, and never makes an ascent without a guide, must be prepared to spend at least twice the above sum; while the mountaineer's expenses will often amount to several pounds for a single glacier-expedition (comp. p. 270).

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. In gold there are coins of 20 fr., in silver of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. (Those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, which have been called in, Italian pieces of 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr., and Papal 1 fr. and $^1/_2$ fr. pieces should be declined; placards showing these illegal coins are hung up in every post-office.) In plated copper 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen'), and in copper 2 and 1 c. pieces. A few banks issue legal tender notes of 100 fr. and 50 fr. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 80 pfennigs = $9^3/_4 d$. Twenty-franc-pieces are the most convenient money, and English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value; but the circular notes of 10*l*., issued by many of the English banks, are safer for carrying large sums. German gold and banknotes also realize their full value (20 marks = 24 fr. 50-60 c.). — For *Savoy* (Chamonix) gold pieces or French banknotes are requisite. — In *Italy* the paper currency is much depreciated, and, as this is not always taken into account at hotels and railway-stations, it is advisable to provide oneself at a money-changer's with a supply of notes.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. Switzerland is famous for its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller hotels are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad inn is rarely met with in French or German Switzerland.

The ordinary charges at the first-class hotels are: bed-room, light, and attendance $3^1/_2$-5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1^1/_2$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; luncheon ('déjeuner', 'Gabelfrühstück'), 3-$3^1/_2$ fr.; table d'hôte dinner ('dîner') 4-5 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. Absence from table d'hôte is apt to be looked at askance. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families and parties, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from $1^1/_2$-2 fr., breakfast 1-$1^1/_4$ fr., table d'hôte 2-3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'. In many of the more remote mountain-inns, however, the prices are higher owing to the difficulty and cost of the transport of supplies. The sensible traveller will easily make allowance for this; and he will generally find the entertainment remarkably good under the circumstances. Previous enquiry as to charges is quite customary.

Opinions regarding hotels often differ; but travellers will rarely have much cause to complain if they endeavour to comply with the customs of the country, restrict their luggage to a moderate quantity (p. xxvi), and learn enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxvi).

Most travellers err in giving too large **Gratuities.** When attendance is charged in the bill, nothing more need be given except to the boots and porter. In any case the amount of the fees should never exceed 5-10 per cent of the bill. In some of the best hotels the servants are forbidden to accept gratuities.

Many of the large hotels of Switzerland contain depots of the *Société des Bibliothèques des Grands Hôtels* (S. B. G. H.), a company formed for the sale of books (English, French, German) and maps in places not possessing a regular bookseller.

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' abound at Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and in many other parts of Switzerland; and most of the hotels also make pension arrangements with guests who stay for 4-5 days and upwards. The charge for board and lodging varies from $4^1/_2$ to 10 fr. or more, and at some of the most famous

health-resorts and watering-places sometimes amounts to 20 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. It is always advantageous, when possible, to make arrangements for 'pension' in advance by writing to the landlord on a 'reply post-card'.

Among the Swiss **Summer Resorts** may be mentioned: —

In Northern Switzerland: The *Weissenstein* (4220'; p. 15), near Soleure; *Langenbruck* (2355'; p. 13) and *Frenkendorf* (1120'; p. 12), near Liestal; the *Frohburg* (2772'; p. 13), near Olten; the *Chaumont* (3845'; p. 205), near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1345'; p. 32) and the *Uetliberg* (2864'; p. 38); *Wädenswеil* (1348'; p. 41) and other places on the Lake of Zurich (1342'); *Schönfels* and *Felsenegg* (3035'; p. 77), near Zug; *Ageri-Thal* (2380'; p. 78); *Weesen* (1410'; p. 43) and *Murg* (p. 45), on the Walensee; *Obstalden* (2237'; p. 44), *Stachelberg* (2178'; p. 67), *Voruuen* (2640'), and *Richisau* (3590'), in the Klönthal (p. 72); the *Heinrichsbad* (2300'; p. 48), near Herisau; *Rorschach* (1312'; p. 50), *Wulzenhausen* (2207'; p. 58), *Heiden* (2645'; p. 53), *Gais* (3075'; p. 54), and *Weissbad* (2680'; p. 55), in Appenzell.

On the Lake of Lucerne (1435'): *Lucerne* (p. 79); *Meggen* (p. 101); *Hertenstein* (p. 85); *Weggis* (p. 85); *Beckenried* (p. 86); *Vitznau* (p. 85); *Gersau* (p. 87); *Brunnen* (p. 88); *Axenstein* (2460') and *Axenfels* (2065'; p. 88); *Seelisberg* (2628'; p. 87); *Bürgenstock* (2855'; p. 98); *Stoss* (4232'; p. 89); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262'; p. 93), *Kaltbad* (4700'), *First* (4750'), *Staffel* (5262'), and *Scheidegg* (5405'). In Canton Lucerne: *Sonnenberg* (2960'; p. 83); *Schwarzenberg* (2760'; p. 135). In the Emmen Thal: *Rüthihubelbad* (2414'; p. 138). In Unterwalden: *Engelberg* (3315'; p. 125); *Nieder-Rickenbach* (3830'; p. 124); *Flühli-Ranft* (2450'; p. 130); *Melchsee-Frutt* (6115'; p. 129); *Lungern* (2475'; p. 130); *Brünig* (3295'; p. 131). In Uri: *Amsteg* (1760'; p. 101); the *Maderaner-Thal* (4790'; p. 119); *Unterschächen* (3315'; p. 70); *Andermatt* (4738'; p. 116); *Hospenthal* (4800'; p. 116); *St. Gotthard* (6867'; p. 117).

In the Bernese Oberland: *Bern* (1765'; p. 142); *Thun* (1844'; p. 149); *Oberhofen* (p. 153), *Gunten* (p. 153), *Spiez* (p. 154), and *Faulenseebad* (p. 155) on the Lake of Thun (1837'); *Aeschi* (2318'; p. 154); *Gurnigelbad* (3783'; p. 149); *Interlaken* (1863'; p. 156); *St. Beatenberg* (3775'; p. 155); *Abendberg* (3737'; p. 160); the *Giessbach* (1857'; p. 180); *Mürren* (5350'; p. 165); *Wengen* (4327'; p. 170); *Grindelwald* (3468'; p. 173); *Rosenlaubad* (4363'; p. 183); *Meiringen* (1968'; p. 178); *Hasleberg* (3413'; p. 179); *Engstlen-Alp* (6033'; p. 132); *Adelboden* (4450'; p. 193); *Kanderstег* (3840'; p. 189); *Lenk* (3527'; p. 196).

On the Lake of Geneva, in the Rhone Valley, etc.: *Geneva* (1213'; p. 217); *Mornex-Monnetier* (2336'; p. 228); *St. Cergue* (3132'; p. 230); *Gucby* (p. 231); *Lausanne* (p. 232); *Vevey* (p. 234); *Montreux* (p. 238); *Glion* (2254'; p. 238); *Aigle* (1375'; p. 241); *Bex* (1427'; p. 243); *Villars* (4166'; p. 242); the *Ormonts* (3815'; p. 247); *Gryon* (3632'; p. 251); *Château d'Oex* (3198'; p. 250); *Champéry* (3450'; p. 255); *Finhaut* (4061'; p. 274); *Salvan* (3035'; p. 274); *Montana* (4018'; p. 296); *Fiesch* (3458'; p. 301); *Belalp* (7153'; p. 298); *Riederalp* (6315'; p. 305); *Eggishorn* (7195'; p. 305); *Berisal* (5005'; p. 299); *Zermatt* (5315'; p. 321), *Riffelalp* (7305'; p. 323), and *Riffelberg* (8430'; p. 323); *Saas in Grund* (5125'; p. 329); *Sans-Fee* (5300'; p. 329); *St. Luc* (5497'; p. 318); *Hôtel Weisshorn* (7550'; p. 316); *Zinal* (5505'; p. 316); *Evolena* (4520'; p. 311); *Chamonix* (3445'; p. 264).

In the Grisons: *Samaden* (5670'; p. 389); *Pontresina* (5915'; p. 390); *St. Moritz* (6090'; p. 387); *Silvaplana* (5958'; p. 385); *Sils-Maria* (5895'; p. 384); *Maloja* (5960'; p. 382); *Zuoz* (5518'; p. 401); *Schuls* (3970'; p. 404); *Davos* (5115'; p. 351); *Arosa* (6035'; p. 345); *Klosters* (3966'; p. 348); *Seewis* (2985'; p. 347); *Waldhäuser* (3615'; p. 350), near Flims; *Thusis* (2148'; p. 357); *Disentis* (3773'; p. 363); *Wiesen* (4720'; p. 353); *Churwalden* (3976'; p. 354); *Parpan* (4956'; p. 354).

On the South Side of the Alps: *Airolo* (3755'; p. 111), *Hôtel Piora* (6000'; p. 112), *Faido* (2485'; p. 113), and *Bignasco* (1421'; p. 423), in Ticino; *Maccagnaga* (5115'; p. 333); *Alagna* (3955'; p. 335); *Gressoney* (5370'; p. 335); *Courmayeur* (1360'; p. 280); *Lugano* (932'; p. 420); *Bellagio* (p. 444), *Caden-*

Abbia, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (700′); *Locarno* (p. 426), *Pallanza* (p. 432), *Baveno* (p. 433), and *Stresa* (p. 434), on the Lago Maggiore (646′); *Monte Generoso* (3960′; p. 424) and *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (3117′; p. 440), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland passports are unnecessary, but as they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, it is unwise not to be provided with one. For walking tours in the French and Italian frontier districts a passport is indispensable. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur St., Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; C. Smith & Son, 63 Charing Cross (charge 2*s.*; agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*).

Custom House. Luggage undergoes a slight examination at the Swiss frontier. The duty on cigars is 1½ fr. per 100. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a table d'hôte dinner. Rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m. (comp. p. xviii), when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with enough and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, which is far less irksome to carry than a knapsack, suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leathern drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials,

a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tours and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller's reserve of clothing should be contained in a portmanteau of moderate size, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* of seasoned ash, 5-6′ long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary; the former may usually be borrowed at the hotel and the latter is generally furnished by the guide. The best ropes, light and strong, are made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10′ between each pair. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock. — Requisites for Alpine travelling may be obtained in London from *Carter*, 295 Oxford Street, or from *Adams & Sons*, 59 Fleet Street.

General Hints. The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once overtaxed he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate; and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before the middle or end of July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless ab-

solutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain-expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Italian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread). Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps on a Large Scale: —

**Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office under the superintendence of *Col. Siegfried* and known as the 'Siegfried Atlas'. The conformation of the ground is indicated by contour-lines at intervals of 10 and 30 mètres. Price, 1 fr. per sheet; four sheets in one, lithographed, 2 fr., mounted 3 fr. 30 c. Some of the more important districts are published in a special edition, in which the system of contour-lines is combined with graduated colouring (price 5 fr., mounted 6 fr. 30 c.). Key-plans, showing the extent of the different sheets, may be obtained

gratis on application to Schmid, Franke, & Co. of Bern, Georg & Co. of Geneva, and other booksellers.

The four-sheet lithographs include Zurich and environs, Bern and environs, Thun and environs, *Thun with the Stockhorn and Niesen district, Stockhorn chain and Jaun-Thun, *Bernese Oberland I and II, Thun-Interlaken, Brienz-Guttannen, Jungfrau and Upper Valais, Gemmi and Blumlisalp, Evolena-Zermatt-Mte-Rosa, Upper Engadine, *Albula district, and the *St. Gotthard.

Older than the above is the *Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, also from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1:100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2 fr. (not mounted).

For Chamonix, *Imfeld's* new Map of 'La Chaine du Montblanc' (1:50,000), *Reilly's* Map of Mont Blanc, and *Mieulet's* Massif du Montblanc (1:40,000).

2. Maps on a Smaller Scale: —

Leuzinger's Neue Karte der Schweiz (1:400,000); mounted, 8 fr.

Müllhaupt's Karte (1:300,000); two sheets at 4 fr.

Distanzkarte der Schweiz in Marschstunden (1:500,000), 3 fr. 50 c.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by *R. C. Nichols* (1:250,000); four sheets, 42*s*.

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern-Alp, Faulhorn, Scheidegg, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide are unnecessary in good weather; the maps and directions of the Handbook will be found entirely sufficient. The traveller may engage the first urchin he meets to carry his bag or knapsack for a trifling gratuity. Guides are, however, indispensable for expeditions among the higher mountains, especially on those which involve the passage of glaciers. The novice alone undervalues their services and forgets that snow-storms or mist may at any moment change security to danger. As a class, the Swiss guides will be found to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should select one of the *certificated* guides, who have passed an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-18 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many

objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and customs, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the man who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but where there is much luggage to carry, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 10 per cent of the fare as a gratuity. In the height of summer the charges are slightly increased. In most cases there is now an official tariff, which also fixes the amount to be paid as the return-fare to the place where the driver was engaged. When this is not fixed, the driver is entitled to claim the full rate for his return-journey by the shortest route, a day being reckoned as 12 hrs.' driving. On the most frequented routes carriages may generally be ordered at the hotels, but it is usually more advantageous to deal personally with the driver. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. When the bargain is made for a future day the driver usually deposits a sum with his employer as earnest-money *(arrhes, caparra)*, afterwards to be added to the account. The hirer selects the hotels at which the nights are to be passed. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law. Return-vehicles may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition; but in some places, as at Chamonix, as much is charged for the attendant as for the animal. If he cannot return home with his horse on the same day, the following day must be paid for. Walking, however, is preferable. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may easily ascend some of the finest points of view on foot, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'. In the Bernese Oberland, however, the numerous mountain-railways make horses and chaises-à-porteurs alike superfluous.

IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. The Swiss coaching system is well organised. The diligences are generally well fitted up, the drivers and guards are respectable, and the fares moderate. These vehicles consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. In some cases there is only one outside-seat, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the coupé fare. At the most important places, but not at all the intermediate stations, the traveller has a right to insist on transportation; and 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages, are supplied when the diligence is full. When there are many passengers it is advisable to keep an eye on one's luggage (see below), especially at a change of carriage.

On important routes the coupé is generally engaged several days before hand. This may be done by letter or telegraph, giving the traveller's name, and the day and hour of departure. The fare must also be forwarded.

The *coupé* or *banquette* fare is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 15 or 25 c. per kilomètre (24 or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountain-routes.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $^1/_2$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, a booking fee of 2-4 fr. must be paid according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a journey of several stages, double-carriage-money is exacted. The postilions are strictly forbidden to demand gratuities. Extra-post may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain routes at one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters of 250 grammes (about $8^1/_2$ oz.), prepaid, to any part of Switzerland 10 c.; if within a radius of 10 kilomètres, 5 c.; letters of 15 grammes (about $^1/_2$ oz.) to all countries in the postal union 25 c., and 25 c. for each 15 gr. more. Registration-fee for Switzerland 10 c., for other countries 25 c. — Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for other countries 10 c. — Printed matter under 50 gr. for Switzerland 2 c., for other countries 5 c.

Post Office Orders within Switzerland must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 20 fr. is 15 c., for 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. Money-orders for foreign countries 25 c. for every 100 fr. (with a minimum fee of 50 c.). Money-orders, up to 200 fr., may also be transmitted by telegraph, at the ordinary money-order rate plus the cost of the telegram and a small extra fee.

Parcel Post. The rate of postage for an inland parcel from any post-office in Switzerland to any other is 15 c. for a weight not exceeding 500 grammes ($1^1/_{10}$ lb.); 25 c. from 500 to 2500 gr.; 40 c. from 2500 gr. to 5 kilogrammes (11 lb.); 70 c. from 5 to 10 kgr.; 1 fr. from 10 to 15 kgr.; 1 fr. 50 c. from 15 to 20 kgr. The tariff for parcels exceeding 20 kgr. varies according to the distance from 30 c. to 1 fr. 20 c. for every 5 kgr. Luggage can often be sent by post much more cheaply than by other means.

The **Telegraph System** of Switzerland is very complete, the aggregate length of the wires being at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 1700 offices; those in the large towns are open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with $2^1/_2$ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c. and 10 c. for each word; to England 29 c. for each word; to France 10 c. for each word; to Italy 10 c. per word for telegrams to the frontier, or 17 c. for greater distances; to Austria 10 c. (Tyrol or Vorarlberg 7 c.) per word; to the United States from 1 fr. 50 c. per word. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made. Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph-office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing stamps of the requisite value. If in an envelope, the word 'telegram' should be added to the address.

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** on most of the Swiss lines are constructed on the American plan, holding 32-72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his seat at pleasure, and to see the scenery to advantage, unless the carriage is very full. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages. — In French Switzerland passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without objection. Indeed the forbearance of the Swiss railway officials in this respect is shamefully abused by inconsiderate travellers. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should see that their luggage is safe on reaching the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should

never be sent by goods-train. Luggage booked through to Bern, Lucerne, or Zürich is examined at the railway stations of these places only.

The enormous weight of the large trunks and boxes used by some travellers causes not only great labour but not infrequently serious and even lifelong injury to the railway and hotel porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should be placed in the smaller packages, and only the lightest articles in the larger trunks.

Circular Tickets and return-tickets are issued at reduced rates on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country the traveller is now visiting, whose inhabitants have ever been noted for their spirit of freedom and independence.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a Celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the Rhæti were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans made good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 289) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 378), Septimer (p. 378), and Splugen (p. 372) to Bregenz (p. 418), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 215) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (p. 20) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 19) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 342) in the Grisons. E. Switzerland as far as Pfyn *(ad fines)* in Thurgau, and *Pfyn* (p. 296) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of Rhætia, while W. Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

About A. D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* occupied the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken; the *Burgundians* the W. part, where French is spoken; and the *Ostrogoths* S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 363), *St. Gallen* (p. 49), and *Einsiedeln* (p. 103) were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicegerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the E. half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia* or *Swabia*, and the W. part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their vicegerents the dukes of Zæhringen (p. 143), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties

with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zurich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, *Emperor Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgers, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at *Morgarten* (p. 78) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 19) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 65) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 54) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and therefore attempted to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 211) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 210), *Morat* (1476, p. 215), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 10). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses!'

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann v. Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 77) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 60) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 104) and *Stans* (p. 124), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population

according to the census of 1st Dec., 1888.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects	
1. *Zürich*	74,8	40,408	294,336	1,446	2,960	339,014
2. *Bern*	294	68,246	468,120	1,245	1,694	539,305
3. *Lucerne*	54	127,533	7,939	215	93	135,780
4. *Uri*	47	16,892	378	3	11	17,284
5. *Schwyz*	40	49,289	1,097	2	8	50,396
6. *Unterwald*	33,5	27,096	457	—	3	27,556
7. *Glarus*	29,8	7,790	25,935	15	60	33,800
8. *Zug*	10,2	21,696	1,394	18	12	23,120
9. *Freiburg*	71,1	100,425	18,869	127	42	119,562
10. *Soleure*	34,5	63,539	21,898	151	125	85,720
11. *Bâle-ville*	1,5	22,402	50,326	1,078	441	74,247
Bâle-camp.	18,5	12,961	48,847	165	160	62,133
12. *Schaffhausen*	12,9	4,813	32,887	26	150	37,876
13. *Appenzell*						
(Rhodes ext.)	10,7	4,502	49,555	26	117	54,200
(Rhodes int.)	7,3	12,906	697	—	3	12,906
14. *St. Gallen*	87,7	135,796	93,705	575	365	229,441
15. *Grisons*	304,1	43,320	52,842	43	86	96,291
16. *Aargau*	60,4	85,962	106,414	1,064	394	193,834
17. *Thurgau*	42,8	30,337	74,782	61	411	105,091
18. *Ticino*	121,6	125,622	1,079	13	434	127,148
19. *Vaud*	138,7	22,428	227,475	638	755	251,296
20. *Valais*	226,5	100,925	865	3	44	101,837
21. *Neuchâtel*	34,7	12,689	95,040	774	534	109,037
22. *Geneva*	12,2	52,692	51,532	723	1,791	106,738
Total	1769,3	1,189,662	1,724,869	8,384	10,697	2,933,612
Census of 1880	—	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102
Increase	—	28,607	57,885	1004	14	147,510

XII. Comparative Tables of Measures.

Engl. Feet	Mètres	Mètres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilomètres	Kilomètres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17,30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	22,24
10	3,04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37,05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	39,53
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5,79	10	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46,95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Celsius
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43	+6,11
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41	5,00
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39	3,89
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38	3,33
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37	2,78
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36	2,22
26,67	92	33,33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35	1,61
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25,78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	—0,44	31	0,56
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3,33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3,89

I. NORTHERN SWITZERLAND.

1. Bâle 2
   From Bâle through the Birsigthal to Flühen. Landskron; Mariastein; Blauen, 9.
2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Val Moutier 9
   From Delémont to Porrentruy, 10. — Ascent of the Weissenstein from Moutier. From Bévilard over the Montoz to Reuchenette, 11. — The Taubenloch-Schlucht. Macolin. Leubringen, 12.
3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure 12
   From Liestal to Waldenburg. Langenbruck. The Schafmatt. Eptingen. Frohburg, 13. — Neu-Wartburg. Lostorf. Friedau, 14. — From Soleure to the Weissenstein, 15. — From Soleure to Burgdorf; to Lyss, 16.
4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Olten 17
   From Herzogenbuchsee to Soleure, 17. — From Burgdorf to Langnau, 17.
5. From Bâle to Lucerne 18
   From Zofingen to Suhr, 18.
6. From Bâle to Zürich 19
   From Stein to Coblenz. Königsfelden, 19. Vindonissa. From Brugg to Wohlen, 20. — From Wettingen to Oerlikon, 21.
7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg . . . 21
   From Aarau to Muri and Rothkreuz. Bremgarten, 21. — From Aarau to Baden. The Habsburg, 22.
8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance 22
   From Singen to Etzweilen. The Island of Reichenau, 24. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance, 25.
9. The Falls of the Rhine. 26
10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance 27
    The Mainau, 30.
11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (Zürich) 30
    From Etzweilen to Schaffhausen, 31.
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich 31
    a. Viâ Winterthur 31. — b. Viâ Eglisau 32.
13. Zürich and the Uetliberg. 32
14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt 39
    a. N.E. Railway from Zürich to Meilen and Rapperswil (Right Bank) 39
       The Pfannenstiel, 40.
    b. N.E. Railway from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (Left Bank) 41
       The Wäggithal, 42.
    c. Railway from Zürich to Sargans viâ Uster and Weesen 42
       The Bachtel, 42. — Rieden, 43. — Biberlikopf; Amden; Speer, 44. — From Mühlehorn over the Kerenzenberg to Mollis. Mürtschenstock, 44. — Murgthal; the Roththor; the Widerstein-Furkel and Murgsee-Furkel, 45. — From Walenstadt over the Käserruck to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg. The Alvier. From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and Kalfeisen-Thal to Vättis, 46.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen . . 46
From Winterthur to Waldshut. From Winterthur to Rüti (Tössthal Railway) From Frauenfeld to Wyl 47. — From Sulgen to Gossau, 48.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau . 48
The Hörnli. From Winkeln to Appenzell, 48. — Excursions from St. Gallen: Freudenberg; Rosenberg; Falkenburg, etc., 50. — Excursions from Rorschach: the Martinstobel; the Möttelischloss; Weinburg; Horn, 50, 51. — Excursions from Lindau, 52.

17. The Canton of Appenzell 52
Chapel of St. Anthony; the Kaien, 53. — Vögelisegg; Gäbris; Stoss, 54. — The Wildkirchli and Ebenalp, 55. — The Sentis. From the Weissbad to Wildhaus, 56. — Altmann. From the Weissbad over the Hohe Kasten to the Valley of the Rhine. Teufen; Frölichsegg, 57.

18. From Rorschach to Coire 58
Thal; Walzenhausen; Meldegg. Regulation of the Rhine, 58. — Berneck. Alvier; Gonze, 59. — Luziensteig; Falknis, 60.

19. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley 60
Ascent of the Speer from Ebnat or Nesslau. From Nesslau over the Kräzern Pass to Urnäsch, 61.

20. Ragatz and Pfäfers 62
Excursions from Ragatz: Guschenkopf; Pizalun; Vasanenkopf; Monteluna; Graue Hörner; Kunkels Pass, 64.

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Lintthal 65
The Rautispitz; Obersee; the Scheye, 65. — Schild; Fronalpstock; Schwändi, 66. — Oberblegi-See; Saasberg and Kärpfstock. Excursions from Stachelberg, 67. — The Pantenbrücke, Uelialp, Upper Sandalp, Tödi, etc., 68. — From Lintthal over the Kisten Pass to Ilanz, 69.

22. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen 69

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel 70
From Muottathal to Altdorf over the Kinzig Pass, and to Stachelberg by the Bisithal, 71. — The Glärnisch, 72.

24. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal . . . 73
From Elm over the Segnes Pass to Flims; over the Panixer Pass or the Sether Furka to Ilanz, 73. — From Elm over the Ramin Pass to Weisstannen. From Elm over the Sardona Pass, the Scheibe Pass, or the Muttenthaler Grat to Vättis. From Elm over the Richetli Pass to Lintthal, 74.

1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. The BADEN STATION (Pl. F, 1; *Restaurant*), at Klein Basel, is on the right bank of the Rhine. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION (Pl. D, E, 6; **Restaurant*, B. 1 fr.), in Bâle, on the S. side of the town. These two stations are connected by a *Junction Line* (10 min.; fares 1 fr., 70 c., 50 c.), and also by the *Electric Tramways* (p. 3), crossing the Old Rhine Bridge or the Wettstein-Brücke.

Hotels. TROIS ROIS (Pl. a; D, 2, 3), on the Rhine, R., L., & A. 4½-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 12½, omn. 1 fr. — At the Central Station,

BASEL.
1:16.500
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Mülhausen
Gottesacker
Kannenfeld
Straf-anstalt
Johanniter Brücke
Prediger-K.
Spital
Bernoullianum
Bibliothek
Peters Platz
Missions-haus
Spalen-Thor
Vesalianum
Stadt-haus
Markt
Holbeins Platz
Französ. K.
St. Leonhard
Polizei
Marien-K.
Schützen-Matte
Zoologischer Garten
Bürgerlicher Allee
Hagenthaler Strasse
Hagenheimer Strasse
Colmarer Strasse
Allschwyler Strasse
Schlettstadter Strasse
Tanner Str.
Weiherweg
Altkircher Str.
Militärstrasse
Neubad Str.
Rothbergerstrasse
Oberwilerstrasse
Bachlettenstrasse
Thiergartenstr.
Birsig Fluss
Birsig-thal Bahn
Birsigstrasse
Rumelinbachweg
Steinenvorstadt
Steinenthorberg
Steinenbach
Kanonengraben
Leimenstrasse
Bifangweg
Schützenmatt Str.
Spalen-Ringweg
Mülhauser Strasse
Vogesenstrasse
Johann-Ringweg
Johann Vorstadt
Schanzenstrasse
Spitalstrasse
Bernoulli Str.
Peters-graben
Peters-berg
Heuberg
Spalenberg
Nadelberg
Rheinweg
Unterer Rheinweg
Leuen-G.
Bürenfelser Str.
Volksbad
Werkhof
Augenheilanst.
Milchhäusli
Sommergasse
Hebelstr.
Hebelgasse
Maiengasse
Friedensgasse
Missionsstrasse
Birmannsweg
Euler Strasse
Allschwyler Strasse
Spalenthorweg
Schützengraben
Eulerstrasse
Mostacker Str.
Kornhaus G.
Sinagoge
St. Leonhardstrasse
Steinengraben
Rumelinbachweg
Birsigstrasse
Bachlettenstrasse
Thiergartenstr.
Birsig-thal Bahn
Birsig-Fluss
Birsig-thal Bahn
Guter Str.
St. Margarethen Strasse
Centr.
Rathhaus
Post
Fisch M.
Peters K.
Stadthaus
Rosshof G.
Schönbein Str.
Hebelstr.
Sierenzer Str.
Rufacher Str.
Stoberstr.
Pfeffelstr.
Birkenstrasse
Palmenstr.
Sennheimer Str.
Sulzerstr.
Blauen-Strasse
Rudolf Str.
Belchen S.
Hermengrabenweg
Militärstrasse
Neubad Str.
Bitsigstrasse
Schweizergasse
Theriwilerstrasse
Oberwilerstrasse
Pfirtergassen
Pruntruterstrasse
Rothbergerstrasse
Sundgauer Str.
Rumelinbach
Steinen Ringweg
Burgunder Str.
Paulus G.
Schützen-Ks.
Rutli-Str.
Heinrich G.
Lothringer
Immengasse
St. Johann-Pl.
Pestalozzi-Str.
Klingelbergstrasse
Johanniter Str.
Bürgerlicher Str.
Hagenthaler Str.
Hagenheimer Str.
Colmarer Str.
Türkheimer Str.
Allschwyler Str.
Schlettstadter Str.
Tanner Str.
Weiherweg
Altkircher Str.
Sennheimer Str.
Sundgauer Str.
Rumelinbach
Steinenvorstadt
Steinenbach
Kohlenberg
Steinenthorberg
Steinenbach
Kanonengraben
Leimenstrasse
Bifangweg
Schärfling-Steinengr.
Rumelinbachweg
Birsigstrasse
Steinenvorstadt
Steinenbach
Steinenthorberg
Centr.
elektrische Strassenbahn

Freiburg
Konstanz
Centralbahnhof
Birsfelden
Olten, Rheinfelden
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
Badeanst.
Matthäus-
Feldbergstr.
Spalenthor
Spalenberg
Petersgraben
Petersplatz
Petersgasse
Augustinergasse
Rheinsprung
Münsterplatz
Münster
Münsterberg
Münsterbrücke
Münsterfähre
Rittergasse
Gerichts-
Gebäude
Bank
Kunst-
halle
St. Elisabethen
Barfüsserplatz
Barfüsserkirche
Steinenberg
Steinenvorstadt
Steinenthor
Steinenbrunnen
Steinenschanze
Schützenmattstr.
Schützenmatte
Aeschengraben
Aeschenplatz
Aeschenthor
Aeschenvorstadt
Aeschenbrücke
Aeschenschanze
Allschwilerstr.
Hattingerstrasse
Sperrstrasse
Klingentalstrasse
Klingenthal
Hardtmattstr.
Hardtmatte
Claragraben
Claraplatz
Claraschanze
Claragasse
Claraplatz
St. Clara
Clarahofweg
Clarahofweg
Clarastrasse
Clarastrasse
Clarastrasse

to the right: *Hôtel National (Pl. d; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Suisse (Pl. c; E. 6), R. & A. 4-5, D. 4-5 fr., these two of the first class; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. e; E, 6), R., L., & A. 3-5½, lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôtel St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 3, D. 3-3½, pens. 8-12 fr. To the left of the station: *Hôtel Euler (Pl. b; D, 6), R., L., & A. 4½-6, lunch 3½, D. 5, omnibus 1 fr., first-class; — Hôtel Hofer (Pl. f; D, 6), R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; Bernerhof (Pl. g; D, 6), R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3½ fr.; Hôtel du Jura, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Gehric, R. 2½, B. 1 fr., the last three with restaurants. — In the town: Hôtel de l'Ecrope (Pl. a; D, 5), 3 min. from the Central Station, well spoken of; *Métropole (Pl. h; D. 4), R., L., & A. 3. B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Central zum Wilden Mann (Pl. i; D 4) R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Cigogne (Pl. k; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3. D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; Couronne (Pl. l; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2. B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr., — At *Klein-Basel:* *Hôtel Krafft (Pl. p; E, 3), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., on the Rhine; Hôtel de Bâle (Pl. r; F, 2), R. & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôtel Schrieder (Pl. s; F, 1), opposite the Baden Station, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.

Cafés. *Casino*, Barfüsser-Platz, corner of the Steinenberg; *Trois Rois*, adjoining the hotel of that name (p. 2); *Spitz*, in Klein-Basel, by the old bridge, with a terrace overlooking the Rhine; these all restaurants also. — **Confectioners** (who sell 'Basler Leckerli'): *Koch*, near the old bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzy*, Freie-Str. 19; *Krayer-Ramsperger*, Freie Str. 39; *Speiser*, Freie-Str. 61, etc.

Restaurants (all with Markgrafler wine on draught). *Casino* (see above); *Zum Safran*, in the guild-house of that name; *Veltliner-Halle*, Freie-Str. 25; *Restaur. Kunsthalle* (p. 8); *Cardinal-Halle*, Freie-Str. 36 (Munich beer); *Bühler's Bierhalle*, close to the Casino (in summer, *Bühler's Bier-Garten*, in the Sternengässlein). — In Klein-Basel: *Burgvogtei*, Rebgasse 14, with garden; *Warteck Brewery*, near the Baden station, corner of the Clara-Str. — *Sommer-Casino (Pl. F, 6), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7.30, on Sun. at 6 p.m. (50 c.); *Schützenhaus* (Pl. B, 4), built in 1651 and restored in 1881-83, with old and new stained glass, good wine.

Electric Tramway between the Baden and Central Stations, from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. every 6-7 min.; time 16 min., fare 20 c.; to the Marktplatz 10 c. (no luggage carried). From the Baden Station the line runs via the Clara-Str., Greifengasse, Alte Brücke, Eisengasse, Marktplatz, Gerbergasse, Steinenberg, Aeschen-Vorstadt, and Aeschengraben to the Central Station. — Another line, opened in April 1897, runs from the Baden Station via the Bahnhof-Str., Riehen-Str., Wettstein-Brücke, Alban-Graben, and Elisabethen-Str. to the Central Station (10 c.). Branch-lines from the Clara-Platz (Pl. E, 2) to Klein-Huningen, from the Aeschen-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5) to Birsfelden, and from the Barfüsser-Platz (Pl. D, 4) to the Milchhäusli (end of the Missions-Str.; Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; second ¼ hr. 60, each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., the second ¼ hr. 90, each additional ¼ hr. 70 c. From either station into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. 1½, 3-4 pers. 2½ fr., each box 20 c. extra. At night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) 3 fr. for the first ½ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional ¼ hr., and 10 c. per ¼ hr. for lights.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. D, 4) in the Freie-Str.; at the railway-stations; in the Johannes suburb; and at the Schützengraben.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 3, 4), entered from the Pfalz (p. 5), 80 c. Warm Baths: Martinsgasse 20; Leonhard-Str. 12, etc.

The **Verkehrsbureau** *(General Enquiry Office)*, Schifflände 7, near the Old Bridge, gives information of all kinds (open 9-12 and 2-5).

Picture Gallery in the *Kunsthalle* (p. 8; open 9 to 12 and 2 to 6; adm. 50 c., Sun. afternoons 20 c.).

English Church Service in a chapel at the Hôtel des Trois Rois (10.30 and 3). — **United States Consul,** *Mr. George Gifford.*

Bâle, or *Basel* (870'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville or Basel-Stadt (pop. 90,000), is first mentioned in the year 374

as *Basilēa*, having probably been founded by the Roman armies, when they fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, established in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now *Basel-Augst*, $5^1/_2$ M. to the E.; p. 19). In the middle ages Bâle was a free town of the Empire, and it has been a member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501. The university was founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius). The city lies on both banks of the *Rhine*, which here receives the waters of the *Birs* and the *Birsig* on the S. and of the *Wiese* on the N. On the left bank of the Rhine lies *Gross-Basel*, on two hills separated by the valley of the Birsig, through which run the Freie-Strasse and Gerber-Strasse, the ancient arteries of traffic. On the right bank lies *Klein-Basel*, with numerous manufactories.

Three **Bridges** cross the river, all affording admirable views. The wooden *Alte Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 3), 165 yds. long, 16 yds. wide, and partly supported by stone piers, was originally built in 1225. In the middle of it rise a chapel of the 16th cent. and a column with a barometer and weather-cock. Above the old bridge the river is crossed by the iron *Obere Brücke*, or *Wettstein-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1879, with three spans of 200 ft. each. At each end of the bridge are two basilisks, the heraldic symbol of Bâle. Below the old bridge is the five-arched *Untere Brücke*, or *Johanniter-Brücke* (Pl. D, 1), completed in 1882.

The ***Münster** (Pl. E, 4), a picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with a brilliantly coloured new roof and two slender towers, is conspicuous in every view of the city. Down to the Reformation (1529) it was the cathedral of the old see of Bâle. Its foundation is ascribed to Emp. Henry II. (1010-1019), but the oldest existing parts belong to a building of 1185, which was damaged in 1356 by an earthquake and a fire. It was then rebuilt in the Gothic style and reconsecrated in 1365. Of the Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus Gateway* (built about 1200), still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists and John the Baptist; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the judgment-seat and the angels at the Last Day. The exterior of the *Choir*, with its round-arched arcades, is also Romanesque. The *W. Front*, with the towers, the chief portal, and two side-entrances, is entirely Gothic. The tasteful *N. Tower* is 210′, the *S. Tower*, completed in 1500, is 206′ high. The sculptures on the façade represent the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, with a model of the church, and the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The building underwent a thorough restoration in 1852-56 and 1880-90.

The **Interior** is open to the public on Wed., 2-4 p.m.; at other times admission 25c. for each person. The sacristan lives in the Münster Platz No. 13, but in summer he is generally in the church (knock). The

church, 213′ long and 107′ wide, originally consisted of nave and aisles, but is now provided with double aisles owing to the inclusion of the chapels. The general effect is very imposing, especially when seen from the galleries. The stained-glass windows are modern. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 supports the large and excellent organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. In the left outer aisle are monuments of the 13-15th cent. and (farther on) two reliefs with the martyrdom of St. Vincent and of St. Lawrence. The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. The right outer aisle contains a relief of six Apostles (11th cent.). In the transept are late-Gothic choir-stalls, with satirical representations (15th cent.). In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The crypt now contains furnaces for heating the church. — In 1431 the great *Council* began to sit in the Munster. It consisted of upwards of 500 clerics, including many great dignitaries, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having debated for years without result and been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was dissolved in 1448.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive *Cloisters, at the entrance to which from the Rittergasse stands a statue of *John Œcolampadius* (d. 1531), the Reformer. The vaulting of the cloisters is partly Romanesque, partly late-Gothic (1470-90). They were restored in 1869-73, and used until 1850 as family burial-places. They extend to the **Pfalz,** a terrace behind the Münster, 65′ above the Rhine, planted with chestnuts, overlooking the green river and the hills of the Black Forest. Near it (Bäumleingasse 18) is the house of *Froben* the printer, in which Erasmus died in 1536.

In the Augustinergasse, which descends N.W. from the Münster-Platz to the bridge, is the **Museum** (Pl. E, 3), constructed in 1843-49. On the ground-floor are two rooms containing an *Ethnographical and Prehistoric Collection* (lacustrine remains). On the staircase are three frescoes by *Böcklin* (1866-71), representing Gæa, Flora, and Apollo. The first floor contains the *Aula of the University*, with portraits of 107 scholars of Bâle, and the *Natural History Collections.* In the ante-room are marble busts of ten recent professors of the university. — The second floor is occupied by the ***Picture Gallery** (director, *Dr. Daniel Burckhardt*), chiefly interesting for its paintings and drawings by *Hans Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. in London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. Admission free on Sun. 10.15-12.30, and in summer on Wed. 2-4; at other times fee 50 c.; closed from 12.30 to 1.30.

The staircase from the first to the second floor is adorned with cartoons by *Cornelius*, *Schnorr*, and *Steinle*, and by a painting by *Benner* (No. 178) of a Street in Capri. — Ante-Room. Seven fragments of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber and old and modern copies from them; painted organ-shutters from the Münster, by *Holbein*. — Room to the left. Modern Swiss Masters. To the left: *Arnold Böcklin* (b. at Bâle in 1827), 10. Lady with a green veil, 15. Life a dream, *11. Pietà, 15b. Head of Medusa. 15a. Portrait of himself, 14. Naiads, *12. Battle of Centaurs; 27. *Ed. Girardet*, Fortune-teller; *21. *Zünd*. Forest-landscape with the Prodigal Son; *43. *Steffan*, Forest-landscape; *Böcklin*, 13. Sacred grove, 9. Diana hunting, Calypso; *Sandreuter*, The Fountain of Youth; 20. *Zünd*. Harvest; 37. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Tasso and Leonora; *Diethelm Meyer*. 44. Girl of the Haslithal, 45. Girl of the Valais; 26. *Ed. Girardet*, Wounded

Turcos; 49. *Staebli*, River-scene; 54. *Rüdisühli*, Marshy ground; 75. *E. de Pury*, Among the Lagoons; *A. van Muyden*, 29. Roman street-scene, 30. Italian woman with child; *1. *A. Calame*, Evening-landscape; *Koller*, 32, 33. Cows at water, 31. Horses on a road through a dale; 25. *E. Girardet*, Barber's shop; 74. *Arthur Calame*, Nile landscape by moonlight; 57. *Castan*, Harvest; 18. *Anker*, Children's breakfast; *Vautier*, 16. Rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property, 17. The involuntary confession; *23. *Zünd*, Noon; 24. *Ed. Girardet*, Snow-balling; *Stückelberg*, 7. The painter's children, 6. Marionettes, 5. Pilgrimage among the Sabine Mts.; 50. *S. Durand*, Wayfarers; *2, 3. *Calame*, Forest-landscapes; 19. *Anker*, Quack; 36. *Gleyre*, Nymph. Near the exit: *Hoffmann, Marble statue of a girl. We now return to the ante-room and enter the —

Room of the Drawings. These include, on the walls and in cabinets, admirable examples of *Hans Holbein the Elder* (15-27a), *Albrecht Dürer* (30-32), and **Hans Holbein the Younger* (64-138, 142). Among the last may be mentioned: 111. Family of Sir Thomas More, 113. Combat of footsoldiers, 114. Samuel and Saul (these two sketches for the lost pictures in the Council Chamber), 123-128. Women's costumes of Bâle, 91-100. The Passion. Between the first and second window are the original of *Holbein's* Praise of Folly (Laus stultitiæ) and drawings by other German masters of the 16th century. — We next enter the —

Large Saloon. Here we turn to the left, pass *Imhof's* statue of Rebecca, cross the old-German room, pass between the so-called *Steinhäuser Apollo* and the replica of the *Farnese Hercules* (two ancient heads), and reach the North Ante-Room, with a continuation of the pictures by Swiss masters. No. 64. *Veillon*, Lagoons of Venice; 76. *Frölicher*, Spring landscape; 48. *Grob*, Pestalozzi; 63. *Bosshardt*, Hans von Hallwyl at the battle of Morat; 39. *Barzaghi-Cattaneo*, Fiesco; *Buchser*, 62. Capuchins and worldlings, 64. Rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada; 82. *Sandreuter*, Heroic landscape; 69. *Bocion*, The barbour of Ouchy; 65. *Humbert*, Cattle watering. We return to the First Section of the Large Saloon. To the right: *H. Holbein the Younger*, 6a. and 6b. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *7. Erasmus; 10. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife (1516); *11. Last Supper; 12. Adam and Eve; 13. Ecce Homo; *14. The Passion, in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus; *15. The dead body of Christ, of startling realism (1521); *16. Boniface Amerbach (1519); 17. Erasmus; *18. Lais Corinthiaca, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg (1526); 19. The same lady with Cupid; *20. Wife and children of the painter (1528); 21. A London merchant. 23, 24. *Ambrose Holbein*, Portraits of boys; *M. Grünewald*, 32. Crucifixion, 33. Resurrection; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 34. Crucifixion, 35. Nativity, *36, *37. Pictures with figures of Death; 41-43. *N. Manuel Deutsch:* 58, 59. *Tob. Stimmer*, Full-length portraits of Jac. Schwytzer and his wife (1564). — Second Section. In the centre, marble statue of Jason, by *Schlöth*. Nos. 65-72. School of *Gerrit van St. Jans; Dutch Master* of the 15th cent., 73. Pius Joachim. 74. Coronation of the Virgin; 90. *Strigel*, St. Anna; 102. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Luther and Catharine von Bora; 107. *Schoreel*, The Anabaptist David Joris; 108-111. In the style of *H. met de Bles*, Altar-piece. — At the entrance to the next section, to the right, 166a. *Bronzino*. Portrait of a man; to the left, 73a. *Early French School*, Jacques de Savoie, Count of Romont. — Third Section. On the wall, ancient Greek head of a youth. To the left, 140. *Fr. Mieris the Elder*, Fishmonger; 146. *S. Ruysdael*. Landscape; 131. *Teniers the Younger*, Dutch interior; 139. *C. Dusart*, Peasants; 137. *C. du Jardin*, Before the inn; above, 121. *Peter Thys*, Pietà; 192. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors; 138. *Berchem*. Cattle crossing a stream; *118. *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross (sketch); 136. *Wouverman*, Horses and ass; 145. *Decker*, Landscape; 133. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern music; 183a. *Matt. Merian*, Portrait of G. J. Muller (1687); *156. *Dutch Master*, Forest-scene; 125. *Dirk van Sandvoort*. Strolling singers; 145. *J. van Rombouts*, Forest-scene; 165. Old copy of Raphael's Joanna of Aragon. — Fourth Section. Marble statuette of a runner, by *Kissling*, and a bust of S. Birman. To the left, 213. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 218. *Moucheron*, Landscape; to the right,

237. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 208. *N. Poussin*, Bacchus. — Fifth Section. Marble statue of Psyche, by *Schlöth*. To the left, *Leopold Robert*, 288. Wounded bandit and his wife, 289. Bandits' wives in flight, 289a. Palm Sunday; 305. *Landerer*, Federal representatives entering Bâle in 1501 to administer the federal oath; 302. *Lud. Burckhardt*, Canine family; 292-297. Landscapes by *J. Frey*, of Bâle; 300. *Fr. Diday*, Lake of Brienz; 306. *Lessing*. Forest-scene; 280, 281. *J. Schrandolph*, Angels; 265-268. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 307. *Feuerbach*. Idyl. — The South Ante-Room contains German drawings of the first half of the 19th century. In the centre, a *Relief of the Jungfrau on the scale of 1:10,000, by *S. Simon*.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 3), or Town Hall, in the Marktplatz, was erected in the Burgundian late-Gothic style in 1508-21 and restored in 1824-28. By the flight of steps in the court is a *Statue of Munatius Plancus* (p. 3), erected here in 1580. The handsome *Council Hall* is adorned with fine panelling and stained glass. — The late-Gothic *Fischmarkt-Brunnen* (Pl. D, 3) dates from 1467.

The large *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 4), of the beginning of the 14th cent., with a very lofty choir, now contains the ***Historical Museum**, the chief collection of the kind in Switzerland (Sun. 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, and Wed. 2-4, free; other days 8-6 in summer, 10-4 in winter, fee 50 c.; director, *Prof. Ad. Burckhardt-Finsler*).

Nave. Architectural fragments and sculptures from the churches and secular edifices of Bâle. *St. Martin*, from the Minster. To the left, the so-called *Holbein Fountain* (p. 9). Above St. Martin, the '*Lällenkönig*', a curious piece of mechanism, formerly on the exterior of the tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge; when the clock struck the head stuck out its tongue and rolled its eyes. — The adjoining *Waffensammlung* or *Collection of Weapons* contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle interesting cannon (in the middle a finely ornamented twelve-pounder of 1514), Bâle uniforms, trophies of war (in the case to the right, hauberk supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold), handsome weapons (in the case to the left, three daggers with silver-gilt sheaths of the 16th cent.), tent, guild-banners, etc. Next come some *State Sleighs* and fine specimens of *Smith's and Locksmith's Work*. — To the right and left of the nave and in the aisles is a series of rooms intended to exhibit the development of the furnishing and adorning of dwelling-houses from the 15th cent. onwards. To the right of the entrance: 1. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1601), with panelling and a large bed; 2. *Room from the Spiesshof* (1580), with fine cabinets and doors and the old Bâle council-table; 3. *Room from the Strassburger Hof* (1600), with a large bed, cabinet, and chests; *4. *Dining-Room of Councillor Iselin* (1607), with beautiful panelling; 5. *Room from Schwyz* (1650), with heavy coffered ceiling; 6. *State Room from the Haus zum Cardinal* (1540). — We now cross to the other side of the nave. 7. *Old Kitchen*, with large chimney-piece; 8. *Schönau Room* from the Château of Oeschgen (17th cent.); 9. *Gothic Room* (15th cent.), with a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture; 10. *Gobelins Room* (1760); 11. *Nenstück Room* (1787), with a collection of models of gates of Bâle and of neighbouring castles. *Room 12* (at the entrance to the church) contains the *Collection of Coins*, including coins, medals, and dies of Bâle and other Swiss towns, and also a few ancient coins and vases.

The Choir contains ecclesiastical antiquities. To the left, Fragments of the famous *Death Dance of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th century; bells of the 15th cent.; fine choir-stalls of 1598; *Carved Altars* of the 15-16th centuries. On the high-altar, *Altar of St. Maria Calanca*, in the Grisons (1512); to the right. *Votive Tablet of the Duchess Isabella of Burgundy* (1433), in enamelled bronze; above the last, kneeling figure of the knight Hügelin von Schönegg (1378); farther on, winged altar-piece from the church of Baden in the Aargau (15th cent.).

— To the left is the entrance to the TREASURY, which contains reliquaries, monstrances, crosses, and chalices of the 13-18th cent.; cups and goblets belonging to the University (16-17th cent.); handsome plate of the guilds and trade-companies of Bâle. To the left of the entrance, cast of the golden antependium presented to the Cathedral of Bâle by Emp. Henry II. (beginning of the 11th cent.), which, along with other objects of value, was assigned to Bâle-Campagne at the division of the canton in 1833 and forthwith sold (now in the Musée de Cluny at Paris).

We now return to the nave and ascend the staircase to the right to the GALLERIES of the aisles, in which the smaller objects of the collection are exhibited. *Roman, Alemannian, and Burgundian Antiquities*, found at Augst (p. 19) and elsewhere. — Bâle *Looms* and specimens of *Ribbon Weaving* at Bâle in the 17-18th centuries. — Embroidery, fans; Bâle and other Swiss *Costumes* of the 17-18th centuries. — On the old organ-screen (above the entrance) *Musical Antiquities*, showing in particular the development of the piano, wooden wind-instruments, and musical notation; also *Stained Glass*. — Farther on, *Small Works of Art*. Wood-carvings (in a case to the right, Adam and Eve, box-wood figures of 1500), ivory carvings, enamels, book-bindings, goldsmiths' models, small bronzes. — *Domestic Utensils:* porcelain, faïence, glass, pottery, tin-ware, works in leather, book-bindings, toys, clocks and watches, armorial windows. — *Government and Judicial Antiquities:* weights and measures of the 14-18th cent.; staves for the officers of justice, judicial swords, executioner's dress. — We now descend to the nave and enter, from the end of the right aisle, the —

COURT, which contains stone monuments of the Roman, mediæval, and Renaissance periods, gates in hammered iron, and other objects.

Near the Historical Museum, in the Steinenberg, is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. E, 5), built by Stehlin in 1870-72. The staircase is adorned with a fresco by *Stückelberg* (the Awakening of Art), and on the garden-façade are caricature heads by *Böcklin*. Picture Gallery and Restaurant, see p. 3. — In the Elisabethen-Str. is the handsome **St. Elisabethenkirche** (Pl. E, 5), built in the Gothic style in 1857-65, with stained-glass windows from Munich and an open-work tower, 232′ high.

The S.E. SUBURBS are occupied by the richer classes. From the *St. Albans-Thor* (Pl. G, 5), in this quarter, the promenades of the St. Alban-Anlage and of the Æschengraben extend on the site of the old ramparts to the railway-station. In the Æschen-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5) is a fountain (jet 80′ high), which, however, plays on 26th August only. The old *St. Alban's Convent* (Pl. F, 4) has fine Romanesque cloisters. The *Monument of St. Jacob* (Pl. F, 6), by *P. Schlöth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Beyond, to the right, is the *Sommer-Casino* (p. 3). — In the promenades, near the station, is the **Strassburg Monument*, a marble group erected in 1895 by Baron Gruyer of Strassburg in memory of the assistance rendered by Switzerland to the aged and the women and children of Strassburg during and after the siege of 1870, by Bartholdi of Paris.

In the W. QUARTER, in the Spalen Suburb (Pl. C, 3, 4), is the *Spalen Fountain*, with a relief of dancing peasants (after Holbein) and the figure of a bagpiper, restored in 1887. The **Spalen-Thor** (Pl. C, 3), erected about 1400, is the handsomest of the remaining

gates of Bâle. Near it are three modern buildings belonging to the *University:* the *Vesalianum* (Pl. C, 3), or institute for anatomy and physiology; the new *Library* (week-days 10-12 and 2-4), which contains 200,000 vols., including many incunabula, and 5000 MSS., mainly from the time of the Council of Bâle and the Reformation; and the *Bernoullianum* (Pl. C, 2, 3), for physics, chemistry, and astronomy. In the vestibule of the last are busts of the famous mathematicians of Bâle, Jakob and Johann Bernoulli (d. 1705 and 1748). — In the Hebel-Str. is the house (tablet) where the Alemannian poet *Hebel* (1760-1826) was born. — The *Mission House* (Pl. B, 3) contains an ethnographical collection, mainly from the E. Indies, China, and W. Africa (catalogue 1 fr.).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. B, C, 6; *Restaur.*) contains good examples of Swiss animals (adm. 50 c.). Concerts are frequently given on Sun. afternoons. — About 1 M. from the Old Rhine Bridge, to the N. of the Baden Station (Pl. F, 1), on the *Wiese*, is the **Erlen-Park**, much frequented on Sun. (Refreshments).

From Bâle to Flühen, 8 M., narrow-gauge railway ('Birsigthalbahn') in 52 min. (fares 1 fr. 30, 95 c.). The train, starting from the Steinenthor-Str. (Pl. D, 5), passes the Zoological Garden (see above), and traverses the fertile valley of the *Birsig*. Stations. 1¼ M. *Binningen* (Hirsch), a large village with 4700 inhab. and the church of *St. Margaret*, commanding a good view; 1¾ M. *Bottminger-Mühle;* 2½ M. *Bottmingen*, with the *Bottminger Schlösschen* (Inn and pretty park); 3 M. *Oberwil* (Krone), with an extensive parquetry-factory; 4¼ M. **Therwil** (*Rössli*), a substantial village in the *Leimen-Thal;* 5½ M. *Ettingen* (Badhaus), with a chalybeate spring. The line then skirts the hills to the W. viâ *Witterswil* and *Battwil* to (8 M.) **Flühen** (1250'; *Inn* and *Baths*), a small village with a chalybeate spring, prettily situated in a defile at the foot of the *Blauen*, close to the frontier of Alsace. Interesting excursion hence viâ *Tannwald* to the (1½ M.) well-preserved ruin of ***Landskron** (1790 ft.), the tower of which commands a wide view (key at the last house in Tannwald). — A road leads to the S. from Flühen to (1½ M.) **Mariastein** (1685'; *Kreuz; Post; Engel*), formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a frequented pilgrimage-church, picturesquely situated on a steep crag. A spacious rock-cavern beneath the church contains the chapel of *Maria im Stein*. From Mariastein the *Landskron* may be reached viâ Tannwald in 25 minutes. — The road goes on beyond Mariastein to *Metzerlen* and (2¼ M.) *Burg* (1740'; *Inn), a charmingly-situated village with a mineral spring and a château commanding fine views. — The Blauen (2690'), which may be ascended from Ettingen (see above) or Mariastein in 1½ hr., commands a wide prospect, extending on the S.E. to the Bernese Alps.

2. From Bâle to Bienne and Bern through the Val Moutier.

77 M. Railway *(Jura-Simplon Line)* to Bienne (56 M.) in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 75 c.); from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 80 c.). [Railway from Bienne to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in ¾-1¼ hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 3½-6¼ hrs.; from Bâle to Geneva, express in 6¾-7¾ hrs.]

Bâle (870'), see p. 2. Leaving the Central Station, the train soon diverges from the Central Line (p. 12) to the right, passes the cemetery, and near (3 M.) *Mönchenstein*, the scene of a terrible railway accident in 1891, crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left

are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim* (Munzinger's Restaurant). On a wooded hill, 3/4 M. to the E., near *Arlesheim* (1130′; *Löwe; Ochs), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park, interesting grottoes, and a hermitage. (Apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill.)

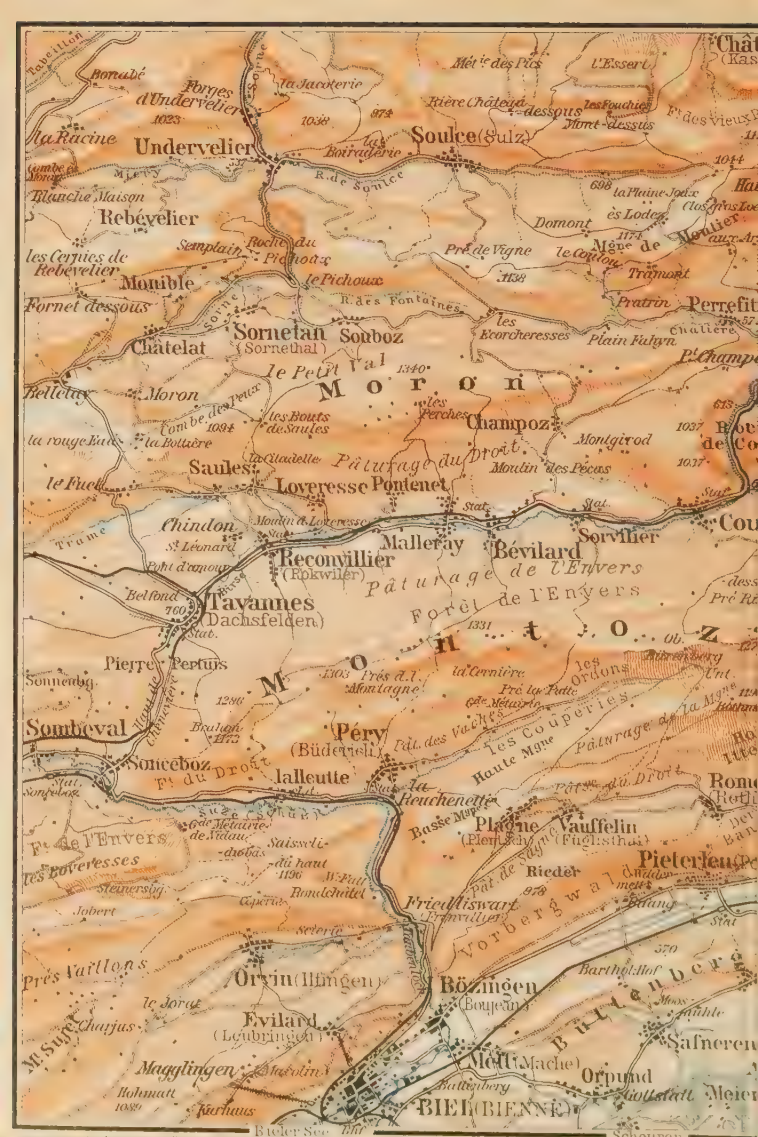
The train follows the right bank of the Birs. On the left is the village of *Dornach*, with its picturesque ruined castle. 7 M. *Aesch* (Ochs), a village on the left bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen* (1850′). On the right, near (9 1/4 M.) *Grellingen* (*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Birs twice. 14 M. *Zwingen*; the château, on the right, was formerly the seat of the episcopal governors.

14 1/2 M. **Laufen** (1155′; *Hôt. Jura; Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and Birs. The train traverses a narrow, wooded valley. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwyl* two tunnels and two bridges across the Birs. 18 1/2 M. *Liesberg*. At (22 1/2 M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôt. de la Gare), the language changes from German to French. On the right is the ruin of that name. At the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, on the left, now a factory. On a hill to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

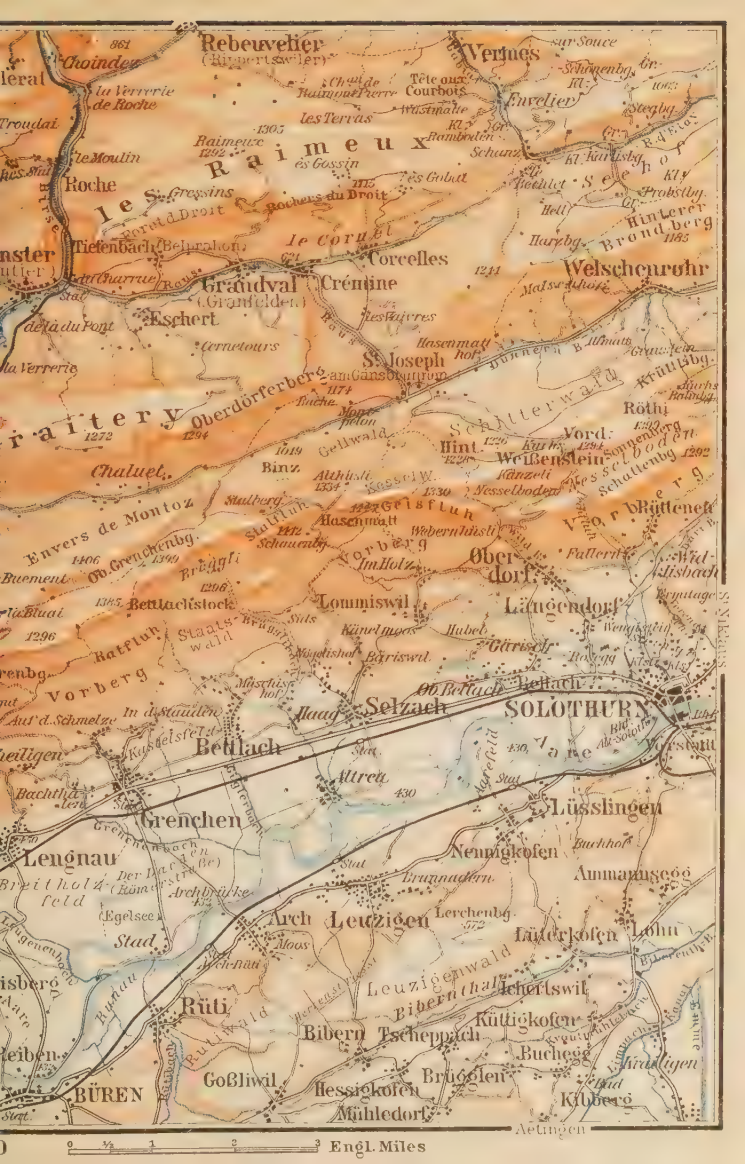
24 1/2 M. **Delémont** (1430′; **Rail. Restaurant; *Faucon; Lion d'Or; *Hôtel Lachat*, near the station) is an old town (4300 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy, 18 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 50 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtetelle*, *Courfaivre*, *Bassecourt*, and (7 1/2 M.) *Glovelier*. We next cross the large viaduct of *Combe-Maran*, and beyond a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, reach (11 M.) *Ste. Ursanne* (°Deux Clefs; Bœuf), a picturesque old town in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 207), with a ruined château on a lofty rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1390′; °*Hôt. National*, near the station; °*Cheval Blanc*), a considerable old town (6800 inhab.) with a château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. At *Réclère*, 7 M. to the W. of Porrentruy, near the French frontier, a large stalactite grotto has been discovered and made accessible. — The line leads hence to *Delle*, the French frontier-station, *Belfort*, and *Paris*.

Beyond (26 1/2 M.) *Courrendlin* (Cerf) the train enters the ***Val Moutier**, Ger. *Münster-Thal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs, flanked with huge limestone rocks. In the Roman period it was traversed by the road from Aventicum (p. 215) to Augusta Rauracorum (p. 4). The line is carried through these '*Gorges de Moutier*' by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and cuttings. (A walk from Courrendlin to Moutier is recommended.) — Above (28 1/2 M.) *Choindez*, and opposite the *Glass Works of Roche*, which lie on the right bank of the stream, we traverse a short tunnel and reach (30 M.) *Roche* (1650′; *Cheval Blanc, moderate). The train threads nine short tunnels, crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and then, at the mouth of the defile, the *Raus*.



Tabeillon
Bonabé
Forges d'Undervelier
Sorne
la Jacoterie
Mét^ie des Pics
l'Essert
Châtelat
Rière Châtelat
dessous
les Fouchies
Mont-dessus
Ft des vieux
la Racine
Undervelier
Soulce (Sulz)
la Boiraderie
Miery
R. de Soulce
Blanche Maison
Rebévelier
la Plaine Joux
Domont
ès Lodez
Mgne de Moutier
Semplain
Roche du Pichoux
Pré de Vigne
le Coulou
Tramont
les Cernies de Rebévelier
Monible
le Pichoux
Fornet dessous
R. des Fontaines
Pratrin
Perrefit
Sornetan (Sornethal)
Souboz
les Ecorcheresses
Plain Fahyn
Châtelat
le Petit Val
Moron
Belletay
Moron
Combe des Peux
les Bouts de Saules
les Perches
Champoz
Montgirod
la rouge Eau
la Bottière
la Citadelle
Pâturage du Droit
Moulin des Pécas
Saules
le Fuet
Loveresse
Pontenet
Chindon
Moulin de Loveresse
Malleray
Bévilard
Sorvilier
St Léonard
Reconvillier (Rokwiler)
Pont d'amour
Pâturage de l'Envers
Belfond
Tavannes (Dachsfelden)
Forêt de l'Envers
Montoz
Pierre Pertuis
Sonnenbg.
Prés d. l. Montagne
la Cernière
les Ordons
Pré la Patte
Sombeval
Péry (Büderich)
Pât. des Vaches
les Couperies
Haute Mgne
Pâturage de la Mgne
Sonceboz
Ft du Droit
lalleutte
la Reuchenette
Pâtr. du Droit
Basse Mgne
Plagne (Plentsch)
Vauffelin (Füglisthal)
Ft de l'Envers
les Boveresses
Saisseli du haut
Pât. de Sagne
Rieder
Pieterlen
Steinersbg.
Rondchâtel
Friedliswart (Frinvillier)
Vorbergwald
Jobert
Scierie
Prés Vaillons
Orvin (Ilfingen)
Bözingen (Boujean)
Barthol. Hof
le Jorat
Evilard (Leubringen)
Charjus
Mt Sujet
Safneren
Magglingen
Mett (Mache)
Orpund
Hohmatt
Kurhaus
Battenberg
Gottstatt
BIEL (BIENNE)
Bieler See
Scheuren
Kilometer
1:



Rebeuvelier
Vermes
Choindez
la Verrerie de Roche
Troudai
le Moulin
Roche
les Raimeux
Raimeux
Tête aux Courbois
Envelier
les Terras
Schanz
Seehof
Hinterer Brandberg
Tiefenbach
Corcelles
Welschenrohr
Grandval
Crémine
Eschert
Cernetours
St. Joseph
Oberdörferberg
Schitterwald
Röthi
Vord.
Hint.
Weißenstein
Nesselboden
Schattenbg
Chaluet
Binz
Gellwald
Nesselboden
Rüttenen
Envers de Montoz
Stalberg
Geisfluh
Hasenmatt
Vorberg
Ober dorf
Fallern
Wid-lisbach
Buement
Ob. Grenchenbg.
Bettlachstock
Lommiswil
Längendorf
Ratfluh
Staatswald
Vorberg
Bäriswil
Gärisch
Ob. Bettlach
Bettlach
Selzach
SOLOTHURN
Haag
Bettlach
Altreu
Aare
Vorstadt
Grenchen
Lüsslingen
Lengnau
Nennigkofen
Ammannsegg
Breitholzfeld
Arch
Leuzigen
Lerchenbg.
Lüterkofen
Lohn
Stad
Leuzigenwald
Biberntal
Ichertswil
Rüti
Rütiwald
Bibern
Tscheppach
Küttigkofen
Buchegg
Krailigen
Goßliwil
Hessigkofen
Brügglen
Kibberg
BÜREN
Mühledorf
Aetingen
0 ½ 1 2 3 Engl. Miles

32 M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1730′; **Hôtel de la Gare*, moderate). The thriving village (1750′; *Cerf; Couronne; Cheval*, well spoken of), with 2346 inhab. and a new Protestant church, is prettily situated in a green dale, on the left bank of the Birs.

Ascent of the Weissenstein from Moutier (3½ hrs.; comp. p. 15). About 10 min. to the N.E. of Moutier, or 6 min. from the station, at the *Restaurant Sperisen*, a road (diligence to Crémine daily in ½ hr.) ascends to the right to (2 M.) *Grandval* (2010′) and (¾ M.) *Crémine* (2065′; Croix). It next ascends the gorge of the *Raus* to (2 M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (2150′; Inn), at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the Kurhaus on which (p. 16) may easily be reached hence by a narrow road in 1¾-2 hrs. The footpath to the left is shorter (1½ hr.). Carriage from Moutier to the Weissenstein 25 fr., there and back 30 fr.; from Gänsbrunnen 15 fr.

The line traverses another very picturesque gorge, the *Roches de Court*, running high above the Birs, and beyond three tunnels reaches (35½ M.) **Court** (2200′; *Ours; Couronne*).

From Court, or better from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the **Montoz** (4370′) to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the Weissenstein.

We traverse pleasant grassy dales, pass *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, and reach —

43 M. **Tavannes** (2500′; *Hôtel de la Gare*, poor; *Brasserie*, restaurant with rooms), a large village near the source of the Birs (branch-line in 35 min. to *Tramelan*). The train ascends slightly, and passes (tunnel, 1500 yds.) under the *Pierre Pertuis*, a natural opening in the rock, fortified in Roman times, through which the highroad runs. It then descends the slope to the right, describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, and crosses the *Suze*, or *Schüss*.

47½ M. **Sonceboz** (2150′; **Rail. Restaurant; Couronne; Cerf*, well spoken of), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 207).

The train again crosses the Suze, and passes through the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50½ M. *La Heutte*; 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1940′; Hôtel de la Truite). The line now turns S., and enters the narrow passage which the Suze has forced through the last heights of the Jura. Five tunnels between this point and Bienne. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the Suze, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the Suze (*Taubenloch*, see p. 12) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. We now obtain a striking view of the rich plains of Bienne, with the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc in the distance. We then descend vine-clad slopes and thread a short tunnel.

56 M. **Bienne**, Ger. **Biel** (1445′; **Couronne*, R. from 2, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; **Hôtel de Bienne*, near the station, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Victoria*, at the station; **Hôt. Suisse*, R.

from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3-3½ fr.; *Croix; Hôt. de la Gare*, near the station, well spoken of; **Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient and thriving town (18,000 inhab.). The *Museum Schwab* is an interesting collection of antiquities from the lake-villages, Celtic and Roman weapons, implements, coins, etc. (adm. 50 c.). The beautiful avenues enclosing the town stretch to the (½ M.) *Lake of Bienne* (p. 202; lake-baths).

Tramway from the station into the town, to Nidau, and to the N. to (20 min.) *Bözingen*, Fr. *Boujean* (Hirsch; Rössli). An attractive walk leads hence through the picturesque **Taubenloch-Schlucht*, watered by the copious Schüss, to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Frinvillier* (Restaurants des Gorges and de la Truite, good trout), and thence past the ruin of *Rondchâtel* to (¾ hr.) the station of *Reuchenette* (p. 11).

A Wire-Rope Railway (station 10 min. to the N.W. of the railway station at Bienne, where an omnibus is waiting) ascends in ¼ hr. (1 fr., return 1½ fr.) to the health-resort of **Macolin**, Ger. *Magglingen* (2960'; **Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. from 4, D. 4, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôtel-Pens. Magglingen*, unpretending, pens. 3½-4 fr.), splendidly situated on the slopes of the Jura, 1¼ hr. above Bienne. Large wooded grounds, and fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc. English Church Service in August.

Another wire-rope railway (opened in 1897) from Bienne (station in the Quellgasse) ascends in 8 min. (60 c., descent 40 c.) to the village of **Leubringen**, Fr. *Evilard* (**Drei Tannen*), prettily situated 25 min. from Macolin. Pleasant excursion (2 hrs.) hence through magnificent pine-woods, or viâ *Orvin* (p. 11) to *Frinvillier*, and by the *Taubenloch-Schlucht* to *Bözingen* (tramway to Bienne). — The ascent of the **Chasseral** (5280') takes about 4 hrs. from Macolin. From the hotel a good path crosses the hill to the S.W. past the (1½ hr.) Kurhaus *Twannberg* (p. 202) to *Lamboing*, *Diesse*, and (1 hr.) *Nods*, at the N.E. foot of the mountain, which may be ascended hence in 1½ hr. (see p. 202).

From Bienne to *Soleure*, p. 16; to *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva*, RR. 58, 61.

The Railway from Bienne to Bern crosses the *Zihl* near (58½ M.) *Brügg*, and the *Aare* before (61 M.) *Busswyl* (*Hotel at the station). — 63 M. **Lyss** (*Hirsch; Restaurant de la Poste, Ritter*, at the station) is the junction of the lines to *Payerne* on the S. (p. 216) and to *Soleure* on the N. (p. 16). — 64½ M. *Suberg*; 68 M. *Schüpfen*; 71 M. *München-Buchsee* (*Hôt. Käch; Krone; Bär). On the right, the Bernese Alps from the Jungfrau to the Balmhorn become visible, but soon disappear. — 73 M. *Zollikofen*, a station on the Central Line (Bâle-Olten-Bern). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 17.

3. From Bâle to Bienne viâ Olten and Soleure.

63 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c.).

Bâle, see p. 2. The train crosses the *Birs*. 3 M. *Muttenz*; 5 M. *Pratteln* (p. 19). On the Rhine, 1½ M. to the N.W. (branch-railway in 10 min.), are the well-equipped salt-baths of *Schweizerhalle*.

The line leaves the valley of the Rhine, enters the Jura Mts., and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. Near (7½ M.) *Nieder-Schönthal*, on a hill to the right, lies *Frenkendorf* (1120'; Wilder Mann; Löwe), a pretty summer-resort. A good road leads from Nieder-Schönthal to (2¼ M.) Bad Schauenburg (p. 13).

9 M. **Liestal** (1033′; pop. 4950; **Falke*, with salt-baths and garden, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; *Schlüssel; Engel; Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare*), prettily situated on the Ergolz, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land or Bâle-Campagne. In the town-hall are a collection of coins and the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy (1477).

Bienenberg (1115′; *Kurhaus*, with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Liestal, is a pleasant summer-resort, and about 1½ M. beyond it is *Bad Schauenburg* (1590′), below the ruin of the same name (1975′; *View). Road to Nieder-Schönthal, see p. 12.

To Waldenburg, 8½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., through the pretty *Frenkenthal*. 2½ M. *Bad Bubendorf* (1215′), with mineral and salt baths. (The village with its ruined castle lies 1 M. to the right.) 4 M. *Lampenberg*; 5½ M. *Hölstein*, in a narrow part of the valley, with manufactories of silk ribbon. Passing *Niederdorf* and *Oberdorf*, we reach (8½ M.) **Waldenburg** (1713′; *Löwe; Schlüssel*), a little town with a ruined castle and a pretty church. A good road leads hence (diligence 4 times daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) **Langenbruck** (2355′; *Kurhaus*, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Ochsen*, pens. 5 fr.; *Pens. Bader*, etc.), situated beyond the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein* (2460′), a quiet and pleasant hill-sanatorium. — A high-road leads from Langenbruck to the S.E. to *Friedau* and (5 M.) *Egerkingen* (p. 14); another to the S.W. viâ *Holderbank* and the picturesque ruin of *Falkenstein* to *Balsthal* (Rössli, Kreuz), and through the *Œnsinger Klus*, a defile formerly fortified, with the rebuilt château of *Blauenstein*, to (10½ M.) *Œnsingen* (p. 15). On the hill to the left is the restored château of *Bechburg*.

11 M. *Lausen*. Near (13 M.) **Sissach** (1230′; *Löwe*), a thriving village, we pass (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2300′), 1 hr. to the N.

From Sissach over the Schafmatt to Aarau (4½ hrs.). Branch-line viâ *Böckten* in ¼ hr. to (2½ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1370′; Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence road through a picturesque valley past the *Hanggiessen* waterfall to (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440′); (1½ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860′); (1½ M.) *Oltingen* (1940′; Ochs), with a mineral spring. The path ascending the (½ hr.) ***Schafmatt** (2515′) diverges close to the Ochs, and is easily found, being provided with finger-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura and the Alps, which we enjoy until we reach a point overlooking the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (½ hr. from the top) lies a chalet and whey cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the environs of the Lake of Lucerne, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 21) in 1¼ hr., past the *Laurenzenbad* (p. 21), situated in a side-valley to the left, and *Erlisbach*.

To the S. of Sissach lies (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. viâ *Zunzgen*, *Tenniken*, and *Diegten*) **Eptingen** or *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873′; **Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths, pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein* (footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.; to *Langenbruck*, see above, 1¼ hr.).

The train turns to the S. into the narrow *Homburger-Thal*, and beyond (16 M.) *Sommerau* passes through two tunnels. — 19½ M. *Läufelfingen* (2010′; Sonne), at the foot of the *Hauenstein*.

From stat. Läufelfingen a road (one-horse carr. 5 fr.) ascends in ¾ hr. viâ *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a Kurhaus) to the **Frohburg** (2770′; **Hotel & Pension*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. 5-7 fr.), situated on the summit of the Hauenstein and commanding a beautiful view of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see p. 14) and the Wigger-Thal with the railway to Lucerne; on the right rises Pilatus, on the left the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are some scanty ruins of a castle. Descent by *Trimbach* in 1 hr. to *Olten*.

Beyond the *Hauenstein Tunnel* (2970 yds.; 5 min.) we observe on a hill to the right the *Neu-Wartburg* (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn, with the Jungfrau in the middle (comp. Panorama, p. 143). The train descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, crosses it, and ascends on the right bank to —

24½ M. **Olten.** — *Hôtel Suisse, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; St. Gotthard, unpretending, both at the station; Halbmond, well spoken of. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Carriages generally changed here. Detention of ¼-½ hr. As we leave the waiting-rooms, the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the *left*, those for Lucerne and Bern to the *right*. Pocket-picking not uncommon here.

Olten (1295′; 6000 inhab.), prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 7), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 5), to Bern (R. 4), and to Soleure and Neuchâtel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by Disteli, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway-workshops and large shoe-manufactories.

To the S.E. of Olten, on an isolated hill on the right bank of the Aare, rises the **Neu-Wartburg** or *Sälischloss* (2235′; *Restaurant*), a small château with a fine view of the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau. Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in ¾ hr.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. of Olten (diligence twice daily in summer in 1¼ hr.) are the sulphur-baths of **Lostorf** (*Kurhaus*, moderate, pens. 5 fr.), prettily situated at the foot of the Jura. On a cliff above (¼ hr.) rises the small château of *Wartenfels* (2060′), with a fine view.

The train crosses the Aare and traverses the plain watered by the *Dünnern*, at the base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded. 26 M. *Olten-Hammer;* 27½ M. *Wangen;* 29 M. *Hägendorf.* — 31 M. *Egerkingen* (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to **Fridau** (2189′; *Kurhaus*, pens. 6-7 fr.), situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. — The road leads on to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see p. 13; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. *Oberbuchsiten;* 36 M. *Œnsingen* (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. to *Langenbruck*, p. 13); 37 M. *Niederbipp* (to the right is *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern château). At (41 M.) *Wangen* we cross the Aare. 43 M. *Deitingen.* Beyond (45 M.) *Luterbach* we obtain a view of Soleure; to the right is the long ridge of the Weissenstein (p. 15). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare. — 47 M. *Neu-Solothurn.*

Soleure. Soleure has two Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn*, on the right bank of the Aare, for the lines to Olten, Herzogenbuchsee, Burgdorf, Lyss, and Bienne, and *Alt-Solothurn*, on the left bank, to the W. of the town, for the line to Bienne.

Hotels. At the Neu Solothurn station: Hôtel Terminus. In the town: *Krone, with cafe-restaurant, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *Storch; Hirsch; Thurm; Schwan, well spoken of.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1425′; 9500 inhab.), the capital of Canton Soleure, on the *Aare*, the Roman *Salodurum*, claims to be the oldest

town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves. ('*In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', is the inscription on the clock-tower.) It was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481.

The CATHEDRAL OF ST. OURS, a cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross, covered with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 36 steps leads to the façade. One of the adjoining fountains has a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The ten large altar-pieces (close of 18th cent.) are unimportant. The treasury, in the sacristy, contains good artistic work in metal and textile fabrics (14-18th cent.).

The *ARSENAL, not far from the cathedral, contains (on the second floor) a collection of ancient armour and weapons. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th century. A large plastic group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans in 1481 by Brother Klaus (p. 128).

The oldest building in Soleure is the CLOCK TOWER, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. B.C., but really an early Burgundian building of the 5th or 6th cent. A.D. The figures and mechanism of the clock resemble those at Bern (p. 146).

The *Natural History Cabinet*, in the suburb on the right bank of the Aare, contains valuable collections of zoology and palæontology. In the Cantonal School are a number of *Roman and Mediæval Antiquities* and the *Cantonal Library*. The *Town Library* contains about 40,000 vols. and 200 incunabula, besides coins and medals. The *Municipal Picture Gallery* possesses a *Virgin and Child, with SS. Ours and Martin of Tours, one of the chief works of *Holbein the Younger* (1522), much restored. — A tablet on No. 5 Gurzelngasse marks the house in which *Thaddeus Kosciuszko* died (1817).

The **Weissenstein** (4220'; comp. Map. p. 10), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is deservedly a very favourite point of view. It is reached either by the carriage-road viâ *Längendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two horse carr. in 2½ hrs., up 20, down 10, there and back 25 fr. and fee), or (preferable) by the footpath (guide or porter 4-5 fr.) ascending the Verena-Thal. Taking the latter, we pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, and then bear to the left towards the *Villa Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes the *Restaurant Wengistein* and turns to the left into the **St. Verena-Thal** (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). At the exit of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers. At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena** (1620'). On the right are the hermit's dwelling and a chapel; on the left is a rock-hewn chapel, reached by a broad flight of steps, and containing a representation of the Holy Sepulchre with life-size figures. We may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the large quarries (with 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the glaciers), and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissen-

stein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we take to the right, in the direction of the Weissenstein; at (10 min.) the village of *Widlisbach* we turn to the left and cross the hill to (12 min.) the hamlet of *Fallern* (1827'), at the foot of the Weissenstein. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the (40 min.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood and more gradual. In 40 min. we regain the road (to the left) above the *Nesselboden Alp* (3447'), and, following it, reach in 40 min. the *Kurhaus on the *Vordere Weissenstein* (4220'; R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 9-10 fr.; telephone to Soleure), a sanatorium surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer (Engl. Church Service). The footpath, diverging to the right at the end of the wide curve, 8 min. from the Nesselboden Alp, and then ascending abruptly to the left at the post on the top, is a short-cut.

The *View is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole Alpine chain from Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty saddle of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Wildstrubel, Wildhorn, Diablerets, and to the S. Mont Blanc. To the S.W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk to the W. through the wood to the (10 min.) *Känzeli* (4093'). — The **Röthi** (4590'), ½ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view to the N. and E. of the Black Forest and Vosges, which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4745'), 1¾ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it (white marks) leads across the pastures to the W. to (25 min.) the *Hintere Weissenstein* (4027'; Inn). A pleasanter route leads by the shady footpath, which enters the woods to the right above the pastures, but which must be quitted as soon as it begins to ascend more steeply. Shortly before reaching the Hintere Weissenstein we descend a little to the left and cross the ridge to (20 min.) the end of the meadows; then descend for ¼ hr. in the *Kesselwald*, and ascend across pastures to (20 min.) the chalet of *Althüsli* (4375'; simple rfmts.), on the saddle, with a good spring. An easy path leads hence to the summit in 20 min. (the path, diverging to the left, 10 min. before the chalet, is shorter but steeper). — We may descend from the Hasenmatt or the chalet on the S. side, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (see below). Those returning from the Curhaus to Soleure follow the road from Fallern (p. 15) to (½ M.) a sign-post with four arms, whence a path between pine-woods and large quarries brings them in ½ hr. to the N.W. gate of Soleure. Carriages may also be directed to return by a route affording an opportunity of visiting the St. Verena gorge.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsee, see p. 17.

From Soleure to Burgdorf (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 40-50 minutes. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzensdorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmen-Thal. *Burgdorf*, see p. 17.

From Soleure to Lyss (15 M.) by railway, skirting the right bank of the Aare, in 1-1½ hour. The chief intermediate station is (10 M.) *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 12.

The Bienne line crosses the Aare. 48 M. *Alt-Solothurn* (p. 14); 51 M. *Selzach*, where passion-plays are performed; 54 M. *Grenchen* or *Granges*; 57 M. *Pieterlen*. — 63 M. *Bienne* see p. 11.

4. From Bâle to Bern viâ Olten.

66 M. Railway in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 75 c.).

To (24½ M.) *Olten*, see pp. 12-14. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare; to the left, the château of *Neu-Wartburg* (p. 14).

27 M. **Aarburg** (1285′; **Krone; Falke*), a thriving little town (2079 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Aare (junction for *Lucerne*, p. 18). The old castle on a hill, built in 1660, is now a factory.

As we proceed we have glimpses of the Alps, right and left. 30 M. *Rothrist*; 33 M. *Murgenthal*, where we cross the *Murg*; 35 M. *Roggwyl*; 37½ M. *Langenthal* (*Bär; Löwe), a thriving village with a busy timber-trade (narrow-gauge line viâ *Huttwil* and *Willisau* to *Wolhusen*, see p. 136); 39½ M. *Bützberg*.

42 M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1540′; 2316 inhab.; **Sonne; Hôt. de la Gare*) is a considerable place, with a loftily situated church.

To Soleure (9½ M.) rail. in 40 min.: 2½ M. *Inkwyl*; 5½ M. *Subigen*; 7 M. *Derendingen*; then across the *Grosse Emme* to *Neu-Solothurn* (p. 14).

Near (45½ M.) *Riedwyl* we enter a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (48 M.) *Wynigen* a tunnel (560 yds.). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme* to —

52½ M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1750′; pop. 7500; **Hôt. Guggisberg*, *Hôt. de la Gare*, both at the station; *Maison de Ville; Ours*), a busy town, picturesquely situated. The houses are flanked with arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and technical institute are highly creditable. A monument was recently erected here to the pastor *Albert Bitzius* (d. 1854), a popular author well known as 'Jeremias Gotthelf'. In the château of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which he removed to Yverdon in 1804. Beautiful views from the church and château; finer from the *Lueg* (2885′), 2 hrs. to the E.

From Burgdorf to Langnau, 14 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. The line ascends the fertile *Emmen-Thal*. 2½ M. *Oberburg*; 4½ M. *Hasle-Rüegsau*. From Rüegsau, 1½ M. to the N.E. of the railway, the *Rachisberg* (2768′; fine view of the Alps and the Jura) may be ascended in ½ hr. — 6 M. *Lützelflüh-Goldbach*. Lützelflüh (Ochs) was the home of the pastor Albert Bitzius (see above). Near it, to the N.W., is the *Britternbad* (1640′), with chalybeate springs. — 7½ M. *Ramsey-Sumiswald* (the latter lying 3 M. to the N.); 9 M. *Zollbrück*; 14 M. *Langnau* (p. 137).

From Burgdorf to *Soleure*, see p. 16.

54½ M. *Lyssach*. Beyond (56 M.) *Hindelbank* a monument, to the left of the railway, commemorates the battle between the Bernese and the French in the *Grauholz*, 15th March, 1798. — 59 M. *Schönbühl*. Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen* (junction for *Bienne*, p. 12) the train crosses the iron *Worblaufen Bridge* (below, to the right, the handsome *Tiefenau Bridge* over the Aare) and then ascends through a cutting to the *Wyler Feld*, where, to the left, we obtain a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps. To the right is the suburb *Lorraine*, beyond which we cross the Aare and enter the station of Bern. The **Bridge*, 200 yds. long and 142′ high, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway. — 66 M. *Bern*, see p. 142.

5. From Bâle to Lucerne.

59 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 20 c.).

To (27 M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for *Bern* (R. 4), see p. 17. The Lucerne line traverses the broad grassy *Wiggerthal*.

30 M. **Zofingen** (1430′; pop. 4496; *Rössli; Ochs*), a busy little town. The library in the Town Hall contains coins, autographs of Swiss reformers, and the album of a society of artists, founded in 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* are two 'ball-rooms'. In the *Bleichegut*, near the town, are the remains of a Roman bath.

From Zofingen to Suhr, railway in 36 minutes. Stations *Safenwyl*, *Kölliken*, *Entfelden*, well-to-do villages, and (10½ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Baden (p. 22).

33 M. *Reiden*, an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. *Dagmersellen;* 37 M. *Nebikon*. To the right appear the Bernese Alps; in the centre the Jungfrau; the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it, and the Altels to the right. Beyond (39½ M.) *Wauwyl* the little *Mauensee*, with island and castle, lies on the right.

43½ M. **Sursee** (1690′; pop. 2135; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style. — About 4 M. to the N.E. (omnibus, 3 fr.) are the chalybeate baths of *Knutwil* (pens. 4½-5½ fr.).

Near (46 M.) *Nottwyl* we approach the *Lake of Sempach* (1663′), 5 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and abounding in fish. On a hill to the right rises *Schloss Wartensee*. — 49½ M. **Sempach.** The small town (pop. 1097; *Kreuz; Adler*, moderate) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the S.E. bank. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 9th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing, as the story goes, to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke and 263 of his knights were slain. A column surmounted by a lion was erected near the church in 1886 on the 500th anniversary of the victory.

A Chapel (2064′), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, another Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 78). The anniversary is still kept.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the bold cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 81). 53 M. *Rothenburg;* 56 M. *Emmenbrücke* (Hôtel Emmenbrücke; Restaurant Seethal), junction of the 'Seethal' line to Lenzburg (p. 138). The line crosses the *Emme*, above its confluence with the *Reuss*, and follows the latter, being joined on the left by the Zürich and Lucerne line (p. 79), and on the right by the Bern and Lucerne line (p. 135). Lastly it passes through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* (p. 85) and another under the hill of *Schönheim*, and, describing a wide curve, enters the new station of —

59 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 79.

6. From Bâle to Zürich.

56 M. Railway in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 75 c.).

To (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 12. Near ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Augst*, picturesquely situated, we cross the *Ergolz* and approach the Rhine. On the left is *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church; opposite, on the left bank of the Ergolz is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst* (p. 4).

$10^1/_2$ M. **Rheinfelden.** — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, 5 min. above the town, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôtel Dietschy zur Krone, with terrace on the Rhine, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. zum Schützen, R. & A. $1^1/_2$-3, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-$7^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Dreikönig, pens. 5 fr.; Schiff, R., L., & A. $1^1/_2$-2, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5 fr. all with salt-baths; *Bellevue, well situated on the right bank of the Rhine, R. $1^1/_2$-2, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr.; beer at the *Salmen*. — English Church Service in summer.

Rheinfelden (865′; pop. 2460), an old town, once strongly fortified, with walls and towers partly preserved, was one of the outposts of the Holy Roman Empire. After repeated sieges it was razed by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The river here dashes over the rocks, forming the *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works on the Rhine.

We quit the Rhine, which here bends to the N., pass (13 M.) *Möhlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (*Hôt.-Pens. Sonne, with saline baths; Güntert), and then return to the river for a short distance. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Stein* (990′; *Löwe), connected by a covered bridge with *Säckingen* (p. 23).

From Stein to Koblenz, 16 M., rail. in 48 min. The line skirts the left bank of the Rhine: stations: *Sisseln*, *Laufenburg* (p. 23), *Sulz*, *Etzgen*, *Schwaderloch*, *Leibstadt*, *Felsenau*; then across the Aare to *Koblenz* (p. 22).

We quit the Rhine, and at ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Eiken* enter the fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1120′; Adler; Engel), a large village. The train ascends in a long curve to (26 M.) *Hornussen* (1275′). $28^1/_2$ M. *Effingen* (1425′), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel (2697 yds.; 4 min.) under the **Bötzberg** (1945′), the Roman *Mons Vocetius*. 31 M. *Bötzenegg* is the station for *Schinznach* (p. 22). The train descends, affording a magnificent view of the valley of the Aare to the right, and, in clear weather, of the St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz Alps, and crosses the *Aare* by a bridge 259 yds. long and 104′ high.

36 M. **Brugg** (1095′; pop. 1572; **Rothes Haus*; **Rössli*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an antiquated little town, the junction for *Aarau* and *Waldshut* (R. 7), is best surveyed from the bridge over the Aare, here hemmed in by rocks. The '*Schwarze Thurm*', by the bridge, dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was rebuilt in the 15th century.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** ($^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularized in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and in 1872 into a lunatic asylum. Of the old buildings there now remain the S. part only, the church,

and the dwelling of Queen Agnes, which last now contains a collection of antiquities. The stained-glass *Windows in the choir, opposite the door, are of the 14th cent. and portray the history of Agnes, etc. Part of the choir, with the tomb of Duke Leopold (p. 18), is now a cart-shed. On the walls are portraits of the chief knights who fell at Sempach (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged).

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare once stood the considerable Helvetian town of **Vindonissa**, which in the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions. The position of the amphitheatre is recognisable; and the well of the Abbey of Königsfelden is fed by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1 M. to the E. of Brugg.

From Brugg to Wohlen, 11 M., railway in 40 minutes. — 3 M. *Birrfeld;* 5½ M. *Othmarsingen* (junction for Wettingen and Aarau, p. 22); 7½ M. *Hendschikon* (p. 21); 8½ M. *Dottikon-Dintikon* (p. 22); 11 M. *Wohlen-Villmergen.* (To *Rothkreuz*, see p. 22.)

We cross the *Reuss* near its union with the Aare, and beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (p. 23; Buffet) reach the *Limmat* and follow its left bank. The steep slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. **Baden** (1256′; pop. 5000; **Hôtel de la Gare*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; **Hôtel de la Balance*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6½ fr.) was much visited even in Roman times for its mineral springs *(Aquae Helvetiae).* In the middle ages it was a fortress, and down to the 15th cent. often the residence of the counts of Hapsburg. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1505′), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town (¼ hr. from the station); pretty view from the top and from the adjacent *Café Belvedere.*

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.) lie in the narrow valley of the Limmat (1190′), 5 min. N. of the station, ½ M. from the town. The '*Small Baths*' *(Adler; Engel; Hirsch; Rebstock; Schwan)*, in *Ennetbaden*, on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the peasantry; the '*Great Baths*' (**Neue Kuranstalt Baden*, or *Grand Hôtel*, pens. 9-12 fr.; **Schiff*, pens. 7½-10 fr.; **Verena- & Limmathof*, 7-8 fr.; **Blume*, 6½-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof*, 6-7 fr.; *Freihof; Ochs*, 6½-8 fr.; **Bär*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2.60, pens. 7-8 fr.) lie on the left bank. The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station to the *Kurhaus* with its pleasant grounds (*Restaurant; music several times daily) and to the Kuranstalt (see above). Good view from the lower Limmat bridge (1175′); opposite, on the right bank, is the *Café Brunner*, with a garden. From the upper bridge a path leads to the left to (10 min.) the *Restaurant Schartenfels* (fine view).

From Baden to *Aarau*, see p. 22; station on the S.W. side of the upper town, 1 M. from the baths.

We pass under the Stein zu Baden (see above), and cross the Limmat to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left, at the foot of the vine-clad *Lägerngebirge* (2830′); on the right, enclosed by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen,** now a seminary for teachers. The

church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see p. 19) lay for 15 months before their removal to Spires. Stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th cent., carved stalls of the 17th.

From Wettingen to Oerlikon, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Würenlos;* $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Otelfingen-Daenikon* (branch-line by *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* to *Bülach*, p. 32); 6 M. *Buchs-Daellikon;* $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Regensdorf-Watt*, a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* (Inn); $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Affoltern;* $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seebach;* $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oerlikon* (p. 46).

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen.* — 49 M. **Dietikon** (1285'; *Löwe*). It was here that Masséna effected his famous passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. — 51 M. *Schlieren;* $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altstetten* (p. 79). To the right stretches the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 38). We now cross the *Sihl* and enter the station of —

56 M. *Zürich*, see p. 32.

7. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg.

$32\frac{1}{2}$ M. Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 14. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as Brugg. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Dänikon;* $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schönenwerth;* on the opposite bank of the Aare is *Schloss Gösgen*, with a ruined tower. A tunnel now carries us under the loftily situated town of —

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Aarau** (1200'; pop. 7500; **Hôt. Gerber*, at the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; **Rössli*; **Ochs*; **Löwe*; **Sauvage*, R. 2 fr.; U.S. Consular Agent), a manufacturing place, the capital of Canton Aargau, on the *Aare* (crossed by a suspension-bridge), and at the foot of the Jura, on which a few vineyards appear. The *Gross-Rathsgebäude* contains fine stained glass (from the Abbey of Muri, 16th cent.) and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). The Geographical and Commercial Society of Central Switzerland has an interesting **Ethnographical Industrial Museum.* Adjacent is the handsome new *Cantonal School.* A house in the Rathhaus-Platz (No. 882) contains interesting antiquities from Vindonissa (p. 20). A bronze statue, designed by Lanz, was recently erected to the historian *Heinrich Zschokke* (d. 1848), who once lived here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the way from the suspension-bridge to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Alpenzeiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Restaurant, fine view, pens. 4 fr.).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2850'), and to the N.E. the *Gislifluh* (2540'), over which a path, with a view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — Pleasant road from Aarau by *Erlisbach* (p. 13) to the (4 M.) **Laurenzenbad* (pens. from 4 fr.), prettily situated in the Jura. — About 6 M. to the W. of Aarau are the sulphur-baths of *Lostorf* (p. 14), the road to which passes Erlisbach and *Stüsslingen.* — From Aarau to *Sissach* over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 13.

From Aarau to Rothkreuz, $29\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 hrs. — 4 M. *Ruppersweil* (p. 22); 6 M. *Lenzburg* (p. 140); 8 M. *Hendschikon*; 10 M. *Dotti-*

kon-Dintikon; 12½ M. *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two considerable villages (junction for *Brugg* and Bâle, p. 20). Branch-line hence to the E. to (5 M.) *Bremgarten* (Drei Könige; Adler), a small town on the Reuss, with a château. — Then (16 M.) *Boswyl-Bünzen* and the (18 M.) charmingly situated Muri (1590'; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*), with a former Benedictine Abbey burned down in 1889, but to be rebuilt. Near the town is the picturesque wooded *Mühltobel* with several waterfalls. On a hill, 1½ hr. to the S.E., is **Schloss Horben* (2625'; Pens., from 5 fr.), with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — 20½ M. *Benzenschwyl;* 22½ M. *Mühlau*, on the Reuss; 25 M. *Sins;* 27 M. *Oberrüti.* We then cross the Reuss to (29½ M.) *Rothkreuz* (p. 79).

FROM AARAU TO BADEN, 17½ M., railway in 1⅓ hr. — 3 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 18); 5½ M. *Hunzenschwyl* (on the right rises the *Staufberg*, see below). 7½ M. *Lenzburg* (p. 140; 'Seethalbahn' to Lucerne, see R. 41), where the *Aa* is crossed. 10½ M. *Othmarsingen*, junction for Brugg and Wohlen (p. 20). Near (11 M.) *Mägenwyl*, on a spur of the *Kestenberg*, to the left, rises *Schloss Braunegg.* The train crosses the *Reuss.* 13½ M. *Mellingen;* 15½ M. *Dättwyl;* 17½ M. *Baden* (the station lies to the S.W. of the upper town, see p. 20).

On the left, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Giselafluh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle. 13 M. *Ruppersweil;* to the right the *Staufberg* and the château of *Lenzburg* (p. 140). — 15 M. *Wildegg* (Aarhof), with a castle of that name, at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg*, has mineral springs containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is exported. On a hill beyond the Aare rises *Schloss Wildenstein.* — 17½ M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies ½ M. from **Bad Schinznach** (1203'), on the right bank of the Aare, with sulphur-baths, frequented by French visitors (physicians, *Dr. Amsler*, *Dr. von Tymowski*, and *Dr. Hemmann;* R. in the *Neubad* 2-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3½, pens. 10-13, bath 2, music ½ fr. per day; in the *Altbad*, frequented by Swiss visitors, pens. 6½-7, bath 1 fr.).

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the top of which (½ hr.) are the ruins of the **Hapsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing; the room said to have been occupied by Rudolph of Habsburg is still shown. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, bounded on the S. by the Alps. — The village of *Schinznach* lies about 2½ M. to the S.W., on the left bank of the Aare. The nearest station is *Bötzenegg* (p. 19).

19½ M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see pp. 19, 20. The Waldshut train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen-Klingnau.* It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine near (30½ M.) *Koblenz*, above the mouth of the Aare.

32½ M. *Waldshut*, see p. 23.

8. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

89 M. BADEN RAILWAY in 3¼-5 hrs. (to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). *Neuhausen* (p. 23) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 9). Views to the *right.* — STEAMER from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasant if time and weather permit (see p. 25; fares 4 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), p. 2. We traverse the plain between the spurs of the Black Forest and the Rhine. 3 M. *Grenzach;* 5 M. *Wyhlen* (Hôtel Bilmaier); 7½ M. *Herthen.* At (10 M.) *Bei Rheinfelden* (*Bellevue), opposite Rheinfelden (p. 19), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here dashes over rocks. The left bank is steep and wooded. — 12 M. *Beuggen;* to the right a large reformatory and a seminary, formerly a Teutonic lodge. 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt.* To the left of (17 M.) *Brennet* opens the *Wehra-Thal* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (957′; *Soolbad* or *Löwe; Schütze*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The castle on the Rhine, which figures in Scheffel's poem 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen', is now the property of Hr. Bally. Pretty grounds.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where we cross the Murg. Opposite (25½ M.) *Laufenburg* (*Post) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (980′; **Hôt. Soolbad*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Adler*), very picturesquely placed on the left bank, with lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers (rail.stat., see p. 19). The Rhine here forms formidable rapids called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty viaduct. At intervals we approach the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* (Zum Albthal) the *Alb* is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern.*

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122′; **Hôtel Schätzle*, at the station; **Hôtel Blume; Rebstock*, in the town) lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 23; to *Winterthur*, see p. 47.

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right, glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) we cross the *Schlücht*, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach.* To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg.* Stations: *Griessen, Erzingen, Wilchingen-Hallau, Neunkirch, Beringen*, and (57½ M.) *Neuhausen*, the station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 26).

59 M. **Schaffhausen.** — Hôt. Müller, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 6-7 fr.; Riese, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; Rheinischer Hof, similar charges; Hôtel National, moderate; Hôtel Bahnhof, all five at the station; *Post, 3 min. from the station; *Schwan, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. 8 fr.; Krone, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 fr.; Tanne, plain. R., L., & A. 1¼-2, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 4½ fr.; Schiff, on the Rhine, unpretending. — *Restaurant Rebmann*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant.* — Baths in the Rhine, at the upper end of the town, 6-1 and 5-8, for ladies 2-5.

Schaffhausen (1295′; pop. 14,300), capital of the canton of that name, retains some of the features of a Swabian town of the empire. It is most picturesque when seen from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, or from *Villa Charlottenfels* (1385′) on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1874), the late owner of the villa, originated the great *Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlenthor), for the supply of the factories of the town.

The Cathedral, once an abbey-church, an early-Romanesque basilica, was erected in 1052-1101. Interior lately restored. The Gothic cloisters are tolerably preserved. The inscription on the great

bell, cast in 1486: *Vivos voco*, *mortuos plango*, *fulgura frango*, suggested Schiller's beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The late-Gothic *Church of St. John* has an excellent organ. — In the Münstergasse is the *Haus zum Ritter*, a picturesque gabled building, decorated with paintings on the façade by Tobias Stimmer.

The castle of Munot (properly *Unnot;* 1564-82; recently restored), above the town, consists of a round tower with a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase. Walls 16′ thick. Fine view from the top.

The *Imthurneum*, in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by Hr. Imthurn (d. 1881), a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, contains a theatre, a music-school, and concert rooms. Opposite is the *Museum*, with antiquities (including those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen), natural history specimens, and the town-library. In the neighbouring government buildings is preserved a fine ancient onyx, representing a goddess of peace (adm. 11-12 gratis; at other times 1 fr.).

In the pretty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* is a bust of the Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752; d. at Cassel, 1809). The lofty terrace affords a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

From Schaffhausen to the *Falls of the Rhine* (2 M.), see p. 26. Carriage with one horse to the Schlösschen Wörth, and back from Neuhausen to Schaffhausen, including stay of 1 hr., 7 fr. Omnibus from the Schaffhausen station 12 times daily, see p. 26. — Pretty walk through the *Mühlen-Thal* to the *Seckelamtshüsli*, with a view of the Alps, and back to Schaffhausen by the *Hochfluh* (another fine point of view) and the suburb of *Steig* (1½ hr. in all). Other fine views may be obtained from the *Beringer Randen* (belvedere), 1¼ hr. to the W., and from the *Hohe Randen* (2955′), 3½ hrs. to the N.W., reached viâ *Hemmenstadt* or *Merishausen*. — From Schaffhausen to *Zürich*, see pp. 21, 32; *Etzweilen*, p. 31.

Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, and *Gottmadingen*. — 7¼ M. **Singen** (**Krone; *Adler; * Ekkehard; Rail. Restaur.*), junction for the Black Forest Rail. 3 M. to the N.W. rises the **Hohentwiel* (2265′), with grand ruins and a noble view (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Singen to Etzweilen, railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations *Rielasingen*, *Ramsen*. We cross the Rhine between *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (p. 25). 9 M. *Etzweilen* (p. 31).

7½ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 7¾ M. **Radolfzell** (**Schiff; Krone; *Sonne*), an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is the *Villa Seehalde*, with a monument to the poet Victor v. Scheffel (d. 1886). — 7⅞ M. *Markelfingen;* 8½ M. *Allensbach*. — 8¼ M. *Hegne*. — 8⅝ M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the Untersee, to the right, connected with the shore by an embankment.

The island of Reichenau (3 M. long, 1¾ M. wide), now belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine Abbey, founded in 724 and secularized in 1799. The Schaffhausen and Constance steamers touch at the island twice daily (see p. 25). The road from the shore leads past the ruined tower of the castle of *Schopfeln*, which was destroyed as early as 1384. The former collegiate church of St. George, near the houses of *Oberzell*, is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., with interesting frescoes of the 10th century. — In the centre of the island lies its

chief village, *Mittelzell* (Mohren; Bär), with 1000 inhabitants. The parish church, or Münster, is the former abbey church, which was consecrated in 806, and contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The present edifice is a basilica of the 11th and 12th cent., borne by columns, with two transepts and a late-Gothic choir of 1448-51; the treasury, in the sacristy, contains several fine reliquaries. — The church of *Unterzell*, on the N.W. side of the island, is another basilica of the 9-12th centuries.

The train passes the large barracks of *Petershausen* and crosses the Rhine to (89 M.) *Constance* (p. 28), by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance. Charts of the journey are sold for 30 c. on board the steamboats. Below the stations are indicated with daggers. Pier above the bridge, near *Schloss Munot* (p. 24), opposite *Feuerthalen*. — Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

† Left: *Büsingen*, with an old church.

R. *Katharinenthal*, formerly a nunnery, now a hospital for incurables; opposite (left) *Villa Rheinburg*.

† R. **Diessenhofen** (1325′; *Adler; Löwe; Hirsch*), the Roman *Gunodurum*. The Rhine is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen*; left, *Bibern*. We now pass under the handsome bridge of the 'Nordostbahn' (see p. 24). L. *Hemishofen*, with the ruin of *Wolkenstein* above. R. *Wagenhausen*.

† L. **Stein** (*'Sonne; 'Rabe*), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Winterthur railway (p. 31). The suppressed monastery of *St. George* has been restored and fitted up as a *Museum* (interesting rooms, cloisters, etc.; adm. 1 fr.). The *Rathhaus* contains stained glass, old weapons, etc. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945′), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar*, with the chapel of that name. The Rhine widens, the steamer enters the **Untersee**. R. *Eschenz* (p. 31); on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels*.

† L. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion with a square tower, now occupied by dye-works; beyond it the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*.

† R. *Mammern* (p. 31); in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*; on the bank, the house of *Glarisegg*.

† L. *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (now a hydropathic).

† R. *Steckborn* (p. 31). Below it, the former nunnery of *Feldbach*.

† R. *Berlingen* (p. 32). The lake expands, and we now see the island of Reichenau (p. 24). On the hill to the right is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz.

† R. *Mannenbach* (p. 31), charmingly situated, above which is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*; then, on a wooded hill, *Arenaberg* (1052′), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837) and her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

† L. *Reichenau*, on the island of Reichenau (p. 24).

† R. *Ermatingen* (p. 31), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (1690′; 'Hôtel-Pension, pens. 5-7 fr.). The neighbouring *Schloss Hard*, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

We now enter the narrow arm of the Rhine connecting the Untersee with the Lake of Constance.

† R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, restored by Napoleon III., in which Huss and Jerome of Prague, and afterwards Pope John XXII. were confined by order of the Council. Baron Scherer's château of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, was built by Tafel of Stuttgart and is sumptuously fitted up (Alhambra room, frescoes by Häberlin, etc.). Beautiful retrospect of the Untersee, with the peaks of the Höhgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. We thread our way through reedy shallows (l. *Petershausen*, with large barracks), and at length pass under the handsome railway-bridge of **Constance** (p. 28). Passengers are landed at the pier with a lighthouse at its E. end.

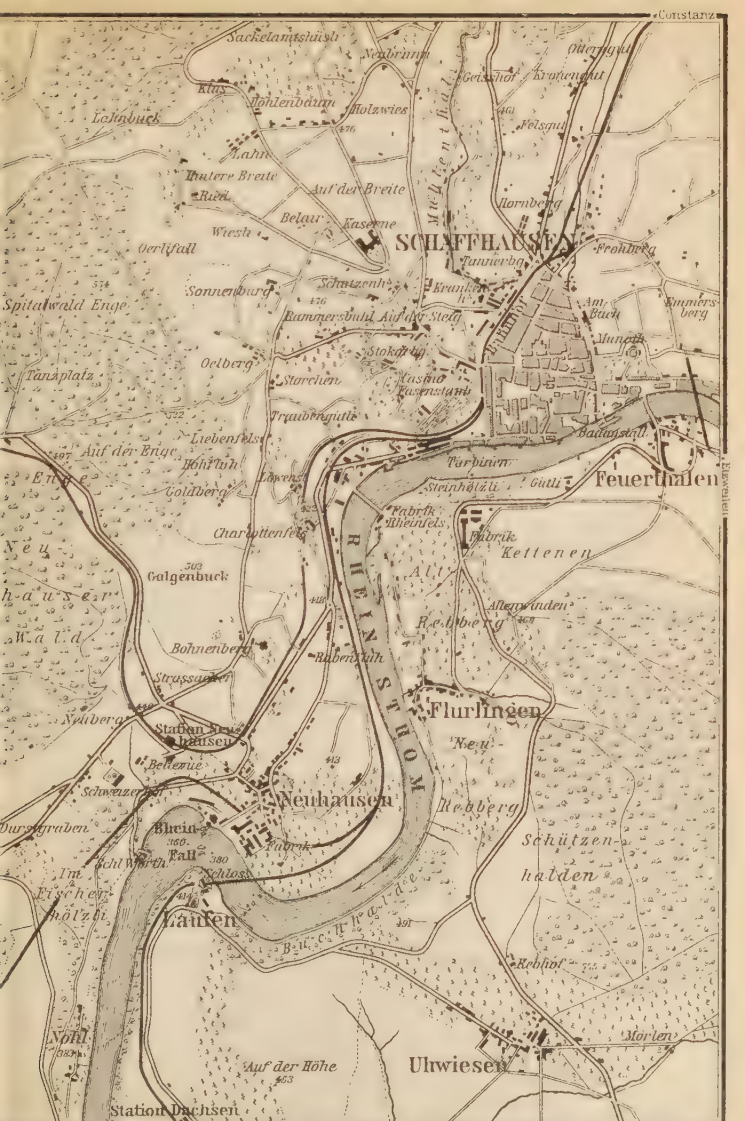
9. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near stat. *Neuhausen* (p. 23): *Schweizerhof, 3 min. from the railway-station, R., L., & A. from 5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr., omn. 75 c., with extensive grounds and the finest view of the Falls and the Alps; *Bellevue, at the rail. station, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — At Neuhausen: Hôtel Rheinfall, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 5-7, omn. ½ fr. — On the *left* bank, above the Falls, Hôt. Schloss Laufen, ¾ M. from *Dachsen* station (p. 31), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. Witzig, at stat. Dachsen (p. 32). Illumination of the Falls with electric and Bengal lights every evening in summer, for which ¾-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-bill. — *English Church* in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 24) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* (p. 31) on the Swiss line. The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return through the grounds, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the Fischetz, the most striking point of all, is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — Travellers who desire to combine a visit to the Falls with the journey to or from Switzerland alight at stat. *Dachsen*, walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1 fr.) to (¾ M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the Fischetz, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return to Schloss Laufen by the Rheinfall-Brücke; or descend from Wörth by the road on the right bank to the (¾ M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 15-20 c.), and regain Dachsen in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from *Schaffhausen* (p. 23) is to take an open carriage, viâ Feuerthalen, to Schloss Laufen. Or we may walk to Neuhausen and cross the railway-bridge to the Schloss (2 M.). Omnibuses ply from the Schaffhausen station to Neuhausen (Falls of the Rhine) in summer 12 times daily in 20 min. (40 c., the last two trips, at 8.30 and 10 p.m., 50 c.). — All the points of view should be visited by those who desire an adequate impression of the Falls.

The **Falls of the Rhine are in point of volume the grandest in Europe. The Rhine takes three leaps over an irregular rocky ledge, which next to the left bank is about 60′ high, and on the right bank about 48′. Above the Falls the river is 125 yds. broad. If the rapids and the cataracts a few hundred paces farther up are included, the total height of the Falls is nearly 100′. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1180′.) In June and July the river is swollen with melting snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. rainbows are formed by the sun in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been worn by the action of the water to one-third of its original thickness, but has lately been buttressed with masonry. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble. The central and highest rock, surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are seen here to the best advantage. The passage, which only takes a few minutes, is free from danger (1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). —


Constanz
Sackelamtshüsli
Neubrunn
Otterngut
Geisshof
Kronengut
Klus
Höhlenbaum
Holzwies
Lahnbuck
Felsgut
Lahn
Hintere Breite
Auf der Breite
Ried
Hornberg
Belair
Kaserne
Wiesli
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Oerlifall
Frohberg
Tannerbg
Sonnenburg
Schützenh
Krankenh
Spitalwald Enge
Rammersbühl
Auf der Steig
Am Buch
Emmersberg
Munoth
Stokarbg
Oelberg
Tanzplatz
Storchen
Casino
Fasenstamb
Traubengütli
Liebenfels
Badanstall
Auf der Enge
Hohfluh
Turbinen
Feuerthalen
Enge
Löwenst
Steinhölzli
Gütli
Goldberg
Fabrik Rheinfels
Charlottenfels
Fabrik
Kettenen
Neu-
Galgenbuck
Alt-
Allenwinden
Rebberg
Bohnenberg
Rabenfluh
Strassacker
Flurlingen
Neuberg
Station Neuhausen
Neu-
Bellevue
Schweizerhof
Neuhausen
Rebberg
Dursigraben
Rhein-
Fall
Fabrik
Schützen-
halden
Schl Worth
Schloss
Im
Fischer-
hölzli
Laufen
Buchhalde
Rebhof
Nohl
Mörlen
Auf der Höhe
Uhwiesen
Station Dachsen
Zürich
Etzweilen
RHEIN STROM
1:33.000
Kilometer
Engl. Mile

n. Donaueschingen
Basel.
n. Waldshut
Zürich
Barzheim
Ebringen
Singen
Merishausen
Lohn
Buchberg
Buttenhard
A
B
THAYNGEN
Gottmadingen
Riedasingen
Rosenegg
Bietingen
Hemmenthal
Randegg
Buch
Herdlingen
Schlatterberg
Fulltenberg
Bara
Aulen
Börflingen
Frauenberg
Ramsen
Wieshole
Ob. Wald
SCHAFFHAUSEN
Buchthalen
Gailingen
Bergen
Bohnenberg
Büsingen
Schaal
Ueberlingen
Feuerthalen
DIESSENHOFEN
Rhein.
Hemmishofen
Neuhausen
Langwiesen
Paradies
Rheinfall
Wolfsdorf
Basadingen
Rheinklingen
Laufen
Thoniesen
Hörnli
Dachsen
Unt.
Wagenhausen
STEIN
Jestetten
Altenburg
Benken
Mitt.
Ob.
Schlatt
Schlattingen
Etzwilen
Kattenbach
Eschenz
Rheinau
Trüllikon
Unt.
Stammheim
Fraudau
Rudolfingen
Thuttikon
Bonthalingen
Ob.
Bornhausen
Lottstetten
Marthalen
Ossingen
Waltalingen
Nussbaumen
Ellikon
Andelfingen
Alten
Ob. Neunforn
Buch
Hüttw.
Thalheim
Trüllikon
Dietingen
Isliberg
Rüdlingen
Flaach
Volken
Humlikon
Altikon
Islingen
Berg
Dorf
Eschenthal
Henggart
Ruschmyl
Dynhart
Rikenbach
FRAUENFE
Teufen
Buch
Hettlingen
Seuzach
Gachnang
Freienstein
Neftenbach
Oringen
Reutlingen
Korbas
Dättlikon
Wiesendangen
Embrach
Pfungen
Winkeln
Ob. Winterthur
Ellsau
WINTERTHUR
Lufingen
Ob. Embrach
Toss
Sren
ELGG
Brütten
Kempthal
Steig
Eschenberg
Waltenstein
Schlatt
Kloten
Breite
Rossberg
Ob. Langenhard
Winterberg
Nürensdorf
Ryburg
Lindau
Bassersdorf
Eglisau
Optikon
Pfäffikon
Ottikon
Weisslingen
Turbe
Kilometres
Wald
Rüti

Böhringen
E
N
Markelfingen
Freudenthal
ÜBERLINGER SEE
Nusdorf
Birnau
Wallhausen
RADOLPHZELL
Kaltbrunn
Dingelsdorf
Dettingen
Oberdorf
Moos
Allensbach
Lützelstetten
Iznang
ZELLER SEE
Bankholzen
Hegne
Mainau
Weiler
Unterzell
Münster
Betthang
oder
Gundolzen
Horn
Ins Reichenau
Wollmatingen
Egg
Kornstaad
Oberzell
UNTER SEE
Allmannsdorf
Gaienhofen
Hemmenhofen
Berlingen
Mannenbach
Petershausen
Marbach
STEKBORN
Ermatingen
Wangen
Feldbach
Salenstein
Frutwylen
Triboldingen
KONSTANZ
Kattenhorn
Tagerwylen
Kreuzlingen
Mammern
Engerswyl
Hint
Gündelhart
Homburg
Emmishofen
Egelshofen
Kurzenrikenbach
Liebenfels
Waldi
Rapperswyl
Lanzenneunforn
Ulhard
Sonterswylen
Oberhofen
Lipperswyl
Engwylen
Alterswyl
Sigershausen
Mühlheim
Wagerswyl
Hugelshofen
Attishausen
Hlighsn
Pfyn
Engwang
Wigoldingen
Marstetten
Gratshausen
Birwinken
Heschikofen
Bonau
Berg
Felwen
Hüttlingen
WEINFELDEN
Mattwyl
Mettendorf
Amlikon
Wellhausen
Leutmerken
Busnang
Mauren
Donzhausen
Oberkirch
Kirchberg
Lustdorf
Banikon
Bürglen
Thundorf
Oppikon
Rothenhausen
Wezikon
Sulgen
Zezikon
Marwyl
Mettlen
Stettfurt
Weingarten
Affeltrangen
Mazingen
Lommis
Tobel
Erikon
Toss
Schönholzerswyl
Neukirch
Anetswyl
Oberhausen
Degerschen
Heil. Kreutz
Braunau
Wuppenau
Wängi
Adorf
Bettwiesen
Welfensberg
Tuttwyl
St. Margrethen
Mezikon
Bronschhofen
Zuckerriet
Nied
Helfenschwyl
Dänikon
Oberhofen
Trungen
WYL
Zuzwyl
Lenggenwyl
Eschlikon
Sirnach
Niederbüren
Wallenwyl
Wylen
Henau
Thursaiden
Oberbüren
Wiezikon
Rikenbach
Niederuzwyl
Niederwyl
Itaslen
Littenheid
Schwarzenbach
Oberuzwyl
Niederglatt
Dusnang
Oberwangen
Engl. miles
Ebnat
St. Gallen
Korschach
Romanshorn
Gossau

Norden
KONSTANZ.
1:12.300
Meter
Singen, Schaffhausen
PETERSHAUSEN
Petershauser Kasernen
Heilanstalt d. Nervenkranke
RHEIN
Rheinbrücke
Eisenbahnstr.
Schlachthausstr.
Rheinsteig
Gartenstr.
Inselgasse
Münsterpl.
Katzgasse
Untere Laube
Schulstr.
Luther Platz
Stephanspl.
Wessenbergstr.
Zollerng.
Fisch-Markt
Münzgasse
Kanzleistr.
Marktstätte
Rosgartenstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Neugasse
Bodanstr.
Bodan-Platz
Hafenstr.
Bahnhof
Stadt-Garten
Bootshafen
Pegelhaus
Leuchtt.
Hafen
Badeanstalten
Reste v. Pfahlbauten
Schweizerring
Schützenstr.
Ob. Laube
Hussenstr.
Tagermoosstr.
Schwedenstr.
Emmishofenstr.
Emmishofer-weiher
THURGAU
Hussenstein
Winterthur
Romanshorn
1. Conciliumssaal C.4.
2. Haus z. hohen Hafen B.4.
Kirchen:
3. Augustiner-K. B.5.
4. Münster B.3.
5. Protestant. K. A.4.
6. Stephans-K. B.4.
7. Post u. Telegr. C.4.
8. Rosgarten B.5.
9. Schnetzthor A.5.
10. Siegesdenkmal C.4.
11. Stadthaus A.B.4.
12. Stadtkanzlei B.4.5.
13. Steueramt C.5.
14. Theater C.3.
15. Wessenberghaus B.3.
Gasthöfe:
a Insel-Hôtel C.3.
c Hôtel Halm C.5.
d Hecht C.4.
e Schönebeck C.5.
f Badischer Hof B.5.
g Krone C.4.
Geograph. Anstalt v.
Süden
Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

It is curious that no mention of these Falls occurs in history before 960. It has therefore been supposed that they did not exist until about a thousand years ago, and that, while the bed of the river below the falls has been hollowed by erosion, the deepening process above the falls has been retarded by the hardness of the rocky barrier above mentioned.

Neuhausen Station, p. 23. We take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the village. At the Hôtel Rheinfall we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory*, to the (1/4 hr.) ***Rheinfall-Brücke** (210 yds.), which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine a little above the Falls (p. 31). The nine arches vary in span (42-66′), as it was difficult to find foundations for the piers. The footway over the bridge affords an interesting view of the rocky channel, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to the **Schloss Laufen** (1360′), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls (adm. 1 fr.; no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls and the environs. Camera obscura, 50 c.

Paths descend through the grounds to the chief points of view: an iron **Pavilion*, the wooden **Känzeli*, and the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. The scene is stupendous. The huge emerald-green volume of water thunders down at our very feet and bedews us with its spray. (Waterproofs; small fee.)

Boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c., return-fare 80 c.) to **Schlösschen Wörth** (*Inn*, R. 1 3/4 fr.; camera obscura 50 c.), on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general *View of the Falls. (Boat to the central rock, see p. 26.) We may now return to Neuhausen station or to the Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the *Fischerhölzli*, with shady grounds and picturesque views. Or we may follow the path on the right bank, ascending the river (benches; splendid views) and passing an *Aluminium Factory* (left), to the road, where we descend slightly to the right to a stone parapet near the sluices, affording another good survey of the Falls. The road thence to the left ascends through Neuhausen to the station (see p. 26).

10. From Friedrichshafen to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat six times daily in summer (twice direct, in 1 1/4 hr.; four times viâ Meersburg in 1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.). Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamers (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance 1 1/2 hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach 1 1/4 hr., Lindau-Romanshorn 1 1/4 hr., Rorschach Lindau 1 hr., Constance-Lindau 3 hrs.) 2 6 times daily. Good restaurants on board (D. 2 1/2-3 fr.). The lake being neutral, luggage is liable to custom-house examination on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and

nominally in the reverse case also. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage (gratis).

The **Lake of Constance** (1306′; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Uttweil 825′ deep. In beauty of scenery the Bodensee cannot vie with the other Swiss lakes; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and several snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, present a very pleasing scene. In rough weather sea-sickness is not uncommon. The best fish are '*Felchen*' and trout, and the best wine grown on the banks is the '*Meersburger*'.

Friedrichshafen (*Deutsches Haus; Drei Könige*, well spoken of; *Sonne; Müller's Restaurant*), the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway (to Stuttgart 4¼-6 hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhalle* with pleasant grounds on the lake. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Travellers going on by steamer keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus near the quay (Restaurant, with terrace). Those arriving by steamer may take tickets on landing, and enter the train at once.

The Constance steamer steers to the W. On the N. bank are the village of *Immenstaad*, the châteaux of *Herrsberg* and *Kirchberg;* then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake, the *Ueberlinger See*, we see the picturesque little town of *Meersburg;* then the island of *Mainau* (p. 30), and in the distance *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches (1½ hr.) —

Constance (comp. Plan, p. 27). — *Insel-Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 3), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 29), on the lake, with a garden and fine view, R., L., & A. 3-6, pens. 7-10 *M;* *Hôtel Halm (Pl. c; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-8 *M;* *Hecht (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M;* *Hôtel Schönebeck (Pl. e; C, 5), opposite the railway-station, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M;* *Badischer Hof (Pl. f; A, 5); *Krone (Pl. g; C, 4), Barbarossa, Falke, Lamm, *Schnetzer, in the market-place, *Riedmatten, Bodan, second-class, moderate; Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann, near the Cathedral, with restaurant. — **Schönebeck Restaurant* (see above), *Victoria* (beer), opposite the station; *Engler's Biergarten*, near the Stadtgarten; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Post Office* (Pl. 7; C, 4), near the station. — *Baths* in the lake (Pl. D, 4, 5), well fitted up (bath 40 pf.; ferry 10 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer. — The former Constanzer Hof (Pl. D, 1), on the lake, is now an *Institute for Nervous Patients* (Dr. G. Fischer).

Constance (1335′; pop. 17,000), a free town of the Empire down to 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, and since the Peace of Pressburg in 1805 a town of Baden, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, founded in 781, and held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform Romanesque edifice, was rebuilt in its present form in 1435 and 1680. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected

Geograph Anstalt von
Dingelsdorf
Mühlhofen
Buggensegel
Bermatingen
Öhrenberg
Seefelden
Ob.
Grasbeuren
Wangen
Stadel
Uhldingen
Gebhards
weiler
Möggenweiler
Oberdorf
Unt.
Schäggendl
Lahausen
Heppach
Lützelstetten
Bauenhausen
MARKDORF
Bergheim
Mainau
Dasendorf
Ittendorf
Warrensegel
Hoslach
Riedheim
B
A
D
E
N
MEERSBURG
Riedtsweiler
Efrizweiler
Stetten
Reute
Kluftern
Allmannsdorf
Staad
Frankenbach
Brieden
Loretto
Hagnau
Kippenhausen
Schnetzenhausen
Petershausen
Hinterhausen
Kirchberg
Fischbach
Wagg
Bahnhof
Herrechberg
IMMENSTAAD
KONSTANZ
Kippenhorn
Manzell
Emishofen
B
Kreuzlingen
FRIED
Bruckhofen
Egelshofen
Münsterlingen
Scherzingen
Landschlacht
Petershausen
Ruderbaum
Oberhofen
Schanzenbaum
Altnau
Alterswyl
Moosburg
Illighsn
Güttingen
Altishausen
Graltshausen
Langrickenbach
Kesswyl
Utwyl
Birwinken
Berg
Kehlhof
Sommeri
Romanshorn
Andwyl
Ob.
Doznyl
Hub
Bürglen
Salmsach
Erlen
Mühlebach
Wurstwyl
Salen
Steinbrun
Erdhausen
Neukirch
Heldswyl
Hagenwyl
Mühlen
Tähl schlacht
Roggwyl
Neukirch
Heil. Kreuz
Schweizers
Ebersmyl
BISCHOFZELL
Haggenschwyl
Berg
Tübach
Nied. Fielfenschwyl
Bernhardzell
Myrschwyl
Lengenwyl
Waldkirch
Wittenbach
Niederbüren
Niederwyl
Oberbüren
Engelburg
Andwyl
Gaiserwald
St. Fiden
Flawyl
Gossau
Abtwyl
St. GALLEN

UEBERLINGER SEE im Maastab der Karte.
Bonndorf
Espasingen
Ludwigshafen
Nesselwangen
Buchhof
Sipplingen
Owingen
Bodmann
Ueberlinger See
Hödingen
Liggeringen
Ueberlingen
Langenrain
Mögginger
Nusdorf
Freudenthal
Wallhausen
Schwarzenbach
Lammnau
Rappersweiler
Neu Ravensburg
Achberg
Roggenzell
Eriskirch
Mariabronn
Hiltensweiler
Sieberatsweiler
Preussisch
Oberdorf
Hergensweiler
Gaunau
Ob Reitnau
Langenargen
Nonnenbach
Ut Reitnau
Höhenweiler
Hattnau
Weissenberg
Siegmarzell
Nonnenhorn
Roubliz
Reuti
Bösenreuti
Wasserburg
Aeschach
Hörbranz
Rickenbach
LINDAU
Lochau
Telegraph
Rohr Spitz
Vorkloster
BREGENZ
Rhein Sp
Haard
Altenrhein
Rheineck
Fussach
Lautrach
VORARL
Wolfurth
RORSCHACH
Thal
Gaissau
Höchst
Rickenbach
Grub
Walzenhausen
St. Margarethen
Heiden
Schwarzach
Lustnau
Au
Stulden
Hasselstauden
Oberegg
Berneck
Dornbirn
Wahl
Reute
Engl. miles

in 1850-57; the open spire, with a platform on each side, commands an excellent survey of the town and lake (adm. 20 pf.).

Interior. On the doors of the chief portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Simon Haider in 1470. *Choir-stalls, with satirical sculptures, of the same date. The organ loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab, with a white spot which always remains dry when the rest is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood on 6th July, 1415, when the Council sentenced him to be burned at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. In the left aisle is the monument of *J. H. v. Wessenberg* (see below).

The Treasury (verger ½-1 *M*) contains missals of 1426 with miniatures. On the E. side of the church is a Crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, a representation of the Holy Sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N. stand two sides of the once handsome *Cloisters, erected about 1480 in the Gothic style.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15; B, 3), once the residence of Hr. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric, contains a collection of pictures, engravings, and books, bequeathed by him to the town, and a number of paintings and sketches left by Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863), a lady-artist.

The late-Gothic church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), of the 15th cent., with its slender tower, but disfigured externally, contains interesting sculptures in wood and stone. — The Wessenberg-Str. leads hence to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house '*Zum Hohen Hafen*' (Pl. 2; B, 4), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Hôtel Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The Stadt-Kanzlei (Pl. 12; B, 4, 5), erected in 1593 in the Renaissance style, and embellished in 1864 on the façade with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms (2800 charters, chiefly from the Reformation period). Handsome inner court. — In the market-place stands a *Victory*, by Baur (Pl. 10), erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The Rosgarten (Pl. 8; B, 5), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten Museum* of prehistoric remains, antiquities of Constance, and natural history specimens (40 pf.).

The Kaufhaus (Pl. 1; C, 4), on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long, 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall has been restored and adorned in 1875-85 with frescoes by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* from the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (30 pf.).

The Dominican Monastery (Pl. a; C, 3), in which Huss was confined, on an island, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 28). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters

(with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the monastery) are worthy of a visit; the former church is now the dining-room of the hotel.

Pleasant promenade in the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, with a marble bust of Emp. William I. and a charming view.

The house in which Huss was arrested, in the Husen-Strasse near the Schnetzthor (Pl. A, 5), is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the Reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, of 1415, with derisive verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube', a bronze tablet with an inscription designates the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. In the *Brühl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the town, a large boulder with inscriptions ('Husenstein') marks the spot where the Reformers suffered martyrdom.

Fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps from the **Altmannshöhe* (3/4 hr.), with belvedere (Restaurant), 5 min. above the village of *Altmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Pleasant walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Münsterlingen (Inn; 1 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Ueberlinger See*, p. 28), 4 1/2 M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of ***Mainau**, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, 1 1/2 M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 150 paces long. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasure-grounds, where cypresses and other semi-tropical plants flourish in the open air. Near the château is a small inn. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a pleasant trip of 1 hr.) 5 *M* and gratuity; one-horse carr. 5-6, two-horse 8 *M*. Walkers take a shorter route, partly through pleasant woods (1 1/4 hr.).

11. From Rorschach to Constance and Winterthur (*Zürich*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 26.

60 M. Railway (*Nordostbahn*) in 4 1/4-5 3/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85 4 fr. 80 c.).

Rorschach, see p. 50. The line skirts the lake of Constance, of which it affords pretty glimpses. Stations *Horn* (p. 51), *Arbon* (*Bär; Engel; Kreuz; Pens. Seebad), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*. — 7 1/2 M. *Egnach*.

9 1/2 M. **Romanshorn**, see p. 48. — 12 M. *Uttweil* (*Hôt. du Lac, with baths, pens. from 4 fr., suitable for a stay); 13 M. *Kessweil* (Bär; Pens. Seethal), well-to-do villages. To the right, on the lake, the *Moosburg* is visible. — 95 M. *Güttingen*, with a château; 16 M. *Altnau*; 18 1/2 M. *Münsterlingen* (Pens. Schelling), with a lunatic asylum. — 21 M. **Kreuzlingen** (**Helvetia; Löwe; *Pens. Besmer*), a pleasant little town with the old Augustinian abbey of that name, now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a curious wood-carving of the 18th cent., with about 1000 small figures.

22 M. **Constance** (a terminus station), see p. 28. 23 M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen*; 25 M. *Tägerweilen*; on the Rhine, to the right,

Gottlieben (p. 25). Near (28 M.) **Ermatingen** *(Adler)* we approach the green *Untersee*. Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of *Wolfsberg* and *Hard* (now a hydropathic); then *Arenaberg* (p. 25), and near (28½ M.) *Mannenbach* (*Pens. Schiff, 4-5 fr.) the handsome *Salenstein* (p. 25). To the right, in the lake, the island of *Reichenau* (p. 24); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 25). At (30½ M.) *Berlingen* the Untersee attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

32 M. **Steckborn** *(Krone; Sonne)*, a small town with a castellated 'Kaufhaus', lately restored. Below it, on the right, the iron-foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery, and, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg*. On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the hydropathic establishment of *Marbach* (p. 25).

36 M. *Mammern* (Ochs, at the station), with a château, used as a hydropathic establishment (pens.). At (37 M.) *Eschenz* the Untersee again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 25). We follow the left bank to the station for (39 M.) **Stein** (p. 25; right bank), commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen;* and then turn to the left to. (41 M.) *Etzweilen* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Singen* (p. 24).

From Etzweilen to Schaffhausen, 10½ M., railway in 34 minutes. — 2½ M. *Schlattingen;* 4½ M. *Diessenhofen* (p. 25); 7½ M. *Schlatt;* 8½ M. *Langwiesen*. Beyond (10 M.) *Feuerthalen* the railway crosses the Rhine by an imposing iron bridge. — 10½ M. *Schaffhausen* (p. 23).

On the left, as we proceed to the S., is the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (1716′). 43½ M. *Stammheim;* 48½ M. *Ossingen*. We now cross the *Thur* by a bold iron bridge, 148′ high, borne by seven iron buttresses. 53 M. *Thalheim-Altikon;* 54½ M. *Dynhard;* 56 M. *Seuzach;* 58½ M. *Ober-Winterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum*.

60 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (76 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 47, 46.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

a. Viâ Winterthur.

35 M. Railway *(Nordostbahn)* in 1 hr. 34 min.-2 hrs. 20 min. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). Views on the *right*.

Schaffhausen, see p. 23. The line skirts the lofty Fäsenstaub Promenade (p. 24), and passes below the *Villa Charlottenfels* (p. 23). On the right, high above, is the Waldshut railway (p. 23), which passes through a tunnel under Charlottenfels. Immediately beyond a long cutting we cross the *Rheinfall-Brücke* (see p. 27), obtaining a glimpse of the falls to the right, and enter a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 27). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1295′; **Hôtel Witzig*, R. & B. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.) lies 1 M. to the S. of Schloss Laufen (comp. p. 26). As the train proceeds, it affords pleasing views at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen.* Before (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (1298′; *Löwe*) we cross the *Thur* by an iron bridge 113′ high. — 13 M. *Henggart*, ½ M. to the N.W. of which is the château of *Goldenberg* (pension). 14 M. *Hettlingen.* The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the finest of which is *Gallenspitz.* Near Winterthur opens the broad valley of the *Töss.*

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see pp. 47, 46.

b. Viâ Eglisau.

30 M. Nordostbahn in 1 hr. 5–1 hr. 50 min.; fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 50 c. (To Eglisau, 12½ M., in 28-45 Min.; 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5 c.)

To (1¾ M.) *Neuhausen*, p. 23. Passing through two short tunnels, one before and the other beyond the Falls of the Rhine (of which we get a glimpse to the left), the train quits the river and traverses a hilly and partially wooded region. Stat. *Altenburg-Rheinau, Jestetten, Lottstetten;* then down to (10 M.) *Rafz*, in the fertile *Rafzer Feld*, and past the little town of **Eglisau** (1109′; *Löwe; Hirsch*) on the right bank, by a great viaduct (500 yds. long; central span 98 yds.; height 194′) across the Rhine to (13 M.) stat. *Eglisau* (Rail. Rest.; to Waldshut, p. 47). 14 M. *Glattfelden;* then through the now sparse *Hardwald* to (16½ M.) **Bülach** (1778′; pop. 1876; *Kopf; Kreuz*), a little town, once fortified. (To Winterthur, p. 47.) 20 M. *Niederglatt* (junction for Wettingen, p. 21); 21 M. *Oberglatt.*

Branch-line to (15 M., in 1 hr.) *Niederweningen*, viâ (12 M.) *Dielsdorf* (1410′; Sonne; Post), 1½ M. below the prettily situated old town of **Regensberg** (2025′; **Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägern-Gebirge* (p. 20). Fine view from the tower of the old castle (now an institution for boys of weak intellect); still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2830′), 1 hr. farther on.

The line skirts the Glatt. 22½ M. *Rümlang;* 25 M. *Glattbrugg;* 26 M. *Oerlikon;* thence to (30 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 46.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. H, I, 3, 4; *Restaurant), at the N. end of the town, ¾ M. from the lake (hotel-omn. ¾-1 fr., each box 20 c.; cab for 1-2 pers. 80 c.).— *Enge Station* (Pl. D, 2), on the left bank of the lake (p. 41). — *Uetliberg Station* (Pl. F, 1), also for the *Sihlthalbahn* (p. 39). — **Steamboats** (see pp. 33, 39) start from the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Hotels. *Hôtel Baur au Lac (Pl. a; E, 3), with a pretty garden and delightful view, R. 4-10, L. ¾, A. 1, B. 1½, luncheon 3½, D. 5-6, pens. 12-18, omn. 1 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4), on the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. from 4½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Grand Hôt. National (Pl. d; H, 3), R., L., & A. 4½-7, D. 5 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. Victoria (Pl. c; H, 3), R., L., & A. 4-7, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr., both opposite the station; Hôt. de l'Épée (Pl. e; G, 4), by the lower bridge, R. & L. from 3, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel Baur en Ville (Pl. f; F, 3), R., L., & A. 3½-5, D. 4 fr.; Kupper's Hôtel Habis (Pl. g; H, 3), near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôtel de Zurich (Pl. h; E, 5), R., L., & A. 3½-4, D. 4 fr.; Cigogne (Pl. i; F, 4), commercial; *St. Gotthard (Pl. k; H, 3), R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Wanner's Hôtel Garni (Pl. l; H, 3), both in the Bahnhof-Str.; Hôtel Bahnhof (Pl. m; H, 3), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; Stadthof (Pl. n; H, 3, 4), R.,

L., & A. 3¼, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Garni de la Poste, all near the station. Hôt. Central (Pl. o; H. 4), on the right bank of the Limmat, near the station, D. 3½-2 fr.; Schweizerhof (Pl. p; G, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8½ fr.; *Limmathof (Pl. q; H, 4), R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. incl. wine 2¾ fr.; Hôtel Jura, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2, pens. from 5 fr.; Etoile d'Or; the last four on the Limmat-Quai; *Pfauen (Pl. t; F, 6), R., L., & A. 2, B. ½-1, D. 1¼-2 fr.; Hôt. Burkhardt, Beatengasse, well spoken of; Schwarzer Adler, Niederdorf-Str. 9, moderate; Rothes Haus (Pl. r; F, 4) and Seehof (Pl. s; F, 4, 5), on the Sonnen-Quai, moderate; Hôt.-Pens. Säntis, Seefeld-Str.; Weisses Kreuz, Krone, Hirsch, Lamm, Löwe, etc., unpretending; Hôt. Widder (Evangelisches Vereinshaus), Rennweg 1, R. 1½-2, B. 85 c., D. 1¼, pens. 3¼-4½ fr. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — **Pensions.** Pension Neptun, in the Seefeld, 6-7 fr.; Tiefenau, Steinwies-Str., pens. 5-6 fr.; Beau-Site, Dufour-Str., near the Alpen-Quai, pens. from 5 fr.; Villa Schanzenberg (Frau Hepp), Schönberg-Str. 1 & 3 (5½-8 fr.); Hohenlinden, Linden-Str. 34; Fortuna, Mühlebach Str. 59, near the theatre (5-7 fr.); Pens. Internationale, Zurichberg, Gloria-Str. 70 (5-7 fr.); Merz, Tannen-Str. 15, Oberstrass; Carolinenburg, Forster, and Plattenhof (5-7 fr.), at *Fluntern*, on the hill, 1½ M. to the E. of Zürich (electric tramway); Sonnenberg, Zürichberg (5 fr.).

Restaurants and Cafés. *Tonhalle* (see p. 35); *Café-Rest. du Nord*, opposite the rail. station; *Continental*, Dufour-Str., near the Theatre; *Métropole*, Stadthaus-Quai; *Wanner*, Bahnhof-Str. (good Valais wine); *Orsini* (Munich Beer), *Zunfthaus zur Waag*, both in the Frau-Münster-Platz; *Dufour*, Schützengasse 17, near the rail. station; *Stahl*, Schifflände 26; *Wiener Café*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Café Central*, Centralhof. On the right bank: *Kronenhalle*, D. at 12.30 p.m. 2 fr.; *Saffran*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Limmatburg*, Limmat-Quai. — **Beer.** *Kropf*, in Gassen (Pl. F, 3, 4), Munich beer; *Orsini* (see above); *Blaue Fahne*, Münstergasse; *Strohhof*, Augustinergasse; *Stadtkeller*, behind the Limmathof; *Metzgerbräu*. Beatengasse; *Franziskaner*, corner of Stüssi-Hofstatt and Niederdorf-Str.; *Meyerei*, etc. — *Drahtschmidli*, with garden on the Limmat, opposite the Platzspitz (p. 38). — **Wine.** Valtellina wine at the *Veltliner Keller*, Schlüsselgasse 8, near St. Peter's; *Walliser Weinhalle*, near the Schweizerhof; *Wanner* (p. 32); *Gorgot*, Münstergasse 15 (Spanish wines). — **Confectioners.** *Sprüngli*, Parade-Platz; *Bourry*, Untere Kirchgasse, on the Sonnen-Quai.

Baths in the lake at the Stadthaus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), at the suburb of Enge (Pl. C, 3), at the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 5), and, for ladies, at the Mythen-Quai (Pl. B, 2), the Uto-Quai, and in the Limmat below the Bauschanze (Pl. E, F, 4). *Neumünster Baths* (Pl. F, 5), at the S. end of the town. — *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.) at *Treichler's*, at the *Werdmühle* in the Bahnhof-Str., and at *Stocker's*, Mühlebach-Str. (also pension).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 25; branch-offices in various parts of the town.

Cabs. Drive within the town, or not exceeding ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c. 3 pers. 1 fr., 4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For ½ hr., 1 fr. 50 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 90 c.; ¾ hr., 2 fr., 2 fr. 30, 2 fr. 60 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50, 2 fr. 90, 3 fr. 30 c., etc. The cabmen are apt to overcharge.

Tramway from the Station through the Bahnhof-Str. to the suburb of *Enge;* across the Bahnhof-Brücke and by the Limmat-Quai, Tonhalle-Str., and Seefeld-Str. to *Riesbach* and *Tiefenbrunnen* (p. 40); and from the Parade-Platz northwards to the cemetery of *Aussersihl* — **Electric Tramway** (grey carriages) from the Quai-Brücke to the Kreuzplatz and Burgwies and from the Quai-Brücke to the Pfauen, Römerhof, and Kreuzplatz (from Römerhof cable-tramway to the Waldhaus Dolder, see below). — **Centrale Zürichbergbahn** (electric tramway, yellow carriages), every 6 min. from the Quai-Brücke to the Pfauen, Platte, and the church of Fluntern. — **Cable Tramway** *(Zürichberg-Drahtseilbahn)* from the Limmat-Quai to the *Polytechnic* (Pl. H, 4, 5), every 5-6 min. from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in summer from 6 a.m. to 9.30 or 10 p.m.; fare, in either direction, 10 c.; journey 2½ min.).

Steam Launches ('Dampfschwalben') ply on the lake-front of the city hourly (fares 10-60 c.). Stations on the right bank: *Stadthaus-Platz* (Pl. C, 4); *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5); *Mainau-Strasse; Zürichhorn; Zollikon;* and *Küsnacht*. Stations on the left bank: *Enge* (at the Schloss and Belvoir); *Wollishofen; Mönchhof; Bendlikon; Rüschlikon; Ludretikon;* and *Thalweil* (p. 41).

Rowing Boats for 1-2 pers. 50 c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 1 fr. per hour.

Theatre, Uto-Quai (Pl. D, 4); performances from Sept. 15th to May 1st. — **Panorama** (Steamboat entering the harbour of New York, by Petersen), on the Uto-Quai (Pl. C, 4; open daily, from 7 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 fr.). — **Labyrinth** ('Maze'), in the Café Métropole (p. 33). open 10-10; 1 fr.

Popular Resorts. **Tonhalle* (Pl. E, 3), Alpen-Quai, with restaurant, concerts daily 8 p.m. (70 c.); **Belvoir*, a beautiful park at the S. extremity of the Alpen-Quai (Pl. D, 3), with restaurant; adm. 20 c., concerts 50 c., free on Sun. and Wed. (tramway Bahnhof-Stockstrasse); **Waldhaus Dolder*, on the Zürichberg, above Hottingen, with restaurant, fine view, and shady promenades (electric tramway to Römerhof, see above; cable-tramway thence, every 6 min., in 5 min., fare 40, down 30 c.). *Zürichhorn-Park* (Pl. A, 6), with restaurant and Nägeli's Museum of Stuffed Alpine Animals (50 c.), station of the steam-launches (see above). *Pfauen Summer Theatre* (Pl. F, 6), operettas, etc.; *Platten-Garten* (Pl. G, 6), adjoining the Polytechnic (exhibitions of animals; concerts). The *Waid* on the *Käferberg*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pleasant route viâ Drahtschmidli, see p. 33); *Jakobsburg* (Munich beer), above Oberstrass. The **Uetliberg* is the finest point in the environs (by railway in ½ hr.; see p. 38). — Information as to excursions, objects of interest, etc., at the *Enquiry Office*, on the ground-floor of the Exchange Buildings (Pl. E. 3; 9-12 and 2-5).

English Church Service in the *Church of St. Andrew*, on the Hohe Promenade (Pl. F, 6), at 8 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 8 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. W. R. Tindal Atkinson.*

British Consul, *Henry Angst Esq.*, 11 Bleicherweg; office-hours 9½-11½. **United States Consul,** *Eug. Germain, Esq.*, Stadthaus-Quai 3, 9-12 and 2-4 p.m.

Permanent Exhibition of the Zurich Art Society in the 'Künstlerhaus', corner of Börsen-Str. and Thalgasse, next door to the Hôt. Baur au Lac (Swiss and foreign works of art), daily, 10-7, 1 fr. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy*, Dr. C. Dünnenberg, Tonhalle-Platz.

Zürich (1345′; pop. 154,000, including eleven 'Ausgemeinden' or suburbs), the capital of the canton, lies at the N. end of the lake, on the green, rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine Stadt*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, unimportant except in spring, which falls into the Limmat below the town. Zürich is one of the busiest manufacturing towns in Switzerland. Silk is the staple product, and the cotton-mills, machine-works, and iron-foundries are also important.

Lacustrine remains prove that the site of Zürich was occupied in prehistoric times. In B.C. 58 Zürich (Turicum), with the other towns of the Helvetii, fell under the sway of the Romans. It owed its prosperity in the middle ages to the favour of the Carlovingians. In 1292 it joined Uri and Schwyz, and in 1351 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. From an early date Zürich was the intellectual leader of Switzerland. As the home of Zwingli (1519-31) it was the focus of the Reformation, and its schools have for centuries sent forth men of distinction — Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others.

The Situation of Zürich is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Grieselstock* (9200′), near it on the right the *Pfannenstock*, and farther

ZÜRICH
1: 14.000
Stock
Unt.-Bürgli
Ober-
Neue Kirche
Bürgli-Terrasse
Gabler
Schulhs.
Gabler-G.
Stockstr.
Kappeln-G.
Seestrasse
Muraltengut
Eingang
Belvoir-Park
Linksufrige Seebahn
ENGE
Station
Enge
Alfr. Escher Str.
Alfred Escher-Platz
Mythen-Quai
Arboretum
Hafen
Bäder
Löwe
Bäder
Dampfschwalben
ZÜRICHER SEE
S.
N.
Badeanst.
Seefeld-Quai
Panorama
Pav.
Dampfschwalben
Zürich-Horn
Feldweg
Lindenstr.
Mittelstr.
Klaus-Str.
Blut-Tiefenbrunnen
Tramways
Bhf. Wollishofen
Treichler

E
F
G
H
Freudenberg
Villen-Quart
Freigut
Sihl
Sihlthal-Bahnh.
Thier-Spital
Botan. Garten
Gewerbe-Mus.
Gerichtshs.
Stockerstrasse
Alpenstrasse
Clarideństrasse
Glärnischstr.
Tonhalle
Bank
Börse
Credit Anst.
Post
Parade
August K.
Central-hof
Stadthaus-Anlagen
Kappeler-hof
Neue Post
Kaufh.
Stadthaus-Quai
Bäder
Limmat
Quai-Brücke
Gross-Münster
Franz. K.
Obmannamt
Stadelhofen
Alt. Friedhof
Kath. Kapelle
Steinwies-Pl.
Platte
Sonnenbühl
Cantons-Schule
Reservoir
Cantonsspital
Anatomie
Patholog. Inst.
Absonderg. Geb.
Universität
Polytechnikum
Neue Friedens K.
Predig. K.
Zähringer Str.
Bahnhof-Pl.
Waisenhaus
Straf-Anstalt
Lindenhof
Lowen-Platz
Linth-Escher-Schule
Synagoge
St. Anna K.
Militär-Stalle
Kaserne
Exerzier-Platz
Zeughaus
Zeughausstrasse
Kirchhofstrasse
Bäckerstrasse
Mühlerstrasse
Sägestrasse
Werdstrasse
Hottingen
0
100
200
300
400
Meter

I
K
Winterthur
Baden
Rangir-Str.
Zollstrasse
Zollgasse
Zürcherstrasse
Zürcherstrasse
Schulhaus
Heinrichstrasse
Zollstrasse
Zollstrasse
Zoll

on, the *Drusberg*, the ice-clad *Hifertenstock*, and the *Tödi* (the highest of the group, the last two rising above the Linththal); in front of these the *Clariden*, with their westernmost point the *Kammlistock* (10,610′); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier;* then on the N. side of the *Schächen-Thal* the long *Rossstock Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgälle;* between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the lower *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if we occupy a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger-Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*, to the right, the northernmost point of which is the *Uetliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

In the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. H, 4) a fountain with a bronze *Statue of Alfred Escher* (d. 1882), the statesman and founder of the St. Gotthard Railway, by Kissling, was erected in 1889. The Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. H, J, 3), nearly $^3/_4$ M. long, leads S. to the lake. It passes on the right, in the Linth-Escher-Platz (Pl. H, 3), the *Linth-Escher School*, and, farther on, the *Post Office* and the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. F, 3); on the left the *Centralhof*, a block of houses with tempting shops, and the *Kappeler Hof;* and on the right the *Zürich Cantonal Bank* and the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 3). — Side-streets lead to the left to the shady *Lindenhof* (Pl. G, 3, 4), 123′ above the Limmat, which was fortified at an early period and afterwards became an imperial palace; to the late-Gothic *Augustine Church* (Pl. G, 3), now used by the Old Catholics, with paintings by Deschwanden; and to *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 4), with its massive tower and large electric clock (dials 29′ in diameter), where Lavater (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years (grave on the N. side).

The Stadthaus-Platz is adjoined by a *Terrace* on the lake (Pl. E, 4), commanding a beautiful view; to the right is the steamboat-quay, to the left are lake-baths (p. 33). — The broad ***Alpen-Quai**, with its pleasant promenades and fine views of the lake and the Alps, skirts the lake to the right, extending to the *Belvoir Park*, to the S. of the suburb of *Enge* (p. 33). Near its E. end is the new **Tonhalle** (Pl. D, E, 3), a handsome building erected in 1893-95 by *Fellner & Helmer* of Vienna, with café-restaurant, open-air terraces, and large concert-rooms (see p. 33).

To the E. of the Stadthaus-Platz the handsome **Quai-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; 180 yds. long), constructed in 1882-83, crosses the Limmat near its issue from the lake. Below the bridge, on the left bank of the Limmat, is the *Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island, shaded with trees, and connected by a bridge with the Stadthaus-Quai, where a large new *Post Office* is now being built. On the right bank of the lake also new promenades *(Uto-Quai* and *Seefeld-Quai)*, with charming views, lead past the handsome *Theatre* (Pl. D, 5) and the *Panorama* (Pl. C, 5) to the park of *Zürichhorn* (p. 34).

The next bridge below the Quai-Brücke is the four-arched **Münster-Brücke** (Pl. F, 4). Adjacent are the *Frau-Münsterkirche* of the 12-13th cent., with its high red-roofed tower, on the left bank, and the former *Wasserkirche* (1479-84), on the right bank.

The latter now contains the **Town Library** (Pl. F, 4), with its 130,000 vols. and over 5000 MSS. (week-days 9-12 and 4-6; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.; entr. in the open vestibule adjoining the bridge).

A letter of *Zwingli* (see below) to his wife; Zwingli's Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Müller; portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zürich, including *Zwingli;* marble busts of *Lavater* by Dannecker, and of *Pestalozzi* by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of 1506. **Müller's Relief* of part of Switzerland, and one of the Engelberger-Thal on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The *Helmhaus* (14th cent.), adjoining the Wasserkirche, contains the ***Antiquarian Museum** (daily, 8-12 and 2-6, fee 50 c.; free Sun. 10.30-1). Fine collection of relics from ancient Swiss lake-villages, coins, etc.

The steps opposite the E. end of the Münster-Brücke lead to the Romanesque **Grossmünster** (Pl. F, 4), erected in the 11-13th centuries. The upper stories of the towers are Gothic, and in 1799 they were crowned with helmet-shaped tops with gilded flowers. On the W. tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of his donations to the church. The choir contains three large modern stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The church and the *Cloisters*, of the beginning of the 13th cent., are open daily in summer from 11 to 12 (adm. 20 c.; tower 30 c.; sacristan, Kirchgasse 13).

On the quay to the S. of the choir of the Wasserkirche is a bronze statue, by Natter, of *Zwingli*, pastor of the Grossmünster from 1519 till his death in 1531. — To the N. of the Münster-Brücke, on the Rathhaus-Quai, is the *Rüden*, restored in the German Renaissance style, containing the Swiss educational exhibition and the Pestalozzi cabinet. At the *Rathhausbrücke* (Pl. G, 4) we see on one side the *Rathhaus* (Pl. F, G, 4), a massive building of 1699 (in the vestibule a marble bust of Gottfried Keller, by Kissling), on the other the *Fleischhalle*, or meat-market.

From the Quai-Brücke we ascend the Rämi-Strasse (Pl. E-H, 5, 6) to the E., then to the right to the **Hohe Promenade** (Pl. E, 5, 6), a loftily situated avenue of limes. Beautiful view (best by morning-light) from the platform with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836), the vocal composer. Adjacent is the *Old Cemetery*, with the new *English Church* (p. 34). — From the Hohe Promenade a road passing the N. side of the cemetery rejoins the Rämi-Strasse, where (to the left) is the monument of *Ignaz Heim* (d. 1880), the composer. The street ascends to the *Cantonal School* (Pl. G, 6); it then bends to the N. To the left are the *Physical and Physiological Institute* of the University and the new *Ophthalmic Institute* (Pl. H, 5); to the right the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. H, 6); beyond it the *Physical Institute* of the Polytechnic, the *School of Forestry and Agriculture*, and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. I, 5).

At No. 15 Schönberggasse, behind the Physical Institute, *Jacob Bodmer* lived from 1739 till his death in 1783. — Lower down, on the slope, is the **Künstlergut** (Pl. G, 5), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Zürich Artists' Union* (open in summer on Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12, free; at other times, 50 c.; catalogue 50 c.).

Large Room. To the right, 26. *Delachaux*, Choir-boys; 213. *Siemiradzki*, Venetian gondola; 227. *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burners in the Jura; 2. *Anker*, Pestalozzi; 20. *Buchser*, Italian herdsmen; 29. *F. Diday*, Scene in the Valais; 60. *E. Girardet*, The sick child; 138. *Koller*, Alp in the Engelberg Valley; 270. *Zünd*, Chapel on the battle-field of Sempach; 238. *Ulrich*, Storm; 16. *Bosshardt*, Arrest of Canon Hammerlin; 21. *A. Calame*, Lake of Lucerne; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Storm; 12. *Bodmer*, Stags; 22. *Carolus Duran*, Female figure; 173. *Ott*, Walensee; 140. *Koller*, Midday repose; 218. *Steffan*, Mountain torrent; 23. *Castan*, Winter-scene; 217. *Stauffer*, Portrait of a lady; °245. *Vautier*, The gallant professor; °142. *Koller*, Cattle at a lake; °66. *Grob*, The artist on his travels; 198. *Sandreuter*, Charmey; 219. *Steffan*, Mountain-lake; 218. *Stückelberg*, Pilgrims; 271. *Zünd*, Oak-wood; 31. *Diday*, On the Handeck; *Böcklin*, 14. Arbour, °13. Spring; 246. *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; 245. *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amperthal; 192. *Ritz*, Engineers among the mountains. — The smaller rooms contain portraits, water-colours, etc.

The handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. H, 5), to the left, designed by *G. Semper* (d. 1879), and erected in 1861-64, is the seat of the *University of Zürich* (670 students, 113 professors and lecturers) and of the federal *Polytechnic School* (800 students, 107 professors and lecturers). The sgraffito decorations of the N. façade were executed from Semper's designs by Schönherr and Walther.

Main Entrance on the W. side. In the vestibule and the staircase are busts of *Kopp* and *Bolley*, the chemists. On the ground-floor is the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, °Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4). On the First Floor busts of *G. Semper* (see above) and *C. Culmann* (d. 1861), the engineer, and the *Mineralogical, Geological*, and *Palaeontological Collections* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6, free; at other times 50 c.). On the Second Floor the *Zoological Collection* (open as above) and the *Aula*, richly decorated, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris and a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the philologist, by Meili. Splendid view from the balcony. — The custodian shows the Aula and conducts visitors to the Terrace on the top of the building (best survey of the town and environs).

The *Collection of Engineering* is shown only to professional engineers. The *Mechanical and Technical Collection* is open daily, 8-12 and 2-6 (adm. 50c.).

We may now return to the station by the *Cable Tramway* (Pl. H, 5, 4; p. 33), which ends opposite the *Bahnhof-Brücke;* or we may descend from the Künstlergut by the Sempersteig to the Limmat-Quai, passing the handsome new *Girls' School*, the *Ethnographical Museum* in the Seilergraben (adm. 50 c.), and the *Predigerkirche*.

The **Platz-Promenade** (Pl. I, K, 3, 4), an avenue of fine trees to the N. of the railway-station, between the Sihl and Limmat, affords pleasant walks. In this promenade are the new **Swiss National Museum,** a large building in the mediæval style from Gull's designs (to be opened in summer 1898, and containing the *Industrial Museum* and the *Art-Industrial School*), and the simple monuments of the idyllic poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), the minnesinger *Joh. Hadlaub*, and the composer *W. Baumgartner* (d. 1867). It terminates in the

'Platzspitz', a point of land formed by the junction of the Sihl with the Limmat. — On the right bank of the Limmat, in the Weinberg-Str., rises the new Rom. Cath. *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. I, 4 5), a handsome basilica in the Romanesque style, with an isolated tower (adm. 50 c.; from the gallery a good survey of the town).

In *Aussersihl*, a new quarter on the left bank of the *Sihl*, is the *Military Depot* of Canton Zürich, including barracks and an arsenal.

The **Collection of Arms** in the arsenal (Pl. H. I, 1; open on weekdays 8-12 and 1.30-6) contains battle-axes, halberds, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many that claim to have belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 79), and once kept at Lucerne, was transferred hither after the War of the Separate League in 1847, and is now preserved here with his sword, coat-of-mail, and helmet.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. F, 2), stocked with Alpine and other plants, contains bronze busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and C. Gessner (d. 1565), and marble busts of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859), and Oswald Heer (d. 1883), the naturalist. The *Katz*, an old bastion, forms a lofty platform planted with trees.

To the E. of the Botanic Garden a bridge crosses the Schanzengraben (the old moat) to the suburb of *Selnau*, with the stations of the *Uetliberg* and *Sihlthal Railways* (Pl. F, 1; see below).

The Uetliberg.

Railway to the top in 1/2 hr. (fare, 1st class 3 fr. 50 c., 2nd cl. 2 fr.; return-ticket, 5 and 3 fr.; on Sun. and holidays by excursion-trains 1 fr., return-fare 1 1/2 fr.; season-tickets at reduced fares). This line, 5 1/2 M. long, with a maximum gradient of 7: 100, is constructed in the ordinary way, but, as on the Rigi Railway, the locomotives are placed behind the trains. The station is in the suburb of *Selnau* (see above; Pl. F, 1), on the Sihl, 1/4 hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge.

The train (best views to the right) skirts the Sihl for a short way and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Zürich-Binz* (1390′), where the ascent begins. At first we traverse an open slope, with a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; then ascend through wood to (17 min.) stat. *Waldegg* (2040′; Inn). The train describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and reaches the terminus (2677′). About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôt.-Pens. Uetliberg* (R. L., & A. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top, are the *Restaurant Uto-Kulm* and a view-tower 100′ high (167 steps; adm. 20 c.). Pleasant shady walks near the hotel. On the S. side, 1/4 hr. from the top, is the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (pens. 5 fr.).

The ***Uetliberg** (2865′), the northernmost point of the Albis range, is the finest point near Zürich. The view, though less grand than those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat; the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau and the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground; to the W. the Jura, to the N. the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Höhgau. Good panorama by

n. Bulach u. Regensbe.
n. Winterthur
v. Baden
nach Zug
n. Zürich
n. Luzern
Affoltern
Seebach
Wallisellen
Dietlikon
Wangen
Illnau
Dübendorf
Schwamendingen
Wipplingen
Volketschweil
Russikon
Fehrak
Altstetten
ZÜRICH
Schwerzenbach
Fällanden
Greifensee
Pfäffikon
Neumünster
Wytikon
Nd. Uster
Ob. Uster
Wollishofen
Zollikon
Maur
Zumikon
Küssnacht
Stallikon
Kilchberg
Rüschlikon
Erlenbach
Mönchaltorf
Gossau
Langnau
Thalweil
Herrliberg
Oberrieden
Meilen
Horgen
Uetikon
Männedorf
Oetwil
Hombrechtikon
Stäfa
Wädensweil
Richtersweil
Kappel
Hausen
Hirzel
Neuheim
Blickenstorf
Steinhausen
Wollerau
Schönenberg
Menzingen
Hütten
Fensisberg
Cham
ZUG
Neuägeri
Oberwyl
Ägeri
Ägeri See
Rothenthurm
Kilometres

Wyla
Sitzberg
Fischingen
Kirchberg
Jonschwyl
Lütisburg
Ganterschwyl
Oberhelfenschw
Dietfurt
Mosnang
Bütschwyl
Mühlrüti
Bauelen
Dürstelen
Sternenberg
Brunnen
Gähwyl
Masselbach
Dietschwyl
Obwyl
Schalkh
Bartenbach
Wilas
Rydien
Ober rindal
Wolfikon
Tal
Tablat
Steinenb
Rothbühl
Landsidlen
Schalchen
Pfuffenh
Matt
Tannen
Alt Toggenburg
Ganzenbach
Winkeln
Grämingen
Ecken
Blatterschwyl
Brudermatt
Schönenberg
Gunten
Hüttlegg
Wellenau
Hornen
Eppenschwandi
Seemad
Hinterburg
Thor
Stag
Boden
Tanne
Adelschwyl
Rheinb
Barentschwyl
Fischenthal
Libingen
Engelbach
Loretten
Wasserfluhe
Schnebelh
Strahlegg
Bettschwyl
Wippenschwyl
Oberegg
Krinau
Schwarzenberg
Rothenfluh
Wattwyl
Ebnat
Rickenbach
Ricken
Schönenberg
Hüttenbühl
Bildhaus
Regelstein
Obw
Gamplwyl
Ganterschwyl
Ehrli
Gunti B
Hüttenberg
Hadlikon
Ob Dürnten
Blattenb
Dürnten
Wald
Rüti
Goldingen
Lumpen
Diezikon
Lutenspach
Mettl n
Ermatschwyl
Burg
St Gallenkappel
Ernetschwyl
Comtoiswald
Eschenbach
Schmerikon
Gauen
Jona
Wagen
Busslegch
Wurmspach
Böllingen
Uznach
Rieden
Buchmansb
Farnb
Kaltbrunnen
Schönbüttel
Schloss
Benken
Tuggen
LACHEN
Wangen
Galgenen
Siebnen
Schübelbach
Reichenburg
Maseltrangen
Stockli
Spec
Rüti
Dorf
Ob Eisern
Warthausen
Schmisser
Schänis
Oberburg
Winkeln
S Windeck
Wesen
Walen
Buschle S
Ried
Urnen
Bodenberg
Ramseli
Vorder Wäggithal
Hint Wäggithal
Näfels
Ziegelbrücke
Kirch
Windeck
Gilbert Kp
Colonie
Fridli Sp
Sonnen Alp
Schwändi
Ford
Hint
Ufenberg
Kl Auberg
Gugels
Gellaberg
Kärbauni
Wirzenegg
Hüsegg
Stockberg
Schnabelegg
Wissegg
Stulden
Eisenbary
Kisteli
Butlikon
Fassbühl
Kisler Alp
Sonnenberg
Billen
Ob
auf Lachen
Ruti
Ob Enthal
Enthal
Ober Enthal
Ober Urnen
Escher con
Beglingen
Ober Ebnat
Ober Rickenbach
Ober Rickenbach
Ober Rickenbach

Keller. — On the Uto-Kulm is a marble obelisk with a bust of the Zürich statesman *Jakob Dubs* (d. 1879).

Walk to the Uetliberg (2 hrs.). The road leads from the Parade-Platz (Pl. F, 3) viâ the Bleicher-Weg, the Beder-Strasse, and the Uto-Strasse. After 1 M. we cross the Sihl, turn to the left viâ the Giesshubel-Strasse, and reach (3/4 M.) the *Albisgütli* (tavern; cab to this point 2-3 fr.). We now turn to the right and ascend by a well-trodden path, winding somewhat steeply up the valley, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (p. 38), on the brow of the hill, where a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is disclosed. To the summit 20 min. more.

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht, a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. A few minutes' walk beyond the Hôtel Uto-Staffel (see above), at the fork, we follow the road to the right, which alternates with a foot-path, keeping nearer the E. margin of the hill and affording beautiful views. Beyond *Bellevue* (Inn) we reach (1 1/4 hr.) the *Felsenegg* (Restaurant; view). To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Turler See, and farther off a fertile hilly tract, with the Alps rising in the distance. — 1 hr. *Nieder-Albis* (2600'; Hirsch; Windegg Restaurant); 20 min. *Albis-Hochwacht* (2857'), with a pavilion and a splendid view of the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. At (1/4 hr.) a fork we may ascend to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Albishorn* (3010'), or descend to the left, through woods, to (1/2 hr.) the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good quarters), on the Sihl, whence we may reach Zürich by the Sihlthal Line in 3/4 hr.

Sihlthal Railway from Zurich to *Sihlbrugg*, 13 1/2 M. in 52 min., viâ *Adliswil*, *Langnau-Gattikon*, and *Sihlwald*. Near the station of *Gontenbach* (1/2 hr. by rail) is the *Langenberg*, a park 1 1/2 M. in length, belonging to the town of Zürich and stocked with deer, chamois, etc. (Restaurant). *Sihlbrugg*, and thence to *Zug*, see p. 77.

14. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 52, 64.

Railways. — *N.E. Railway* (*Nordostbahn*; line on the right bank) from Zürich viâ Meilen to Rapperswil. 22 1/2 M. in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.). — *N.E. Railway* (line on the left bank) viâ Richtersweil to Ziegelbrücke (p. 43, junction for Weesen and Sargans), 36 M., in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 43 M., in 1 3/4-2 1/2 hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). Comp. R. 21. — *United Swiss Railways* (*Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen*) viâ Wallisellen, Rapperswil, Weesen, and Sargans to Coire, 79 M., in 3 1/4-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 45, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.). This line does not approach the Lake of Zürich till it reaches Rapperswil.

Steamboat from Zürich viâ Horgen and Wädensweil to Rapperswil in summer twice daily in 2 hrs. — In fine weather, on Sun. 10-12 a.m., circular trips of the saloon-steamer Helvetia.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1340'), 25 M. long, 2 1/2 M. broad at its widest part, and 470' deep, is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though without pretension to grandeur, is scarcely surpassed in charm by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes; at their base are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards; and on the E. side the hills, about 2500' high, are wooded. Sprinkled for a long way with houses, villages, and manufactories, the banks may not unaptly be termed suburbs of Zürich. In the background rises a long chain of snow-clad Alps (see p. 34).

a. N.E. Railway from Zürich to Meilen and Rapperswil (Right Bank). *Central Railway Station*, p. 32. The train curves to the N.E. (to the left the viaduct of the line to Winterthur, p. 46) and crosses the *Limmat*. 2 M. *Zürich-Letten*, with the pumping works for the Zürich water-supply (interesting to engineers; adm. free). The train ascends the right bank of the Limmat for a short time, beyond the Drahtschmidli passes under the *Zürichberg* by a tunnel (2288 yds.), and reaches (3½ M.) *Zürich-Stadelhofen*, in the square of that name (Pl. E, 5), near the Uto-Quai. The line then passes under the suburb of *Neumünster* by another tunnel (1463 yds.), and emerges at (5 M.) *Zürich-Tiefenbrunnen*, with its villas and gardens (tram to Zürich, p. 33). About ¾ M. to the W. is the Zürichhorn Park (p. 34). We skirt the vine-clad bank of the lake. On the other side rises the long ridge of the Albis; in front are the Alps of Uri and Glarus. 6 M. *Zollikon;* the village, with its slender spire, lies above, to the left. — 7½ M. **Küsnacht** (**Sonne*, on the lake, with garden; *Seegarten Restaurant)*, a large village (2750 inhab.), with a seminary for teachers. — 9 M. *Erlenbach* (Pension Seehof), beautifully situated. The train passes through cuttings and a short tunnel, then runs high above the lake (views). — 10½ M. *Herrliberg-Feldmeilen* (Hôt. Raben), opposite Horgen (p. 41). — 12½ M. **Meilen** (**Löwe*, on the lake; *Sonne; Rail. Rest.; Bellevue)*, a large village (2860 inhab.) with an old church, at the base of the *Pfannenstiel*. At *Obermeilen* (Hirsch), ¾ M. to the E., lake-dwellings were first discovered in 1854.

The **Pfannenstiel** (*Okenshöhe*, 2418′), to which a good path ascends from Meilen in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lakes of Zürich and Greifen and of the Alps from Sentis to Pilatus (panorama by Keller). At the top a monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), the naturalist, and a refreshment-pavilion.

Steamboat from Meilen to *Horgen* (p. 41) direct or viâ *Feldmeilen* 10 times daily in 12-15 minutes.

14½ M. *Uetikon* (Krone; Rail. Rest.), with a manufactory of sulphuric acid. — 15 M. *Männedorf* (*Wildenmann, Löwe, both on the lake), a large village (2600 inhab.), with the Zeller Institute ('faith cure'). The high-lying churchyard affords an extensive view. — 17 M. **Stäfa** (pop. 3845; *Sonne; Rössli*), the largest village on the N. bank. The lake now attains its greatest breadth (2½ M.). To the E., in the background, rises the Speer (p. 44); to the left of it the Sentis, beyond which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (4040′). Steamers to Wädensweil and Richtersweil, p. 41. — 18 M. *Uerikon*. — 20 M. *Feldbach-Hombrechtikon* (Rössli; Feldbach Brewery, with restaurant).

To the right, in the lake (reached by small boat from Rapperswil in ½ hr.), are the small islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau*, in front of the wooded Etzel. *Ufnau*, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the Reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

22½ M. **Rapperswil** (**Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2-3, B. 1.20, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; **Cygne*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bellevue*, all three on the lake; **Post*, at the rail. station, with garden; *Freihof*, in the town; *Restaurant Speer*, at the rail. station, with garden), a picturesquely situated town (2800 inhab.), lies at the foot of the *Lindenhof*, a hill planted with limes (fine view). The old *Schloss* contains a black marble column with the Polish eagle, in memory of the beginning of the hundred years' struggle of the Poles for independence, and the *Polish National Museum*, founded by Count R. Plater, including pictures, sculptures, engravings, gems, antiquities, coins, and a library (adm. 1 fr.; splendid view from the tower). The *Parish Church*, re-erected since a fire in 1881, contains valuable sacred vessels. At the foot of the Lindenhof on the lake are shady promenades, to which also steps descend from the Schloss and from the terrace in front. In 1878 the old wooden bridge connecting Rapperswil with (1 M.) *Hurden* (Adler; Rössli) and *Pfäffikon* (see below) was replaced by the *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1024 yds. long, with an iron swing-bridge 46′ long (railway from Rapperswil viâ Pfäffikon to Samstagern-Einsiedeln, see below).

From Rapperswil to *Weesen* and *Coire*, see p. 43.

---

b. N.E. Railway from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (Left Bank). The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 32) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. 3½ M. *Wollishofen;* 5½ M. *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, the latter situated on the hill above. Above (7 M.) *Rüschlikon* is the rustic *Nidelbad* (1 M. by road), with a chalybeate spring and pleasant walks. — 8 M. **Thalweil** (**Adler*, near the church, moderate; *Krone*, on the lake), a large village, charmingly situated, the junction of the new *Zug* line (p. 76). — 9¼ M. *Oberrieden*. — 10½ M. **Horgen** (*Meyerhof*, at the station; *Löwe* and *Schwan* in the village; *Schützenhaus*, a café on the lake; *W. F. Kemmler*, U.S. Consul), a thriving place with 5520 inhab., pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards.

Steamboat to *Meilen* (p. 40) 8-10 times daily in 12-15 min., to *Küsnacht* 7-9 times in ¾-1 hr. — About 1½ M. above Horgen is the *Kurhaus Bocken* (pens. 5-7 fr.). Fine view from the **Zimmerberg* (2535′; 1 hr.).

Near (13 M.) *Au* the grassy peninsula of that name projects far into the lake (*Hôt.-Pens. Au, 5 fr.). — 15½ M. **Wädensweil** (1345′; **Engel*, facing the quay, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac; Bellevue Restaurant*, well spoken of) is the largest village on the lake (7000 inhab.).

Railway to *Einsiedeln*, see R. 31; diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr. viâ *Schönenberg* to *Hütten* (p. 102).

17½ M. **Richtersweil** (pop. 4000; **Drei Könige*, or *Post*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. with wine 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Engel*, R. 2, D. with wine 2½, pens. 5 fr.), another thriving village, prettily situated.

Steamboat from Richtersweil viâ Wädensweil to *Stäfa* (p. 40) 12 times daily in 30-45 min.; to *Männedorf* (p. 40) 10-12 times daily in 27-50 minutes.

The lake attains its greatest width here (see p. 40). To the left, are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 40). — 21 M. *Pfäffikon* (*Hôt. Höfe).

Railway across the lake to *Rapperswil*, see above; railway viâ *Wollerau* to *Samstagern* (Einsiedeln, etc.), see p. 102. Pleasant walk viâ the air-cure resort of (1/2 hr.) *Lugeten* (2130'; *Hôt.-Pension, 4-5 fr.) to (1/2 hr.) *Feusisberg* (p. 102) and (3/4 hr.) *Schindellegi* (p. 102). Ascent of the *Etzel*, see p. 103.

The line now reaches the *Upper Lake*. On the slope to the right, above *Altendorf*, are the chapel of *St. Johann* (1656') and the *Johannisburg Pension & Restaurant* (pens. 4-5 fr.), with a fine view.

25 M. **Lachen** (1350'; **Bär*; **Ochs*; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, well spoken of), a considerable village with a pretty rococo church, on a bay near the mouth of the *Wäggithaler Aa*. About 2 M. to the N.E. is the small *Bad Nuolen*, pleasantly situated at the base of the *Untere Buchberg*, with mineral and lake baths. — The train leaves the lake and near (27 1/2 M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* crosses the Aa.

Wäggithal. The road from (3/4 M.) *Siebnen* (*Rabe) follows first the left and then the right bank of the deep bed of the *Aa* to (4 M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2400'; *Rössli, plain), pleasantly situated in a green basin. It then leads through the defile of *Stockerli*, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5570') on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780') on the left, to (4 M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or **Innerthal** (3800'; **Schäfli*, unpretending). Pleasant excursions to the *Au* (20 min.); E. to the *Fläschenloch-Quelle* (1/4 hr.); to the *Aaberli-Alp* (3545'), 1/2 hr.; *Hohfläschen-Alp* (4725'), 1 1/2 hr. — The *Grosse Auberg* (5570'), ascended by the *Bärlaui-Alp* in 3 hrs., and the *Fluhberg* or *Diethelm* (6873'), by the *Fläschli-Alp* in 4 hrs., are fine points (no difficulty; guide desirable). — From Innerthal to the *Klönthal*, pleasant (to Richisau 3 1/2 hrs.; guide advisable). Skirting the *Aabach*, the path ascends, past the *Aabern-Alp* (3565'), to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Schweinalp Pass* (5150'), and then descends by the *Brüsch-Alp* and the *Schwein-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Richisau* (p. 71).

We traverse a marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right, the Glarus Mts.; on the left, the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 43); above them the Speer (p. 44). 34 1/2 M. *Bilten* (Hirsch); in the 'Herrenstube' is a handsome room with artistic wood-carving of the 17th cent. We cross the *Lint Canal* (p. 43) to the Coire line at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 43). To (43 M.) *Glarus*, p. 65.

---

c. Railway from Zürich viâ Uster and Weesen to Sargans. From Zürich to (5 1/2 M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 46. The line traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the neighbouring *Greifensee* (1440'). Stations: *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, and *Nänikon*. — 14 M. **Uster** (1530'; pop. 7042; *Usterhof*; *Stern*; *Kreuz*), a manufacturing place. On the right are the church with its pointed spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, the seat of the district court (Restaurant; fine view). Beyond (16 M.) *Aathal* the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* (Schweizerhof) branch-lines lead N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 47), and S.E. (10 min.) to *Hinweil* (Hirsch; Kreuz), at the N.W. base of the

Bachtel (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* (Löwe) the line attains its highest level (1800′). — 22½ M. *Rüti* (Pfau), with engine-works and silk-factories, junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 47).

The ***Bachtel** (3670′; **Inn;* view-tower, 92′), 2 hrs. N.E. of Rüti, commands a fine view to the N.W. over the Uster district, sprinkled with factories, and the lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon; to the S. the Lake of Zurich from Wädensweil to the influx of the Lint Canal, the Lint Valley as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. See *Keller's Panorama*, at the inn. It is best ascended from *Gibswyl* (p. 47; 8½ M. to the N. of Ruti) in 1 hr., from *Wald* (p. 47; 4½ M.) in 1½ hr., or from *Hinwcil* (p. 42; small carriage to the top 7 fr.), in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Near *Jona* (Schlüssel), a manufacturing village almost adjoining Rapperswil, we descry the Alps of Schwyz to the S., and farther on, the Mürtschenstock, Schäniser Berg, Speer, and Sentis on the left.

27 M. **Rapperswil,** see p. 41. The station is a terminus, where the train reverses its direction. Views to the *right* as far as Weesen. We cross the *Jona*, pass the nunnery and girls' school of *Wurmspach* on the right, and return to the lake near *Bollingen*. Large quarries.

33 M. **Schmerikon** (**Gasthof zum Bad; *Rössli; Seehof; Adler*), at the upper end of the lake, near the mouth of the *Lint*. We now enter a broad valley traversed by that river (see below). To the right, on the N.E. spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (p. 42), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower.

35 M. **Utznach** (*Linthof*), a manufacturing village (1378′; **Ochs; Falke*), lies on a hill to the left, overlooked by its church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs., p. 61.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317′). 36½ M. *Kaltbrunn-Benken*. The wooded range on the right is the *Obere Buchberg* (2020′).

A carriage-road leads from the station of Kaltbrunn-Benken or Utznach to (3 M.) **Rieden** (2360′; **Inn & Kurhaus zum Rössli*, moderate), a health-resort, commanding charming views. Excursions may be made thence to the *Speer* (p. 44), in 3½ hrs.; viâ *Alp Breitenau* to (2 hrs.) *Ebnat-Kappel* (p. 61), etc.

Beyond (39½ M.) **Schänis** (1450′; **Hirsch; Löwe*), another industrial place, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, we approach the *Lint Canal*, constructed in 1807-22 to connect the Lake of Zürich with the Walensee, and draining, in conjunction with the Escher Canal, a once dismal and swampy region. The canal runs parallel with the railway at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg* (5470′); to the right a striking view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

On the opposite bank of the Lint Canal is the *Lint-Colonie*, originally a colony of poor people, now an agricultural institution. 42½ M. *Ziegelbrücke* (Hôtel Berger) is the junction of the Glarus line, which soon again diverges to the right (p. 65). The Weesen line rounds the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg. To the right tower the beautiful Rautispitz and the Glärnisch.

45½ M. **Weesen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Speer, at the station, ⅓ M. from the lake, with fine view, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Schwert, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, lunch 2,

D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. Mariahalden, in an elevated situation; Rössli, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. 4½-5 fr. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *English Church Service* in summer.

Weesen (1410′), a favourite summer-resort, in a sheltered site at the W. end of the Walensee. The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

Excursions. Shady paths ascend to the (20 min.) *Kapfenberg*, which affords a charming survey. — Pleasant walk (from the station ¾ hr., or from stat. Ziegelbrücke 20 min.) to the top of the **Biberlikopf** (1895′); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linthal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg. — A very attractive excursion may be made by boat across the lake to (¾ hr.) the hamlet of *Betlis*, prettily situated beside the ruin of *Strahlegg* at the foot of the Leistkamm. Fine view of Mühlehorn, the Mürtschenstock, etc. From Betlis, we may walk to the ruined *Serenmühle* and the *Falls of the Serenbach* (see below), or we may ascend to (1 hr.) *Amden*.

A new road (diligence from the rail. station twice daily in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.), with fine views of the lake, but destitute of shade, ascends from Weesen to (1¼ hr.) **Amden** or *Ammon* (2875′; **Hirsch*), loftily situated on sunny pastures. Beautiful view of the lake from the (½ hr.) *Gyrgarti*. — From Amden to the *Leistkamm* (6905′), 3½ hrs., with guide (Thoma of Amden), easy and interesting. — From Amden to *Starkenbach* or *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 61) over the *Amdener Berg* (5055′), a route of 5 hrs., with beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement.

The **Speer** (6410′), an admirable point of view, 4½-5 hrs. (guide 7 fr., unnecessary). At the church of Weesen we turn to the left, and ascend for the first ½ hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 2 hrs. *Untere Bütz-Alp* (3563′); ¾ hr. *Unter-Käsern Alp* (4337′); 1 hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (5404′; *Inn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the top a steep ascent of ¾ hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 61) the Speer is ascended in 5 hrs.

The ***Walensee**, or *Lake of Walenstadt* (1385′), 9¼ M. long, 1¼ M. wide, 495′ deep, is hardly inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in grandeur. The N. bank consists of precipices, 2000′ to 3000′ high, above which rise the barren peaks of the *Curfirsten* (*Leistkamm* 6905′, *Selun* 7245′, *Frümsel* 7440′, *Brisi* 7480′, *Zustoll* 7345′, *Scheibenstoll* 7342′, and *Hinterruck* 7575′). The hamlet of *Quinten* alone has found a site on the N. bank. On the S. bank also the rocks, pierced by nine tunnels, are very precipitous at places. At the mouths of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012′) lie several villages. The names of *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quarten*, *Quinten*, and that of the lake, indicate that the inhabitants are of Rhætian or Latin, and not Germanic origin. A small electric launch plies on the lake (each person, for not less than three, 1 fr. 80 c.).

Beyond Weesen we cross the Lint Canal (to the right the Glarus line, see R. 21), and, farther on, the *Escher Canal* (p. 65) near its influx into the Walensee, and pass through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them we see the *Bayerbach* waterfall on the opposite bank, and the village of *Amden* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which sometimes dry up in summer. Three more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite. — 50 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Zur Mühle*, *Tellsplatte*, both unpretending). To the right rises the bald *Mürtschenstock* (see below).

From Mühlehorn to Mollis over the Kerenzenberg (3 hrs.), an interesting walk. The road (diligence to Obstalden thrice daily in 1 hr.; one-horse carriage 5, two-horse 8 fr.) ascends in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers) to *Voglingen* and (3 M.) **Obstalden** (2237'; **Hirsch*, with a shady garden, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Stern; Sonne*), a charmingly situated summer-resort, affording a fine view of the Walensee. A pleasant excursion may be made hence, or from Filzbach (see below), to the (1½ hr.) *Thalalp-See* (6309'). Thence viâ the *Spannegg* and the *Platten-Alp* to Glarus, see p. 66; from the Spannegg to the *Mürtschen Alp* and over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgseen*, see p. 45. The **Mürtschenstock** (8012') may be ascended from Obstalden viâ the *Meeren-Alp* (4920') in 5 hrs. (toilsome and for adepts only; guide, Jac. Heussi, 20 fr.). — Beyond Obstalden the road skirts the *Sallerntobel*. 1¼ M. **Filzbach** (2335'; *Hôt. Mürtschenstock; Rössli*, plain), a village also frequented as a summer-resort. From the *Britterhöhe* (2920'), reached in ½ hr. by ascending to the left (finger-post), we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee and the mountains of Toggenburg and Glarus; a more extensive view is obtained from the *Neuenkamm* (6253'), reached viâ *Habergschwend* in 3½ hrs. (guide desirable). — The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends steadily. In 20 min. we reach a point (right), affording a good view of the head of the Walensee, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the Wiggis chain. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the Glarnisch and the Todi, and then descend in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 65).

A fine new road (recommended to pedestrians) leads from Mühlehorn viâ (¾ M.) *Tiefenwinkel* (brewery) and (1½ M.) *Murg* to (2 M.) *Unter-Terzen* and (3½ M.) *Walenstadt* (see below).

Two more tunnels (to the left, *Quinten*, see p. 44).

51 M. **Murg** (*Schiffli, Rössli*, pens. at both 4 fr.; *Kreuz*, all rustic), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*, with factories and spinning-mills.

A visit to the **Murgthal*, a valley 12 M. long, is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the Rössli, as far as (20 min.) a **Waterfall* below a bridge, which we do not cross (or we may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of ¾ hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the (½ hr.) beginning of the *Merlen-Alp* (3640'). [To the right ascends the route to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (see above).] It then ascends on the right bank, through meadows and wood, to the (2½ hrs.) three *Murgseen* (5490', 5955', and 5980'). From the highest lake the **Roththor* (8250') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); striking view (W. the Glärnisch, S.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Calanda, E. the Scesaplana, N. the Sentis and Curfirsten, N.W. the hill-country of Zürich). — From the highest lake a rough path crosses the **Widerstein-Furkel** (6605') to the *Mühlebach-Thal* and (2½ hrs.) *Engi* in the Sernfthal (p. 73); another (guide required) leads over the **Murgsee-Furkel** (6570') to the *Mürtschen-Alp* (6060'), past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 66) and (5 hrs.) *Glarus*. Or, from the Mürtschen-Alp we may proceed viâ the *Spannegg* (p. 66) to the *Thalalp-See* and to (4½ hrs.) *Obstalden* or *Filzbach* (see above).

Beyond Murg another tunnel; above, to the right, the village of *Quarten* (1760') with a new church (**Kurhaus Quarten*, with hydropathic, prettily situated, 1 M. from Unter-Terzen; pens. from 4 fr.). — 53½ M. *Unter-Terzen* (Freieck; Zur Blumenau). On the steep rocks opposite are several waterfalls; to the right, the village of *Mols*. Then a tunnel and a bridge across the *Seez Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1405'; **Hôtel Churfirsten*, at the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, lunch 1½, D. 2, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hirsch*, in

the village, moderate) lies $^1/_2$ M. from the E. end of the lake (**Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, on the lake).

Excursion (with guide) from Walenstadt by a steep path through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Lösis;* then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (5040′; milk); follow the slopes of the Curfirsten, with a series of beautiful views, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Alp Schwaldis* (4775′) and return by *Alp Schrinen* (4205′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Walenstadt; or proceed from Alp Schwaldis to the *Säls-Alp* (4660′), descend by the *Stäfeli* to the (1 hr.) *Laubegg Alp* (4505′) and thence by a steep path, but free from danger, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Quinten* (see above), whence the lake is crossed by boat to *Murg*. — To Amden viâ the *Leistkamm*, 8-9 hrs. with guide, very attractive (comp. p. 44). — To Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 61) a rough path, with splendid views, crosses the *Käserruck* (7435′; 6 hrs.; guide necessary).

We now ascend the broad valley of the Seez. On a rock to the right, the ruins of *Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein;* to the left, on a rocky height above *Bärschis*, the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen*. 58 M. *Flums* (1475′; Hôtel Bahnhof; Löwe). — Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1637′; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*) the Seez descends from the *Weisstannen-Thal*, a valley to the S.W.

The *Alvier (7753′), an admirable point of view, may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary for adepts). The path ascends steeply from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (4850′; Curhaus, plain), traverses steep and rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (club-hut, dilapidated). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon, and the Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus Mts. (good panorama by Simon). Good paths ascend from Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, and Trübbach (comp. p. 59).

From Mels to Vättis, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Calfeisen-Thal* (10-11 hrs.). Road to (8 M.) **Weisstannen** (3265′; **Alpenhof; Gamsli*). Thence (with guide), by *Unter-Lavtina* (4325′) and *Valtüsch* (5940′), in 4 hrs. to the **Heidel Pass** (7865′), between the *Seezberg* and the *Heidelspitz* (7980′), where we have a fine view of the huge Sardona Glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent into the *Calfeisen-Thal*, to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4430′) 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 65) $1^3/_4$ hr. more. — From Weisstannen to *Elm* by the *Foo* or *Ramin Pass*, see p. 74.

At (65 M.) **Sargans** (1590′; *Rail. Restaurant; Krone*, *Löwe*, in the town) we reach the Rhine Valley and the Rorschach and Coire line (R. 18; to Coire 14 M.). The little town, $^3/_4$ M. to the N.W., lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonze* (p. 59), and is commanded by an old castle (still habitable) of the former Counts of Toggenburg.

15. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 26, 28.

Railway to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 2-4 hrs. (8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). Steamboat thence to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 20 or 80 pf.); to Lindau in $1^1/_2$ hr. (2 ℳ 25 or 1 ℳ 50 pf.; see p. 48).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat*, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. long. — 3 M. *Oerlikon* (1443′; Sonne; Railway Hotel), junction of the line Eglisau-Schaffhausen (p. 32). To Wettingen, see p. 21.

The line crosses the *Glatt*. At ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) the

Rapperswil line diverges to the right (see p. 42). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. 7½ M. *Dietlikon;* 10½ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line to *Wetzikon*, p. 42); 13 M. *Kempthal.* Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left, the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen.*

16 M. **Winterthur** (1447′; pop. 20,845; **Goldner Löwe*, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; **Krone*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Adler*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5-8 fr.; **Rail., Rheinfels*, and *Walhalla Restaurants; H. Langsdorf*, U.S. Con. Ag.), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town and an important railway-junction. Handsome *Stadthaus* designed by Semper. The *School* (with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) contains the town-library and a few Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (p. 31). In the *Kunsthalle* some good paintings. The *Panorama of the Rigi* near the Polytechnicum is worth seeing.

From Winterthur to Waldshut, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. The line traverses the *Tössthal.* Stat. *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, *Pfungen-Neftenbach*, *Embrach-Rorbas.* The train leaves the Toss and passes through a tunnel (1980 yds.). 10½ M. *Bülach* (p. 32); 12½ M. *Glattfelden;* 13½ M. Eglisau (to *Schaffhausen*, see p. 32). — We now follow the left bank of the Rhine and cross the Glatt. Stat. *Zweidlen;* 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank *Schloss Röteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wasserstelz.* Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30½ M.) *Coblenz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut* (p. 23). Viâ *Laufenburg* to *Sein-Säckingen*, see p. 23.

From Winterthur to Rüti, 29½ M., in 2-3 hrs., by the *Tössthal-Bahn.* Stations *Grüze* and *Seen.* Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* (25 min. to the S.W. of which is the old château of *Kyburg*, commanding a fine view) we enter the pretty *Tössthal.* Stations *Kollbrunn*, *Rikon*, *Zell.* (10 M.) *Turbenthal* (Bär), *Wyla* (with a picturesquely situated church), *Saland.* (16 M.) *Bauma* (Tanne), all thriving industrial places. About 2¼ M. to the E. of Zell, on the slope of the *Schauenberg*, is the frequented *Gyrenbad*, with an alkaline spring (see p. 48). Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried.* From the last, situated on the watershed, the *Bachtel* (p. 43) may be ascended in 1 hr. Then through the picturesque valley of the *Jona* to (25 M.) Wald (2037′; *Löwe; Rössli*), at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 43). Passing the waterfall of *Hohe Lauf*, we join the Zürich and Rapperswil line at (29½ M.) *Rüti* (p. 43).

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see R. 12; to *St. Gallen and Rorschach*, see R. 16; to *Constance*, see R. 11.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau.* 20 M. *Wiesendangen;* 24 M. *Islikon.*

26 M. **Frauenfeld** (1335′; pop. 6087; **Falke; *Hôtel Bahnhof*, at both R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; *Krone*), on the *Murg*, with large cotton-factories, is the capital of the Thurgau. The handsome *Schloss* on an ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count of Kyburg in the 11th century.

From Frauenfeld to Wyl, 11 M., steam-tramway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.). Stations: *Murkart*, *Mazingen*, *Jakobsthal*, *Wängi*, *Rosenthal*, *Münchweilen*, and *Wyl* (p. 48).

29 M. *Felben.* Near (32½ M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur.* 35 M. *Märstetten;* 37½ M. *Weinfelden* (1415′; Krone; Traube; Hôt. Bahnhof). To the left, *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850′; view), on the vine-clad *Ottenberg.* 39½ M. *Bürglen.* — 41 M. *Sulgen* (1584′; Helvetia; Schweizerhof).

From Sulgen to Gossau, 14½ M., rail. in 67 min. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). We traverse the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations: *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*. 6 M. **Bischofzell** (1653′; *Linde*; *Thurbad*), a small town at the confluence of the Thur and *Sitter*. Then *Hauptweil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (see below).

Stations *Erlen* (Hôt. Bahnhof), *Amriswеil*, and (51 M.) **Romanshorn** (1322′; **Hôtel Bodan*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; **Falke*; *Jäger*; **Rail. Restaurant*), on a promontory on the *Lake of Constance*. Thence to *Friedrichshafen*, or *Lindau*, see p. 27.

16. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 52, 28.

Railway to *St. Gallen* (52½ M.) in 2-3 hrs. (8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Rorschach* (62 M.) in 2⅔-4½ hrs. (10 fr. 35, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.). — Steamboat from Rorschach to Lindau in 1¼ hr. (1 *M* 65 or 1 *M* 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 47. The St. Gallen railway is unattractive. The Curfirsten gradually appear to the S., and the Appenzell Mts. to the S.E. — 20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012′; Ochs; Löwe). To the S. (4 M.) is the *Schauenberg* (2930′; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (see p. 47). Stations *Aadorf* (Linde), *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*.

To the Hörnli, 3 hrs., interesting. A road ascends the valley of the *Murg* viâ *Dussnang* and *Fischingen* (2067′; *Sonne, Stern), with its old abbey, to the (6½ M.) cross at *Allenwinden* (3125′), whence a good path leads to the (¾ hr.) top of the **Hörnli* (3725′; *Restaur.*), a famous point of view. The descent may be made to *Bauma* (p. 47).

34½ M. **Wyl** (1930′; **Hôtel Bahnhof*), a pleasant old town (4000 inhab.). Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 60; steam-tramway to *Frauenfeld*, see p. 47.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. 39½ M. *Utzwyl*, the station for *Nieder-Utzwyl* on the left, and *Ober-Utzwyl* on the right. (Near the former, 1¼ M. from the station, is the hydropathic of *Buchenthal*.) — 43 M. **Flawyl** (2020′; **Rössli*; *Post*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. *Gossau* (Hôt. Bahnhof; branch-line to *Sulgen*, see above). — 48½ M. *Winkeln* (Kreuz).

From Winkeln to Appenzell, 16 M., in 1½ hr., by the narrow-gauge *Appenzell Railway*. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (Curhaus, with chalybeate spring). 3 M. **Herisau** (2550′; 12,937 inhab.; **Löwe*, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 4½ fr.; *Storch*), a thriving town with extensive muslin-factories and a clock-tower attributed to the 7th century. — 5 M. *Wylen*; 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700′; *Hirsch; Pens. Sentisblick), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley*, by *Zürchersmühle*, to (9¼ M.) **Urnäsch** (2755′; **Krone; Bahnhof*). About ½ M. above Urnäsch is the primitive spa of *Rosenhügel* (2892′). — Beyond Urnäsch the train passes the (11½ M.) *Jacobsbad* (to the E.), with its mineral spring (good quarters), and goes on to (13 M.) **Gonten** (2970′; *Löwe; Krone; Bär*) and (14 M.) *Gontерbad* (2925′), a well-managed establishment, with a chalybeate spring (pens. 5-6 fr.). It then crosses the deep valley of the *Kaubach* to (16 M.) *Appenzell* (p. 55). — Ascent of the *Sentis* from Urnäsch, see p. 57. Over the *Kräzern Pass* to *Neu St. Johann*, see p. 61.

We cross the deep valley of the *Sitter* by an iron bridge, 207 yds.

long, 174′ high. A little lower down is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, built in 1810. — 50 M. *Bruggen.*

52½ M. **St. Gallen**. — **Hotels.** *Hecht, Theater-Platz, R., L., & A. 2½-4, D., incl. wine, 3½ fr., good cuisine; *Linde, Leonhard-Str., with café-restaurant; *Hirsch, in the market-place, R. & A. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; *Walhalla, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Schiff, Ochs, moderate. — **Cafés.** *Linde; Pavillon; Trischli; Hörnli; Rail. Restaurant.* — **Baths** at the *Löchlibad*, *Tobler's* (St. Magnihalden), and *Seifert's* (Rorschacher-Str.); in summer, open-air baths at *Dreilinden* (p. 50). — **Cabs:** ¼ hr., 1-2 persons 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20, ½ hr. 1 fr. 20 and 1 fr. 80, ¾ hr. 1 fr. 60 and 2 fr. 40, 1 hr. 2 fr. and 3 fr., luggage 20 c.; double fares at night. — **U.S. Consul-General**, *J. B. Richman, Esq.*

St. Gallen (2208′), one of the highest of the larger towns of Europe, capital of the canton, and an episcopal see, is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland. Embroidered cotton goods are its staple product. **Pop.** 30,520.

From the station we go to the left through the Post-Strasse or the Bahnhof-Strasse to the Market-Place, the centre of the crowded Old Town. The busy Marktgasse then leads S. to the Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence*, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1849-54, with a lofty tower. Adjacent is the N. entrance to the Klosterhof ('Stiftseinfang'), containing the Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and suppressed in 1805, one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The buildings now accommodate the Cantonal offices, the bishop's residence, and the celebrated *Abbey Library*. The last (open on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 9-12 and 2-4, for strangers at other times also) contains 30,000 vols. (1558 incunabula) and many valuable MSS. (a psalter of Notker Labeo of the 10th cent. and a Nibelungenlied of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist. — The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755-65 in the rococo style, contains finely carved choir-stalls and a beautiful iron choir-screen.

Behind the abbey flows the *Steinach*. — To the E., beyond the moat skirting this part of the old town, is the large *Cantonal School House*, containing the *Town Library* ('*Bibliotheca Vadiana*'; open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-4; valuable MSS., chiefly of the Reformation period) and the collections of the *Geographical & Commercial Society* (open Sun. 10-12 & 1-3; Wed. and Sat. 1-3). — Near it, in the Museums-Str., by the Grosse Brühl, is the *Museum*. On the ground-floor are the *Natural History Collections* (open Sun. 10-12 and 1-3, Wed. and Frid. 1-3); on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (open Sun. 10-12 & 1-3, Wed. 1-4; works by Koller, Diday, Makart, A. Feuerbach, Ritz, Schirmer, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., 10-12, and Wed. 1-4). Behind the museum is the *Public Park*, prettily laid out.

The *Industrial Museum*, with a school of design, is in the Vadian-Strasse (open Sun. 10-12; on other days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5). — From the S. end of the town a cable-tramway (3 min.;

fare 15, down 10 c.) ascends through the gorge of the Steinach to the suburb of *Mühlegg* (2440′; Restaurant). On the other side of the Steinach, 1/2 M. to the E., are the open-air baths of *Dreilinden* (2540′), much frequented in summer.

Excursions. The *Freudenberg (2910′; *Inn*, mediocre), 1½ M. to the E. of the town and ¾ M. from Muhlegg (see above; carriage for 1-2 pers. 7 fr., 3-4 pers. 12 fr.), commands a charming view of the Lake of Constance as far as Lindau; in the foreground lie St. Gallen and the surrounding country, dotted with houses, to the S. the Sentis chain, the Glärnisch, Tödi, etc. — The *Vögelisegg (4½ M.; carr. 6 or 10 fr.; p. 54) and the *Frölichsegg (4 M.; p. 57) also afford fine views. — The nunnery of *Notkersegg* (2580′) and the *Kurzegg Inn* (2735′), both on the road to Vögelisegg, command fine views of the Bodensee. — To the **Rosenberg** (2470′; carriage 2 fr., 3 fr.), with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution, and numerous villas; the route runs viâ *Rotmonten*, on the saddle, to the (1 hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2580′), with a large deer-park. — Through the Gemeindshöden or viâ Mühlegg (see above) to the **Falkenburg** (2560′), which commands the best view of the town. We then cross the wooded *Bernegg* to the *Vogelherd*, with a charming view and a monument to the poet Scheffel, to the (¾ hr.) *Im Nest Inn*, and to the (10 min.) *Solitude* (2690′; views). Then back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — **Kronbühl** (2035′; Inn; carriage 3 fr., 5 fr.), on the Arbon road, with a view of the Lake of Constance. — **Waid** *(Dr. Dock)* and **Oberwaid** (pens. 7½-15 fr.), two health-resorts, 3 M. to the N.E., with splendid view of the Lake of Constance (carriage in 1½ hr., 4 fr., 6 fr.). — *Bruggen* and the *Sitterbrücke (p. 49), by rail in 8 minutes. — *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, see p. 51. — Tramway to *Gais*, see p. 57.

From St. Gallen the line descends through a long cutting to (53½ M.) *St. Fiden* (2126′; Hôt. National), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. Nearly the whole Lake of Constance is frequently visible, with Friedrichshafen on its N. bank. — Turning to the right, the line crosses the *Goldach* by a bridge of five arches near (56½ M.) *Mörschwil* (1778′; *Pens. Villa Forstegg, well situated, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Gallusberg, near the station).

62 M. **Rorschach.** — *Lake Railway Station* (*Restaur.), at the pier, the chief passengers' station; *Town Station*, ¾ M. to the E., where the lines from St. Gallen and Romanshorn join that from Coire.

Hotels. *Anker, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 9-12 fr., with 'dépendance' *Seehof*; Hirsch, moderate; Schweizerhof; Badhof; Hôtel Bodan; Hôt. Stierlin; Schiff, R. 1½, B. 1. D. 1½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôtel Bahnhof. Post, R. 2, D. 2½ fr., these two near the Lake Station; Schäfle, with garden, moderate; Rössle, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3½ fr.; Zur Ilge; Grüner Baum, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1. D. 2-2½, pens 5-7 fr., well spoken of; Ochs, with brewery. — *Rail. Restaurant*, with a balcony and view of the lake. *Beer* at *Spierig's*, behind the station, and at the *Falke* (with rooms to let). — *Baths* at *Notter's*, on the lake; *Lake Baths* ¼ M. to the W.

Rorschach (1310′; pop. 5867), a busy town on the Lake of Constance, chiefly important for its corn-trade, is also a summer-resort.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the old abbey of **Marienberg**, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green orchard-like hill behind the town, embraces the whole lake, with the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Rhætikon chain. Its summit, the **Rossbühel** *(Inn)*, may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hillside is intersected by roads, which afford a great many pleasant walks. Good inns at (½ hr.) the *Salzberg* and (1½ hr.) the *Hohrain*. — The **St. Anna Schloss**, since 1449 the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, has been partly restored (Restaurant); fine view from the

upper rooms. The road, which is steep towards the end, takes about ¾ hr. from the station. The view from the *Jagerhaus*, ½ hr. farther up, is still more extensive (Inn, good wine).

To the Martinstobel and Mottelischloss and back, 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden*, see p. 50. Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), descend the high-road, and diverge to the right by the Heiden road into the **Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, spanned by an iron bridge 140′ high. Here, at the beginning of the 10th cent., the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslip which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (Schaller), and thence descend the Goldach road as far as a road leading through a grassy dale to the right to the **Möttelischloss**. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Motteli* family of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into disrepair. View from the platform on the top (gratuity), one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach, through the *Witholz* (½ hr.). — To **Tübach**, amid fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach*, 1 hr. — By the 'Obere Weg', with fine views, to (1 hr.) **Wylen** (*Inn*), near the Duke of Parma's château of *Wartegg*, with its beautiful park. — By *Staad* (p. 58) to (1¼ hr.) **Schloss Weinburg**, summer seat of the Prince of Hohenzollern (visitors admitted to the fine park); splendid view from the *Steinerne Tisch*, above the château; return viâ *Thal* and *Rheineck*, p. 58). — To *Walzenhausen* and the *Meldegg*, see p. 58.

At **Horn** (on the lake, 1½ M. to the N.W.; railway, see p. 30) there are a large **Hotel & Bath-House* (pension 6 fr.), and the *Hirsch Inn*. Near Horn, to the left, is the château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal.

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 58: to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see p. 418; to *Heiden*, see p. 52; to *Constance*, see p. 30.

To Lindau by steamer (1 hr.; D. 2½ *M*), comp. p. 27. To the S.E. is Bregenz, at the foot of the Pfänder: in the background, the Rhætikon chain: to the S., the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — *Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3, pens. 6-8 *M*.; *Krone, *Hôtel Reutemann, *Lindauer Hof, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*.; Helvetia, R. 1½-1½ *M*., all on the lake; Sonne, in the Reichsplatz; Gärtchen auf der Mauer, a pension on the mainland. — Restaurants: *Seegarten*, near the Bayrischer Hof (also rooms); *Schützengarten*, a restaurant on the old bastion, near the Roman tower, with view; adjacent to it, *Rupflin* (wine); *Rail. Restaurant*. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau (pop. 5400), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5½ hrs.), once an imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a busy commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33′ high, is placed an imposing lion in marble, 20′ in height, also by Halbig; opposite, on the N. pier, is a *Lighthouse*. The harbour is adjoined to the S. by the *Alte Schanz*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (mountain indicator). In the Reichsplatz are the *Rathhaus*, erected in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, with painted façades and an interesting collection of antiquities (open 11-12, Sun. 2-5), and

the handsome *Reichsbrunnen*, with a bronze figure of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, erected in 1884.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the N. bank of the lake towards the left (cross the railway embankment and turn to the left), passing the villas of *Näher*, *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingy* (*Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the (2¼ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pens. Freihof) and the (¾ M.) **Lindenhof** (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (adm. on Frid. gratis; at other times 1 *M*, tickets at the Schachenbad; closed on Sun.). About ½ M. farther on is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) vine-clad *Hoierberg (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway and passing the village of *Hoiren*, or to the left viâ *Enziswéiler* (*Schmid's Restaurant) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle). The road from the Landthor leads viâ *Aeschach* (Schlatter). Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — To *Bregenz*, see p. 418.

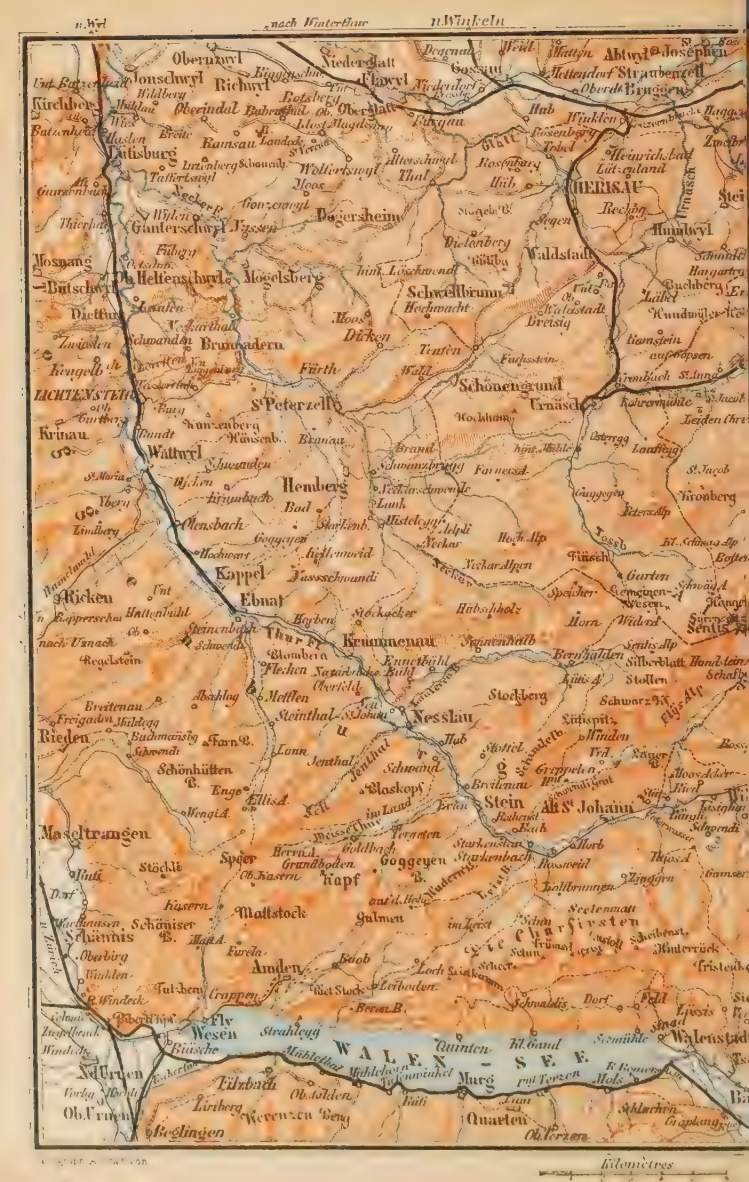
17. The Canton of Appenzell.

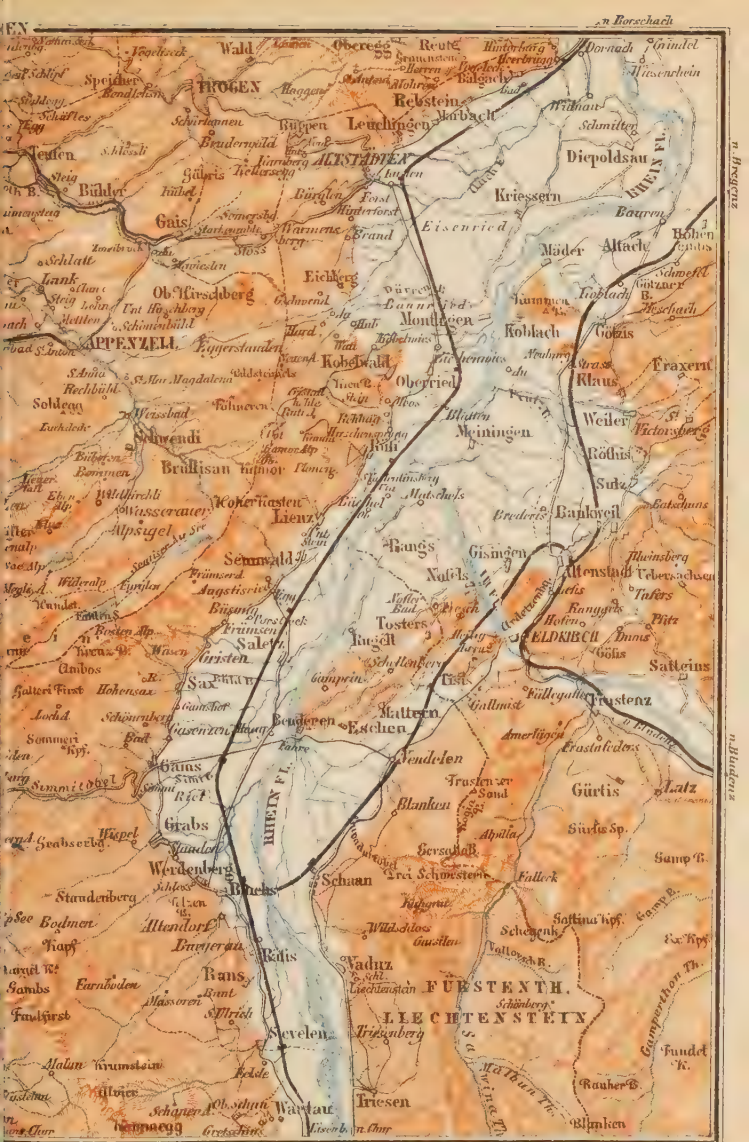
The **Canton of Appenzell** cannot vie in grandeur with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of one of Switzerland's largest lakes, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures, and even of lofty snow-mountains. The finest points are *Heiden*, *St. Antoni*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by an article of the Federal consitution in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. Population 12,900, of whom about 700 only are Protestants. The inhabitants generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive, and cattle-breeding and cheese-making are their chief pursuits. — Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 54,200 inhab., 3500 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions.

Railway from *Winkeln* to *Appenzell* 1¼-2 hrs.; from *St. Gallen* to *Gais* 1¼ hr.; from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* 55 min. — **Diligence** from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in 1¾ hr.; from *Au* to *Heiden* viâ *Berneck*, once daily in 3 hrs.; from *Heiden* viâ *Trogen* and *Speicher* to *Teufen* twice daily in 2¾ hrs.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs.; from *Gais* to *Appenzell* five times daily in 35 min.; from *St. Gallen* viâ *Speicher* to *Trogen* thrice daily in 1¾ hr. — **Carriage** from St. Gallen to Trogen 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to Appenzell 9 or 16, Weissbad 10 or 16½ fr.; half-fare more for the return.

The Railway from Rorschach to Heiden, 4⅓ M., is on the rack-and-pinion system (maximum gradient 1:11). The train starts from the harbour station (p. 50), stops at the outer station, where the toothed rail begins, and then ascends through orchards, affording charming glimpses of the lake. On the left, below, is the château of *Wartegg*, on the right, above, *Wartensee*. Near (2½ M.) stat. *Wienacht-Tobel* (2025') are large quarries of fossiliferous sandstone. We then skirt the deep *Wienachter Tobel*, obtaining to the left a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bre-


n. Wesen
nach Winterthur
n. Winkeln
Oberurnen
Niederurnen
Degenau
Weid
Mattyn
Abturyl
Josephen
Ennenda
Riedern
Gassau
Hettendorf
Strauberzell
Ober. Bingg.
Kirchberg
Oberindal
Oberblatt
Winkeln
Batzenhaus
Ramsau
Landolt
Rosenberg
Zweibr.
Filisburg
Leuzberg
Schwandi
Wolfertswyl
Alterschwyl
Rosenberg
Heinrichsbad
Lattenland
Gurtenmatt
Moos
Ilsib
HERISAU
Ganterschwyl
Jgsen
Dogersheim
Hogeln B.
Regen
Rechberg
Humbrybl
Thierbach
Fulbgen
Dietenberg
Waldstadt
Schmidel
Mosnang
Hink. Loschwendi
Hangartey
Bütschwyl
Helfenschwyl
Mogelsberg
Schwellbrunn
Hochwacht
Waldstadt
Buchberg
Dietfurt
Laden
Hoos
Breysig
Rundwiler
Zwislen
Schwanden
Brunnadern
Dicken
Tenten
Rainstein
Kengelb.
Fürth
Fuchsstein
LICHTENSTEIG
Schönengrund
Urnäsch
Grenzbuch
St. Jacob
Krinau
St. Peterzell
Kohlhaus
Leiden Chri
Wattwyl
Bennaut
Loadegg
Schwanden
Farnerad
St. Jacob
Hemberg
Kronberg
Lindberg
Ebnat
Starkenb.
Hochalp
Kappel
Ricken
Ebnat
Hörben
Stockacker
Hübschholz
Horn
Wildard
Senntis
Nachgr.
Steinenbach
Schwendi
Thurp
Krummenau
Sennenbad
Bernhalden
Silberblatt
Handleins
Regelstein
Bombern
Flechen
Kennelbühl
Stollen
Schalbe
Breitenau
Abschlag
Stockberg
Schwarz K.
Freigaden
Middegg
Steinthal
St. Johann
Nesslau
Rieden
Fern
Lann
Jenthal
Schwendi
Schönhütten
Enge
Ellisd.
Blaskopf
Stein
Alt St. Johann
Wengid.
Maseltrangen
Stöckli
Spier
Goggeyen
Starkenbach
Rosenweid
Thios A.
Dorf
Kapf
Ob. Kasern
Mattstock
Galmen
Schmiser
Schmis
Oberburg
Amden
Grappen
Tuf-berg
Wesen
Strahlegg
Kl. Gmeid
Schmühle
Walenstad
Quinten
WALEN - SEE
Murg
Quarten
Tilzbach
Obstalden
Kirlberg
Weesen
Berg
Ob. Urnen
Baglingen
Schlachen
Gaplang
Kilometres



n. Borschach
n. Bregenz
n. Bludenz
Wald
Oberegg
Reute
Dornach
Grindel
Speicher
TROGEN
Rebstein
Leuchingen
Marbach
Diepoldsau
RHEIN FL.
Teufen
Bühler
ALTSTÄDTEN
Kriessern
Gais
Eisenried
Mäder
Altach
Lank
Ob. Hirschberg
Eichberg
Montlingen
Koblach
Götzis
APPENZELL
Eggerstauden
Kobelwald
Oberried
Klaus
Fraxern
Weissbad
Schwendi
Meiningen
Weiler
Brullisau
Röthis
Sulz
Lienz
Bankweil
Rangs
Gisingen
Altenstadt
Nofels
Tosters
Rugell
Saletz
Gristen
Sax
Mattern
Eschen
Bendern
Vendelen
Frastenz
Gams
Gürtis
Latz
Grabs
Werdenberg
Schaan
Falleck
Staudenberg
Altendorf
Schegenk
Rans
Vaduz
FÜRSTENTH.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Sevelen
Triesen
Wartau
Engl. miles
n. Chur

genzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below. Beyond (3 M.) stat. *Schwendi* (2217′) we cross the gorge by a lofty viaduct and ascend over pastures and through wood.

4½ M. **Heiden.** — *Freihof & Schweizerhof, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. from 6½-7½ fr.; *Krone, R., L., & A. 1½ 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7 fr.; *Hôt. Moser & Pens. Sonnenhügel, at the upper end of the village, near the Kurhalle, with baths and garden, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Dietrich, with restaurant; Linde; *Zum Paradies; Löwe; *Zur Frohen Aussicht, R., L., & A. 2-2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Blumenthal. Lodgings at *Arnold's* (view) and at *Tobler's*, the post-master. Baths in the *Quellenhof*. — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of several days 1 fr. 20 c. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Heiden (2640′; pop. 3453), a thriving village with substantial houses, lies amidst sunny meadows, and is a favourite air-cure resort. At the upper end is a tasteful *Kurhalle*. The gallery of the church-tower and the grounds of the Freihof (see above) afford fine views.

Walks. To the *Bellevue (2865′), a hill 25 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Gstaldenbach*, with inn and a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 20 min. more to the *Sentisblick*; W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzenrüti*, and *Steinli*, with a pavilion and charming view; S. to *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. (¾ hr.) the *Rossbühel* above Grub (2925′; tavern, good wine).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden to the N.E. viâ *Wolfhalden* (2350′; Friedberg) to (4½ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 58; diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ *Grub*, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 51) to (8 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 49).

The *Chapel of St. Anthony ('*St. Antönibild*'; 3640′), 1¼ hr. to the S. of Heiden, affords a famous view of the Rhine Valley (preferable to that from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. One route to the chapel is by *Oberegg* (Bär, pens. 4 fr.); another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (both routes denoted by blue marks). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 59) 1½ hr.; to *Landmark* and the top of the *Gäbris* (p. 54) 2 hrs.

The *Kaien*, 1¼ hr. to the S.W. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide, not indispensable, 1½ fr.). We follow the Trogen road for ¼ M. and then diverge to the right beyond a small bridge (finger-post 'Steinli, Kaien') and ascend by a good, red-marked path to the (1-1¼ hr.) *Kaien. The view from the summit (highest point 3690′, signal 3612′) embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and Canton Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein Mts., with the white chain of the Rhætikon and the Scesaplana above them to the S.E. To the S. it affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi farther distant; in the foreground woods, meadows, and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögelisegg (p. 54); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gallen. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though really 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (3545′; Inn) and *Rehetobel* (3140′; *Hirsch), a village beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge, in the valley below, is a rustic tavern 'Am Goldach'.

The Gäbris (see p. 54) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding Trogen): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) 1¼ hr.; then by a new road along the arête, with a charming survey of the Rhine Valley and the Sentis, to the *Landmark* (3265′; Inn, comp. p. 59), on the road from Altstätten to Trogen, and the summit of the *Gäbris*, a beautiful walk of 2 hrs. About

S min. below the summit the St. Antoni route is joined by that from Trogen (finger-post 'Gais, Trogen, Speicher').

The road to Trogen (6½ M.) ascends the E. slope of the Kaien (p. 53) to the (2¼ M.) *Langeneyg* (3185′; Inn); then up and down hill, past *Rehetobel* (p. 53; lying beyond the ravine of the Goldach on the right), and (2¼ M.) *Wald* (3150′; Sonne), to (2 M.) —

Trogen (2975′; pop. 2578; **Krone*), a prosperous village, pleasantly situated and visited as a summer-resort.

Road over the *Landmark* to (7 M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 59. — From St. Gallen to Trogen (6 M.), diligence thrice daily in 1¾ hr.; one-horse carr. 6-8, two-horse 10-12 fr. The road leads past the nunnery of *Notkersegg* and the inn of *Kurzegg* (p. 50), to the (4 M.) *Vögelisegg (3155′; **Hôtel-Pension*), which affords a fine view of the Lake of Constance, the populous and rich pasture-lands of Speicher and Trogen, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Mts. A point in front of the hotel commands a specially fine prospect of the Sentis. Descent to (¾ M.) *Speicher* (3070′; Löwe; Krone) and across the *Bachtobel* to (1¼ M.) *Trogen*. — From Trogen to (4¾ M.) *Teufen*, diligence twice daily in 1 hr. Steam-tramway from St.Gallen to Gais viâ Teufen, see p. 57.

From the church at Trogen a road leads viâ (3½ M.) *Bühler* (p. 57) to (1¾ M.) *Gais*, but the path over the ***Gäbris** (4100′) is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road to the (½ hr.) top of the hill (3487′; view of the Sentis); a finger-post here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vogelisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road beyond the *Bachtobel* (see above) by a flight of steps to the right. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After ¾ hr. (from Speicher) this path reaches the road from Trogen to Bühler a few hundred paces from the finger-post. At the latter we take the path to the left, at the next finger-post to the right; beyond the tavern we pass through three gates, and proceed straight on (not to the right), ascending for a few min. by a bad path; then again by a good path, which slowly ascends to the (40 min.) **Inn* (4100′), whence a delightful prospect is enjoyed (1½ hr. from Speicher). Hence to Gais a descent of ½ hour. Walkers in the reverse direction find finger-posts at doubtful points. Numerous benches.

Gais (3075′; pop. 2495; **Krone*, R. & A. 2-3, pens. 7 fr.; **Ochs*, *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Gäbris*, *Hecht*, etc., plain; *Hackerbräu*, at the station), a trim-looking village, in the midst of green meadows, is the oldest of the Appenzell whey-resorts, having been in vogue since 1749. Fine view of the Sentis from the *Kurgarten*.

Steam-tramway to *St. Gallen*, see p. 57. — The Road from Gais to Altstätten (6 M., diligence daily in 1¼ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.) is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road and winds round the mountain. The old road, preferable for pedestrians, leads to the left viâ the (¼ hr.) **Stoss** (3130′; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the pass, with a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 Appenzellers under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The shorter old road crosses the new immediately below the Stoss, and descends direct, partly through wood, to Altstätten (p. 59).

A road traversing meadows leads from Gais to (3½ M.) Appenzell, while a shorter footpath to the Weissbad (1½ hr.) diverges to the left halfway to Appenzell and crosses the *Guggerloch* (3084′).

Appenzell (2560′; pop. 4369; **Hecht*, **Löwe*, **Hirsch*, all moderate; *Hoferbad*; *Schiff*; beer at the *Krone*), the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village, chiefly of old wooden houses, contains two monasteries, and was formerly a country-seat of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of '*Abbatis Cella*', The *Hospital*, the *Church*, erected in 1826, and the *Landes-Archiv*, containing interesting charters, are worthy of note. Shady promenades on the Sitter. — Railway to *Urnäsch* and *Winkeln*, see p. 48.

A road leads from Appenzell (also a path from the station; omnibus to and from the station, five times daily, 70 c.; carr. 4, with pair 6 fr.) S.E., crossing the *Sitter* and passing *Hôtel Steinegg*, to (2 M.) ***Weissbad** (2685′), a summer and health resort (*Kurhaus*, R. & A. 2-4, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 3, S. 2 fr., cheaper for some stay; *Weissbadbrücke* and *Gemse* hotels; also river-baths), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Mts., and a good centre for excursions.

Guides' Fees (*Huber*, *Jac.*, and *Joh. Koster*, *Joh. Bapt. Rusch*): Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sentis 10, over the Sentis to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 15, Hohe Kasten 6, over the latter into the Rhine Valley 10 fr. — **Horse to Wildkirchli, Ebenalp, Seealp, or Ruhsitz 12 fr.**

A favourite walk from the Weissbad is to the WILDKIRCHLI, $1^3/_4$ hr. to the S. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). Following the road to Brülisau (p. 57) for 100 paces, we ascend to the right; 8 min. a house, whence the bridle-track diverges to the left; the good footpath leads straight on through a gate, crossing the bridlepath at ($^1/_4$ hr.) a double gate; we then cross the meadow, in the direction of the Ebenalp, to (40 min.) the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). We ascend in windings through wood to the right, and in 10 min. reach a way-post showing the direct path to the Ebenalp (to the right; see below). The route to the Wildkirchli turns to the left and (10 min.) approaches the foot of the precipices which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Zum Escher Inn* (4790′; R. $1^1/_2$-2 fr.; *view) we ascend to the right by a narrow but safe path, skirting perpendicular rocks, to the (2 min.) ***Wildkirchli** (4845′), once a hermitage, with a chapel of St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33′ wide; tavern). On the patron-saint's day (beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) divine service is conducted here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract many visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal, and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance.

A cavern, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, $^1/_2$ fr.), leads from the grotto to the ***Ebenalp**; the (25 min.) summit (5390′; *Inn*, 6 beds), commands a superb view of the Sentis, Altmann, Lake of Constance, etc. — We may descend direct to the (25 min.) saddle to the N. of the *Bommen-Alp* (see above; guide useful to the point where the path begins).

Pleasant walk from Weissbad viâ *Schwendi* and (5 min.) *Wasseruuen* (p. 56), crossing the Schwendibach (4 min.), passing the *Escherstein*, and ascending a pretty wooded ravine to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Seealp-See** (3735′; *Inn*),

picturesquely situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Alten-Alp* (see below). From the *Escher* (p. 55) a steep path descends to the Seealp-See in 1 hr. From the Seealp-See to the *Megglis-Alp* (see below) 1 hr., path recently improved (wire-rope at giddy points). The path joins that from the Weissbad, 20 min. from the Megglis-Alp. – To the **Leuer Fall** (3185′), 1½ hr., also interesting; the path ascends the *Weissbach-Thal* (way-post beyond the Weissbad), the last part through beautiful wood.

The snow-clad ***Sentis** (8215′), the highest mountain in the canton, is often ascended from the Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable for experts; one-horse carr. to Wasserauen 4 fr.). A road diverges to the right from the road to Brülisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascends on the right bank of the brook to (¼ hr.) *Schwendi* (2790′; Inn Zur Felsenburg, on the left bank), and the (35 min.) *Wasserauen Inn*, where the road ends. The ascent now begins *(Katzensteig)*, on the right side of a ravine with its rushing brook; (40 min.) the *Hütten-Alp* (3940′; milk). The good though narrow path now skirts the *Schrennen*, the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), affording beautiful glimpses of the Seealp-See far below, the Sentis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. Then (¾ hr.) a refuge-hut, and (¾ hr.) the *Megglis-Alp* (4985′; *Inn), in a picturesque basin. The path now ascends rather steeply on the slope of the *Kühmaad*, partly hewn in steps (the telegraph-poles, beginning 10 min. from the Megglis-Alp, may be followed). At the (1¾ hr.) *Wagenlucke* (6785′) the inn on the Sentis becomes visible. Passing some snow on the left, the path ascends, becomes steeper, and mounts in rocky steps (wire-rope) to (1¼ hr.) the *Inn* (8087′; bed 3-5 fr., mattress in the garret 1½ fr.; food dear; often crowded, early arrival advisable). On the summit of the Sentis, to which a path protected by a railing mounts in 5 min. more, is a meteorological station (adm. 30 c.). The **View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. — The N. peak, separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*' (not to be ascended without a guide; see p. 57), is named the *Girespitz* (8040′).

From the Sentis we may descend, at first over snow, and then by a path which is very steep at first, over the *Schafboden* (5660′) and the *Flis-Alp* (4930′) to (3½-4 hrs.; in the reverse direction 6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 61; guide desirable). — The usual Route from the Weissbad to Wildhaus (7½-8 hrs.) leads by *Brülisau* and through the *Brüllobel* to the *Sämbtis-See* (3965′), passes the *Fählen-See* (4750′; chalets), and ascends to the *Zwingli Pass* (6630′), between the *Altmann* (p. 57) on the right, and the *Kraialpfirst* (6990′) on the left. We descend by the *Krai-Alp* (5933′), and the *Tesel Alp* (4575′) to *Wildhaus*. This route, however, is rough, and the Sentis route (not much longer) is preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 55) with the ascent of the Sentis (7-8 hrs.; guide necessary, 15 fr.) by leaving the valley of the Seealp-See to the left. The path leads high above the Seealp-See and at the base of the *Zänsler* and *Schäfter*, viâ the *Alten-Alp* and the *Oehrli*, to the *Muschelenberg* (numerous fossils); hence either to the left across the valley to the *Wagenlucke* (6785′) by the path which ascends from the Megglis-Alp (see above), or (1 hr. shorter) across the *Blaue*

Schnee (caution on account of the crevasses), past the base of the ***Girespitz***, and over the ***Platten*** direct to the summit. — A path, constructed by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the W. side also (6 hrs., with guide). It starts from the ***Gemeinen-Wesen Alp*** (4210′; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs., see p. 61), ascends over stony slopes, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over rock and pasture, to the ***Fliesbordkamm*** and the (2½ hrs.) ***Club-Hut*** on the ***Thierwies*** (6835′). We next traverse rocks and débris on the ***Graukopf*** (7255′), and ascend in zigzags to the arête between the ***Girespitz*** and the Sentis. Lastly we mount the ***Platten*** by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and reach the (1½ hr.) summit.

The **Altmann** (8000′; 7 hrs., with guide; toilsome), is ascended from the Weissbad viâ the ***Fählen-Alp*** and ***Zwingli Pass*** (see above); descent through the ***Löchlibetter*** to the ***Megglis-Alp*** (p. 56).

From Weissbad to the Rhine Valley. The direct route by the Hohe Kasten (5½ hrs.) leads to the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brülisau* (3030′; Krone, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows as far as the last group of houses, ½ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path), through the enclosure on the right, to the *Inn* '*Ruhsitz*' (4405′; ½ hr., bridle-path thus far), at the S.W. base of the *Kamor* (5215′). From the inn a steep but good path ascends to (1¼ hr.) the summit of the ***Hohe Kasten** (5900′; *Inn*), which slopes precipitously on the E. towards the Rhine Valley. Splendid view of the Sentis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere seen to such advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. We may now descend by a steep and stony path to (3 hrs.) stat. *Sennwald-Saletz* (p. 59). It diverges from the Weissbad path to the left, just below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. and S. slopes of the latter, and descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

Railway from Appenzell to Winkeln, viâ *Urnäsch* and *Herisau*, see p. 46. — It is preferable to drive by Gais and Teufen to St. Gallen (to Gais, 3½ M., diligence five times daily in 1 hr.; thence to St. Gallen, 8½ M., steam-tramway in 1¼ hr.). To (3½ M.) *Gais*, see p. 54. Thence the Steam Tramway (rack-and-pinion at places; pretty route) descends by *Zweibrücken*, where the road to Appenzell diverges to the left (p. 54), along the *Rothbach* to (1¾ M.) the prettily situated village of *Bühler* (2735′; *Rössli, etc.), and beyond the *Rose* and *Linde* inns (*pens. 4-5 fr.) ascends to (4½ M.) **Teufen** (2750′; pop. 4629; **Hecht*), an industrial village, picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentis chain. It then skirts the W. slope of the *Teuferegg*, through meadows and wood, passing the stations of *Sternen*, *Niederteufen*, *Lustmühle*, and *Riethäusle*, and descends in sharp curves to (8½ M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 49).

The Footpath from Teufen to St. Gallen (1½ hr.) leaves the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and ascends to (¼ hr.) the *Schäfle's Egg* (3185′; Inn); it then descends to (¾ hr.) *St. Georgen*, 1½ M. from St. Gallen. — To the W. of the Schäfle's Egg is (10 min.) the ***Frölichsegg** (3290′; **Inn*), with its admirable view: Teufen in the foreground, the Appenzell Mts., beginning with the Fähnern, to the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow; more to the right, the Altmann and the Sentis with its snow-fields; in the distance, the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W., the railway and road to Wyl; to the N., part of Lake Constance. To St. Gallen, 1 hr.

18. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 28, 52.

57 M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.; see Introd. X. as to circular-tickets, etc.).

Rorschach, see p. 50. The train skirts the lake at first. To the right, the château of *Wartegg* (p. 51). 2½ M. *Staad* (Anker; good swimming and other baths), a picturesque place with quarries of white sandstone. *Heiden* (p. 53) is seen on the hill to the right. Farther on is the *Weinburg* (p. 51), at the foot of the vine-clad *Buchberg*. The train traverses a fertile delta, formed by the deposits of the Rhine. — 5½ M. **Rheineck** (1320′; **Post; Ochs; Rössli*), a small town at the foot of vineyards.

Omnibus in 12 min. from the station to (1¼ M.) **Thal** (1344′; *Ochs*), an industrial place with 3319 inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (to the *Steinerne Tisch*, 25 min., see p. 51).

From Rheineck to Walzenhausen (3 M.) cable-railway in 14 min. (60 c., descent 40 c.). The station is at the N. end of the town, above the Rhine bridge, to the right. The line runs through a tunnel 330 yds. long, and then ascends rapidly (17-26 : 100) on the open hillside, crossing the *Ruderbach* several times by means of lofty iron bridges. Lastly another tunnel, at the upper end of which is the station of **Walzenhausen** (2225′; **Hôt.-Pens. Rheinburg*, by the church, with view-terrace, pens. 6-8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Koch; Hôt. Bahnhof*), a large village and health-resort, pleasantly situated and commanding beautiful views. The *Rosenberg* (2560′; ¼ hr.) and the *Gebhardshöhe* (white way-marks; ¾ hr.) may be visited if time permits. — A good road runs from the church along the hillside, affording charming views of the Rhine valley and traversing woods, to the (1 M.) *Convent of Grimmenstein* (2185′; *Löwe). About ½ M. farther on, near the Inn 'Zur Maldegg', the road to (3 M.) *Au* (see below) diverges to the left. About ⅓ M. farther on, where the road makes its last ascent and bends to the right before descending to *Berneck* (see below), a footpath, skirting the ridge to the left, leads to (10 min.) the ***Meldegg** (2115′; Inn in summer), a rocky promontory at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a splendid view of the valley, the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. We then descend to (½ hr.) *Au* (see below) or (¾ hr.) *St. Margrethen* (see below).

Diligence from Rheineck to *Wolfhalden* and *Heiden*, see p. 52.

Walzenhausen (see above) is seen on the hill to the right. At (3 M.) **St. Margrethen** (1330′; *Linde; Ochs; Sonne*) the line to Bregenz (p. 418) diverges to the left. To the *Meldegg*, 1 hr., see above.

Engineers will be interested in the works begun by the Swiss and Austrian governments in 1893 for the **Regulation of the Rhine**, designed to cut off the windings of the river, control its vagaries, and conduct it straight into the Lake of Constance. The two chief cuttings projected are (1) the *Fussach Cutting*, about 3 M. long, beginning at the village of *Brugg* on the *Bruggerhorn*, 1¼ M. to the E. of St. Margrethen, which is to receive the waters of the *Dornbirner Ach*, and to enter the lake at *Fussach*; (2) the *Diepoldsau Cutting*, about 4 M. long, destined to cut off the large peninsula of *Diepoldsau*, between *Kriesseren* and *Widnau*, 4 M. to the N. of St. Margrethen. This great undertaking is expected to occupy fourteen years, and the cost to the Swiss government alone is estimated at 8,636,500 fr.

The *Rhine Valley*, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, was, like Ticino and Thurgau, governed down to 1798 by bailiffs. Part of its floor is marshy and exposed to inundation. Maize abounds. The train skirts hills covered with vineyards and orchards, and from

Heldsberg to *Monstein* runs between the river and abrupt rocks. 9½ M. **Au** (1338′; **Schiff*, good wine; *Rössli; Rail. Rest.*), prettily situated at the foot of the *Meldegg* (see above). To the left, the snow-clad Scesaplana; farther away, the Drei Schwestern; to the right, the Hohe Kasten with its inn (p. 57).

Road to (4 M.) *Walzenhausen*, see p. 58. To the **Meldegg* (¾-1 hr.), see p. 58. — To the W., in a fertile, vine-clad basin, lies (2 M.) **Berneck** (1380′; *Drei Eidgenossen; Ochs; Pens. Tigelberg*), a pleasant village (2232 inhab.), with good baths.

12 M. *Herbrugg;* 14 M. *Rebstein-Marbach.*

16½ M. **Altstätten** (1540′; pop. 8430; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Splügen; Löwe*), a quaint little town. Through a gorge on the right peeps the Sentis, adjoining the Fähnern. To the right is the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, with a large new domed church.

Roads lead hence viâ the *Landmark* (3265′; Inn) to (8 M.) *Trogen*, and viâ the *Stoss* (3135′) to (6 M.) *Gais* (p. 54); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony* to *Heiden* (p. 53). One-horse carriage to Gais 10, two-horse 15, to Appenzell 12 and 18, to Weissbad 15 and 25 fr.

19½ M. *Oberriet* (1387′; Sonne). On the E. slope of a wooded rock to the right is the square tower of the castle of *Blatten.*

22½ M. *Rüthi* (Zum Bahnhof). — 27 M. *Saletz-Sennwald* (Restaurant by the station).

Ascent of the *Hohe Kasten* (5900′; 4½ hrs.; without guide), see p. 57. — To the Weissbad (6 hrs.), a pleasant walk, by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5430′), passing the *Fählen* and *Sämbtis* lakes (comp. p. 56).

29 M. *Haag-Gams* (Zum Bahnhof). Above (31 M.) **Buchs** (*Rail. Restaurant; Zum Arlberg, Zum Bahnhof*, both at the station) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg.*

Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 418; custom-house examination at Buchs for travellers to or from Austria. — On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (1525′; Engel; Löwe), with the white château of *Liechtenstein* on a lofty rock, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6880′).

Beyond (34½ M.) **Sevelen** (**Traube*, plain) rises the ruined château of *Wartau* (2185′). On a hill to the left, beyond the Rhine, near *Balzers*, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins (p. 61). Beyond (39 M.) *Trübbach* (1585′; Löwe) the road and the railway are hewn through the rocks of the *Schollberg.* By the road-side, a large quarry of black marble.

The ***Alvier** (7753′), ascended from Buchs, Sevelen, or Trübbach in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 46. From Trübbach by *Atzmoos*, *Malans*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan* and (4½ hrs.) the top; descent 3 hrs. — The **Gonze** (6014′), from Trübbach in 4½ hrs., with guide, easy and interesting.

42 M. **Sargans** (1590′; *Railway Restaurant; Krone; Löwe*), junction of the Weesen (Glarus) and Zürich line (p. 46). Carriages sometimes changed. The scenery becomes grander. To the N.W. the long serrated chain of the *Curfirsten* (p. 44); to the E. the *Fläscherberg* and the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (p. 60). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Lower Sar Fall*, fine after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, p. 62. To the right, the ruin of *Freudenberg*

(p. 62); then, to the left, the pension and ruin of *Wartenstein* (p. 64). Below the influx of the *Tamina* we cross the Rhine by a wooden bridge.

46 M. **Maienfeld** (1725′; pop. 1227; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof*, at the station; *Hirsch; Zum Falknis; Rössli*, good wine) is an old and thriving little town. The tower (restaurant; fine view) is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius.

The **Luziensteig** (2230′; Inn, good wine), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3730′) and the *Falknis*, through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, is 2 M. from Maienfeld and is frequently visited from Ragatz. Fine view from the highest block-house (now destroyed), on the top of the Fläscherberg, 1¼ hr. farther to the W., and also on the return. — The **Falknis** (8420′), ascended from the Luziensteig through the *Glecktobel* and by the *Sarina-Alp* or *Fläscher-Alp* (6 hrs.; with guide), is fatiguing but interesting; better from Maienfeld (guides Fortunat and Joh. Peter Enderlin, Jacob Just) by the path made by Fort. Enderlin, viâ *Bargün* and the *Fläscher Fürkli*.

On the vine-clad slopes to the left lie the villages of *Jenins* (above it the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (p. 346). The train crosses the *Landquart*, near its influx into the Rhine. 49½ M. **Landquart** (1730′; *Rail. Rest.; Hôt. Landquart*, at the station, R., L., & A. 4, D. 3½ fr.), junction of the Rhætian Railway to Davos (p. 346). To the E., just beyond the station, the Sulzfluh (p. 347) peeps through the Klus.

52 M. **Zizers** (1854′; *Krone; Zum Bahnhof*), an old little town. To the left are *Molinära*, a summer-seat of the Bishop of Coire, and the village of *Trimmis*. To the right, the peaks of the *Calanda* (8536′); at its base are the ruins of *Liechtenstein*, *Grottenstein*, and *Haldenstein;* at the foot of the last lies the village of that name, with a walled château. — 57 M. *Coire*, see p. 342.

Besides the direct railway, a narrow-gauge line, constructed in 1896 by the Rhætian Railway Co. to connect the lines from Davos to Landquart (p. 350) and from Coire to Thusis (p. 356), runs from Landquart to Coire (8¾ M., in 25-32 min.); stations: *Igis*, *Zizers*, *Untervaz*, *Trimmis*, *Haldenstein*, and *Coire*.

19. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Buchs in the Rhine Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 52.

Railway to *Ebnat*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. (2nd cl. 1 fr. 95, 3rd cl. 1 fr. 40 c.). — From *Ebnat* to *Buchs*, 24 M., diligence thrice daily in 5¼ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); also several times to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt St. Johann in 2⅔ hrs. — Carr. with one horse from Wildhaus to *Gams* (Kreuz, carriages here also) 8, to *Buchs* 9, to *Ebnat* 14 fr.

Wyl, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen line, p. 48. The train traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

The ancient county of **Toggenburg** was purchased in 1469 by the Abbots of St. Gallen. The people having afterwards embraced Protestantism, they were persecuted by the abbots. This gave rise early in the 18th cent. to the *Toggenburg War*, in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. In 1712 the Roman Catholics were defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace secured to the Toggenburgers full enjoyment of their ancient liberties.

4½ M. *Batzenheid*; opposite is *Jonswyl*, with a new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* we cross the *Guggerloch* by a viaduct 170 yds. long, and 190′ high. 8 M. *Bütschwyl*; 9½ M. *Dietfurt*.

10½ M. **Lichtensteig** (pop. 1529; **Krone*), a pleasant town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. (1¼ hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3565′), a fine point of view.

12½ M. **Wattwyl** (2627′; pop. 5260; *Ross*; **Toggenburg*), a charming village, with a new church. On a hill to the right is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*.

15½ M. *Ebnat-Kappel* is the last station. The village of **Ebnat** (2106′; **Krone*; **Adler*; *Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view) is a thriving place; 1 M. to the N.W. is *Kappel* (Traube; Stern).

The **Speer* (6417′) is ascended through the *Steinthal* in 5 hrs. (rather trying near the top; guide advisable, comp. p. 44); or from *Neu St. Johann* or *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Alp im Luad* and the *Herren-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The Road ascends on the right bank of the Thur to *Krummenau* (2385′), where the '*Sprung*', a natural rock-bridge, crosses the stream, *Neu St. Johann* (Schäfle), with an old abbey, and (4½ M.) **Nesslau** (2470′; **Krone*; *Traube*; *Stern*), with a pretty church.

To Urnäsch over the Kräzern Pass (4½ hrs.), interesting. A road from Neu St. Johann ascends the *Lauter-Thal*, by *Ennetbühl* and the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler-Bad*, to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3402′). Then a path through the *Kräzernwald* to the **Kräzern Pass** (3936′), and across the pastures of *Kräzern* to the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp* (Inn), whence a road leads to (1 hr.) *Urnäsch* (p. 48). — Ascent of the *Sentis* (p. 56) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.: from (1½ hr.) *Bernhalden* (see above) in ¾ hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210′); thence to the *Thierwies* Club Hut and (4 hrs.) top (p. 57).

The scenery becomes more interesting. The road leads past a fine fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (Krone) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach* (Drei Eidgenossen), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (Over the *Amdener Berg* to *Weesen*, see p. 44; guide to the pass advisable.) Passing (1½ M.) *Alt St. Johann* (2920′; *Rössli) and (¾ M.) *Unterwasser* (Stern; Traube), prettily situated at the sources of the Thur, we ascend to (3¾ M.) —

Wildhaus (3600′; **Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; *Sonne*; *Tell*). A little before the village, on the right, is the wooden house, blackened with age, in which *Zwingli* was born in 1484. Beyond the village we obtain a survey of the seven Curfürsten (p. 44); still better from the (¾ hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4317′).

Ascent of the *Sentis* from Wildhaus or Alt St. Johann (viâ the *Flis-Alp* and the *Schafboden* in 6 hrs., with guide; toilsome). see p. 57. — *To Weissbad* by the *Kraialp*, the *Fählensee*, and *Sämblis-See* (7 hrs.), see p. 56. — *To Walenstadt* over the *Käserruck*, 6 hrs., see p. 46.

The road descends past the ruin of *Wildenburg* through the wooded *Simmi-Tobel*, finally describing a long bend (short-cut for walkers to the right), to (6 M.) *Gams* (1575′; *Kreuz), in the Rhine Valley, and then leads straight to (1½ M.) *Haag* (p. 59), while a road to the right leads viâ *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to (3½ M.) — *Buchs* (p. 59).

20. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Plan, p. 63, and Map, p. 246.

Hotels (most of them open during the season only). *Quellenhof (Pl. a), R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 12-18 fr.; *Hof Ragatz (Pl. b), R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Hôtel Tamina (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. d), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lattmann (Pl. i), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 fr., good cuisine (open in winter also); *Krone (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr. (open in winter also); *Hôt. Scholl (Pl. f), R. 2-4, pens. 6-9 fr.; Villa Louisa; *Hôt.-Pens. Friedthal (Pl. h), R., L., & A. 1-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Freieck (Pl. g); *Hôt. National (Pl. l), R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Post, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens 6 fr.; *Ochse, unpretending. — Near the station: *Rosengarten, R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr. (open in winter also). — *Pens. Villa Flora, with garden, on the road to the Freudenberg; *Pens. Home-Villa; *Pens. Wartenstein (p. 64).

Restaurants. *Kursaal*, see below; good Munich beer at the *Schweizerhof* and *Scholl's* (see above); *Rheinvilla*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Nussbaum*, Churer-Str.; *Löwe* and *Kreuz*, with gardens. *Felsenkeller*, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (see below).

Post Office (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., **trunk** 25 c. — **Carriage**, with one horse from Ragatz to Bad Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee; to Wartenstein and Dorf Pfäfers 8 or 14, Vättis 18 or 25, Maienfeld 6 or 10, Luziensteig 10 or 15 fr.

Baths. Properties of the water, see p. 63. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; the *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5), with Trinkhalle, in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hotel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (84° Fahr.; 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9.30-11.30 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2½ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax 3 fr. per week for each person. **Music** in the morning, afternoon, and evening, alternately in the Kur-Garten (or Kursaal), the Badhalle at the Dorfbad, or in the Hof Ragatz.

Ragatz (1710′; pop. 1932), prettily situated on the boisterous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a famous watering-place and one of the most frequented places in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually). The chief rallying-points are the *Kursaal*, with the *Kur-Garten*, and the *Baths* (see above), which receive the mineral water from Pfäfers by a conduit, 2½ M. long. Music, see above. The open colonnade on the E. side of the Kursaal affords a fine survey of the Rhine Valley.

In the *Cemetery* is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854), with his bust. — By the last houses (1 M.) on the Sargans road, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (½ M.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (915′), with a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return by a road on the hillside, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers** or *Pfävers* (50 min.) is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamina*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the good but narrow road (walking recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone

cliffs, 500 to 800′ high. Near the (1½ M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant* a footpath leads to the left across the Tamina to *Valurgut* and the road from Ragatz to (½ hr.) *Wartenstein* (see p. 64). Then (½ M.), just before the road passes through a rocky gateway, is another path (shady and picturesque but steep), leading to (¾ hr.) the village of Pfäfers. Both these paths are muddy in wet weather.

The monastic-looking *Bath-House* (3240′), built in 1704, lies between precipices 600′ high, and enjoys sunshine even in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Good, but plain (R., L., & A. 2-3½, B. 1¼ fr.). Pleasant baths (1 fr.; temp. 98°, at

Ragatz 95°), frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The clear and copious hot springs (99-102°), free from taste and smell, are slightly impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbad. They rise about ¼ M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy ***Tamina Gorge** (30-50′ wide). Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each; umbrellas advisable) are sold in the chief corridor of the bath-house, to the right. The pathway to the springs,

resting on the rock or on masonry, 30-40′ above the torrent, passes under the 'Beschluss' (see below). In 6 min. we reach a small terrace, on the E. side of which the attendant opens a door. Laying aside hat and overcoat, we enter a narrow shaft, filled with vapour, and after 40 paces expanding to a cavern, where the spring rises in a deep cavity protected by a parapet. — From the Ragatz station to the springs and back, 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (p. 64).

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers (1¼ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after ¼ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below; 10 min. from the Bad is the 'Calandaschau'), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the *'Beschluss'*, 230′ above the springs. We now ascend a steep path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in wet weather, to a (20 min.) meadow; then either ascend (finger-post) to (10 min.) an auberge on the road leading to the right to Vättis (p. 65) and to the left to the village of Pfäfers; or (preferable) ascend by the footpath to the left, through meadows and wood, to the (¼ hr.) road, 2¼ M. from the village of Pfäfers.

A Cable Tramway ascends from behind the Hôtel Hof Ragatz in 10 min. (gradient 27 : 100; 2nd cl. 1 fr., 3rd cl. 60 c.; return-ticket 1 fr. 30, 80 c.) to the ***Hôtel-Pension Wartenstein** (2463′; R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6½-9 fr.), a health-resort with a garden, affording a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Curfirsten to the N.W. (p. 44). Below are the ruin of *Wartenstein* and the *Chapel of St. George.* — The **Village of Pfäfers** (2696′; *Adler; Löwe*) lies ¾ M. farther up, on the top of the hill (road from Ragatz, 2½ M.). The once powerful Benedictine Abbey of Pfäfers was converted into a lunatic asylum *(St. Pirminsberg)* in 1838. The *Tabor* (2765′), a rocky hill ¼ hr. to the N. of the abbey, also affords a fine view.

Excursions from Ragatz. (Guides: *Ernst Hofstetter*, of Ragatz; *Joh.* and *Gust. Rupp*, of Valens; *Dav. Kohler*, father and son, and *Jos. Sprecher*, of Vättis.) Ruin of *Freudenberg*, p. 62. — The **Guschenkopf** (2463′), a wooded hill to the W. of Ragatz, may be reached in 40 min., either by a path on the S. side, passing the *Bild* (a chapel), or by one on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the 'Felsenkeller'). Fine view of Ragatz, the Rhine Valley, the Appenzell and Prättigau Mts., the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To *Maienfeld* (1½ M.; by the new Rhine bridge), see p. 60; *Luziensteig* (direct path by the railway-bridge 3 M., road viâ Maienfeld 4½ M.), see p. 60. — The *Prättigau* (*Seewis*, *Valzeina*, etc.), see R. 90. — *Coire*, *Via Mala*, etc., see pp. 342, 369.

***Pizalun** (4860′; 3 hrs.; guide advisable for novices), a splendid point of view. From (25 min.) Dorf Pfäfers partly through wood to the pastures of (1 hr.) *St. Margretenberg* (4130′), thence to the *Sennhaus St. Margreten* ½ hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps in the rock to the (½ hr.) top.

To **Valens** (3018′; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Bad Pfäfers, ½ hr. (to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On leaving the wood, the point of view called the *Calandaschau* affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monteluna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to (½ hr.) *Vasön* (3045′), amid sunny pastures, and the (¼ hr.) road to Vättis (see p. 65). — Ascent of the **Vasanenkopf** (6675′), from Valens, easy (3½ hrs.; with guide). Across pastures to the *Lasa-Alp* (6145′; small Inn) 3 hrs.; thence to the right to the top ½ hr. (wide view; still finer from the *Schlösslikopf*, 7295′, ¾ hr. farther on). Rich flora. — **Monteluna**

Rickenhead
Tüfegg
Spitz
Melchertli
Nürli
Windeck
Willerzell
Sattelegg
Vord Wäggithal
Mittl. Alp
Bodenberg
Brüdler
Vorberg
Grosse
Ob. Staffel
Hirzenegg
Bärlaui
Bs. Auberg
Engel
Brühst
Trepsen
Schwändi
Griedi Sp.
Sonnen Alp
Schüttbächli
Ob. Euthal
Ob. Auberg
Thierberg
Näfels
Mässen
Steinbach
Steinau
Euthal
Engi
Ilmi
Wäggithal
Schienberg
Ahornen A.
See Alp
Tanz
Rosenhöhe
Stafel
Brünelist
Ob. See
Rüti
Schrah
Sulzboden
Grappelen A.
Matten Sp.
Rautis Spitz
Nettstal
Senneney
Diethebamatt
Schmalzgrubel
Karren St.
Hüttberg
Lachen St.
Rauti A.
Scheue
Wiggis
Schwend
Karrenboden
Ochsenboden
Aeberli
Luchen A.
Riedern
Thierboden
Ob. Alp
Mittl. Alp
Deyen St.
Blauli St.
GLARIS
Ochsen Kopf od. Thorberg
Ringgis
Iberg
Schwarz St.
Klönthal
Richisau
Vorauen
Bramal
Vord. Glärnisch
Boggenst.
Hüttberg Unt.
Saasalp
Kirchet od. Klön B.
Klönthal
Weglosen
Gnaart B.
Grubsee
Teufelkäppler
Glärnisch
Schwändi
Sterne
Horst St.
Schwarzst.
Klönstalden
Käsern
Clubhütte
Leuket St.
Thon
Kes. St.
Grubli
Trepel Pass
Silberen
Werden
Bächi St.
Nuthorn
Zusi
Silberen B.
Silberen Alp
Ebnet
Leuket bach
Baslen
Lau
Stürzenegg
Bödmern
Ob.
Zuchwigrat
Ob. Alp
Schmits
Lachsingen
Döbeli
Zwirgiswigg
Bödmern Wald
Thoralp
Griesel od. Faulen
Bösbächi Alp
Häzingen
Ratsch Thal
Ofnanen St.
Egg St.
Knie
Diesbuch
Stollen
Glattenalp
Braunwald Alp
Darnhuts
Wasserberg
Schoosfluh
Karret A.
Hemlock
Brach A.
Betschwanden
Kirchberg
Rüti
Trämeren A.
Pfaff
Stachelberg
Ort od. Silberen St.
Sigisberg
Gallenkopf
Hengst Kpf.
Gletten Alp
Schönbüel
Ennetbüh.
Kilbertras
Gaisstock
Gletten S.
Frutt
Frutt Berg
Lauthal
Küchenst
Alpler H.
Jägeren St.
Calven
Alpler
Unt. Wang
Auengüter
Alplerthor
Lächt Pass
Matschwang
Fatsch B.
Diernach
Alp
Windgälle
Kalm Pass
Alp
Spitzrüti
Kamerst.
Boden
Oberst.
Glatte Wand
Wengis Wald
Waldhütte
Gemsdever
Schreyen B.
Milor
Rummygarten Alp
Schwanden
Kies
Pantenbrücke
Ob. Mühlen
Unterschächen
Wasserfall
Kammeli
Walenb.
Mutten St.
Wasserlen
Ob. Alp
Attenoren St.
Claridenfirn
Claridenfirn
Claridenfirn
Griesel
Griesel Gl.
Claridens St.
Ob. Stafel
Vord. Spitzalpli
Wespen St.
Ob. Lammerboden Und.
Kamm St.
Scheerhorn
Selbsanft
Kisten Pass
Kl. Ruchen
Ruchstöckli
Sand Firn
Bifferten A.
Bifferten Firn
Bifferten Gl.
Oberalpli St.
Sandalp Pass
Klausli
Todi
Kisten Stöckli
Kilometres

Walenstadt
Ischeriach
Bärschis
Flums
Mels
Weistannen
Murg
Quarten
Thur
Murg
Walen See
Kl. Graud
Stgaud
Seemühle
Mühlehorn
Ostschiner
Nordabel
Berg
Thal A.
Alp Stalch
Mühlenalp
Fur St.
Bärenboden
Spinnegg
Alp
Mürtschen
Silber Sp.
Gulmen
Mornen
Goflen
Weisskam
Murg
Gäggerugg
Weissmatten
Werdenstöckl
Ob.
Unt.
Weissmatten
Weissen B.
Graspalp
Gufelstock
Mauer
Spitzmeilen
Mädelbach Alp
Mädelbach
Grünelkam
Bütri
Gams
Christbad
Gulden St.
Fridau
Winkel
Fanen St.
Ob. Sitz Alp.
Riesetze
Pass
Quarten
Alp
Bruch
Kreuzbad
Kreuzbad Thal
Mels
Stralden
Blatteneyal
Foo Pass
(Ramina Furkel)
Schelbe
Romin Alp
Saurenst
Sardona
Calfeuser
Elm
Unterschat
Steinbach
Schabell
Bischofs A.
Tschingel Alp
Jätzberg
Wolfshorn
Ofen
Kaiserstöckli
od. S. Gassli
Vorab
Bändnerberghorn
Segnes
Segnes Pass
Segnes Thal
Grinserhorn
Tritner Alp
Tritner Firen
Bix Dolf
Bix da Stera
Ringelspitz
Hohe
Sinel
Tschep
Crap Mats
Crap da Glem
Cassons
Sassaus
Burgis
Sessagit
Terschlims
Fuppa
Flims
Fida
Belmont
Burgs
Mallens
Tamins
Trins
Rhein
Rhäzüns
Bonaduz
Pintrun
Diggy
Ruinen
Waldhäuser
Ueben Peins
Parantiser
Alp da Rullers
Crap St. Gion
Ausa Ruschein
Panix
Tuora
Iselen
Lena
Sand
Schwarz
Alpmoos
Camser A.
Lattina
Graue Hörner
Mittaghorn
Mittaghorn
Mädelerspitz
Mädelerst.
Stückerberg
Tamins
Schwarz S.
Schwarzhorn
Schottenh.
Ob.
Unt.
Laaxa S.
Graue Hörner
Ortsp
Ob. Engeln
Naturbach
Naturbach
Saxerthal
Saxerthal
Saxer Alp
Saxer Alp
Saxer Lücken
Saxer Lücken
Saxer Lücken

(7955′) 4 hrs., from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels* (5410′), also easy and interesting. — The ascent of **Piz Sol** or *Pizol* (9345′), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is grand and interesting, but trying (for experts only, with guide); 6 hrs. from Valens, viâ the *Gaffria-Alp* (night-quarters) and *Zanay-Alp*.

From Ragatz to Reichenau over the Kunkels Pass (7-8 hrs.). To (10 M.) *Vättis* a road (diligence from Ragatz daily in 3 hrs., 3 fr. 15 c.; two-horse carr. there and back 25 fr.); thence to Reichenau a mule-track. The road leads from the village of Pfafers on the right side of the deep Tamina Valley, of which picturesque glimpses are obtained. After ½ hr. the path to the Baths of Pfafers diverges to the right (p. 64); farther on the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite *Vasön*, at the foot of the *Monteluna*, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands near (10 M.) **Vättis** (3120′; *Hôt. Calanda; Hôt. Tamina*, moderate; *Zur Lerche*), a large village near the mouth of the *Calfeisen-Tual* (p. 74), from which the Tamina issues. (Viâ *St. Martin* to the *Sardona Alp*, 4 hrs., see p. 74.) The road ends here. The bridle-path (which is practicable for vehicles to the top of the pass) quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs* three times, and ascends, generally on the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the (2 hrs.) **Kunkels** or **Foppa Pass** (4433′), we turn to the left of the conduit and enter the defile of *La Foppa*. (About 5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine Valley may be obtained.) Then a steep and stony descent to *Tamins* and (1½ hr.) *Reichenau* (p. 356). — The **Ringelspitz** or **Piz Bargias** (10,667′) may be ascended from Vättis viâ *Kunkels*, the *Hinteralp*, and the *Tamins Glacier* in about 8 hrs. (difficult, for experts only; guide 40 fr.).

21. From Zürich to Glarus and Lintthal.

53 M. Railway *(Nordostbahn)* to Glarus (43 M.) in 1⅔-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Lintthal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Weesen to Glarus, 7½ M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.) Carriages are usually changed at Glarus.

To (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, p. 42. We cross the Lint Canal (p. 43); on the right the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. *Nieder-* and *Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, junction for (1¼ M.) *Weesen* (p. 45).

Näfels (1434′; **Schwert; National; Schlüssel; Landolt's Rest.*, near the station) and Ober-Urnen are the only Roman Catholic villages in Canton Glarus. The church is the finest in the canton. The restored *Freuler Palace*, now a poor-house, contains fine panelling (adm. 50 c.). On 9th April, 1388, the natives here shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, stand eleven memorial stones (monument in the *Ständlen*). — On the right bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470′; *Bär, Löwe*, moderate; **Pens. Haltli*), an industrial village. (Over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 45.)

Excursions (guide, *M. Hauser*). The **Rautispitz** (7493′), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain*, is ascended from Näfels in 5½-6 hrs. (interesting; no difficulty; guide 12 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach*, with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags, cross the *Thrängibach*, and reach a road through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Hasten-See* (2460′), we reach the (¾ hr.) charming *Obersee* (3225′; Kurhaus, plain), skirt it to the left, ascend through wood to the *Grappli-Alp* (4730′) and (2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400′), and in 1½ hr. more to the top, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — A rock-arête 1 hr. long, traversed by a dizzy path, connects the Rautispitz with the **Scheye** (7420′), the second peak of the

Wiggis. The Scheye is also ascended from Vorauen (p. 72) by the *Langenegg-Alp* (4½ hrs.), or from the Klönthaler See (p. 72) by the *Herberig* and the *Deyen-Alp* (4 hrs.), or from Netstall by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.).

41 M. **Netstall** (pop. 2326; *St. Fridolin; Bär; Rabe; Schwert*), a large village, lies at the E. base of the Wiggis. The *Löntsch* (p. 72) falls into the Lint here (road to the *Klönthal*, see p. 72).

43 M. **Glarus.** — *Glarner Hof, at the station, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *Drei Eidgenossen, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 fr.; Löwe; Sonne; Blume; Schweizerhof. — Beer at the *Café Tobias*, opposite the station, at the *Raben*, etc.; *Refreshm.* (plain) on the *Bergli* (1883′), 20 min. to the W. of the town, an admirable point of view.

Glarus (1490′; pop. 6045), Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with busy industries, lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503′), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green on their slopes. The *Hausstock* (10,340′) forms the background to the S.; to the left the *Kärpfstock* (9180′), to the right the *Ruchi* (10,190′). In 1861, during a violent 'Föhn' (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. The new Romanesque *Church* is used by the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in common. In 1506-16 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, burnt in 1861. Its site is now occupied by the *Law Courts*, which contain the Cantonal Archives, the public Library, and collections of antiquities and natural curiosities (fine fossils). In the *Government Buildings* is an excellent relief-model of the canton of Glarus by Becker (adm. free). In the art-cabinet is a small *Gallery of Pictures*, chiefly by Swiss artists. The *Public Gardens* contain memorials to the statesmen J. Heer (d. 1879) and J. J. Blumer (d. 1876), natives of Glarus. — On the opposite bank of the Lint lies the industrial village of *Enn*ĕ*nda* (Schützenhof, Neues Bad).

Excursions (guides, see p. 67). Pretty walk (road) viâ *Schweizerhaus* to (3½ M.) *Schwändi* (see below). — The **Schild** (7500′; 5½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.). The path from Glarus leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden-Alp* (4770′); then to the right, without difficulty, to the top (2½ hrs.). Admirable view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, and Glärnisch. — The **Fronalpstock** (6980′; 5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.; similar view) is easily ascended by the Ennetberge and the *Fronalp*. — To the Murgthal from the Heuboden-Alp, by the *Mürtschen-Alp* (*Oberstafel*, 6063′), see p. 45 (to the *Merlen-Alp* direct, 2 hrs.; over the *Murgsee-Furkel* to the *Murgsee*, 2½ hrs.). — To Obstalden (8 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary for experts), a fine route: we cross the *Fronalp* (*Mittlere* 5193′, *Obere* 6039′), pass between the Fronalpstock and Fähristock to the (5 hrs.) *Spannegg* (5108′), skirt the little *Spannegg-See* (4757′; with the *Mürtschenstock* on our right, p. 44), and descend the *Platten-Alp* to the *Thalalp-See* (3610′) and (3 hrs.) *Obstalden* (p. 44). — The **Vorder-Glärnisch** (7648′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 13 fr.), from Glarus viâ *Sackberg* and through the *Gleiterschlucht*, laborious, for experts only; steep descent by *Mittelgruppen* to (2½ hrs.) *Schwändi* (p. 67).

The Klönthal (p. 72) as far as Richisau deserves a visit. Good road to the *Klönthaler See* 4½ M., thence to *Vorauen* 4½ M., to *Richisau* 6 M. (one-horse carr. there and back 14, two horse carr. 20-25 fr.).

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 23.

The railway to Linthal crosses the Lint six times. 44 M. *Ennenda* (see above). Near (45½ M.) *Mitlödi* (1665′; Hirsch), and beyond it, we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours. On the right bank lies *Ennetlint*. The fertile valley with its factories contrasts picturesquely with the mountains.

47 M. **Schwanden** (1718′; *Rail. Rest.*; **Schwandner Hof*; *Freihof*; *Adler*), with large factories, lies at the mouth of the *Sernf-Thal*.

Pretty walk (road via *Thon* 1½ M., direct path 25 min.) to **Schwändi** (2360′; *Krone*), with a splendid view of the Tödi and Selbsanft. — From Schwändi to the *Oberblegi-See* (see below) by the *Guppen-Alp* (5508′) and *Guppen-Seeli* 4 hrs.

We cross the Lint below the influx of the Sernf. 48 M. *Nidfurn-Haslen*; to the E., 2 M. higher up, is the plain *Kurhaus Tannenberg*. Farther on is *Leuggelbach*, with a fine waterfall on the right. — 50 M. *Luchsingen-Hätzingen*.

From Luchsingen a pleasant excursion to the (2½ hrs.) **Oberblegi-See** (4680′), at the foot of the Bächistock (p. 72): descent by the *Bösbächi-Alp* and *Braunwald* to (3 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Fine view of the Tödi group, etc.

We cross the Lint to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach* (1958′); on the left, the picturesque fall of the *Diesbach*.

The **Saasberg** (6467′), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, is ascended from Betschwanden, Rüti, or Stachelberg in 3¼-4 hrs.; striking view of the Tödi, etc. — **Kärpf** (*Hochkarpf*, 9180′; 7·8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), laborious, for experts only, from Betschwanden or Ruti, viâ *Bodmen-Alp* and *Kühthal*.

Beyond stat. *Rüti* we cross the Lint for the last time. 53 M. *Linthal*, the terminus, on the left bank. To the N. (¼ M.) are the favourite ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178′; **Glarner's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 7½-12 fr., visitors' tax 1 fr. per week; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank), beautifully situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water trickles from a cleft in the *Braunwaldberg*, ½ hr. distant. *View of the head of the valley: in the centre the *Selbsanft* (9938′); to the right the *Kammerstock* (6975′), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* (11,887′) to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′) lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks on the wooded hillside. — *English Church Service* at the hotel in summer.

Above the station, on the left bank of the Lint, is *Ennetlint* (Schweizerhof, Klausen, both plain), with large spinning-mills. On the right bank lies (¾ M.) **Lintthal** (2238′; pop. 2230; **Bär* or *Post*; **Rabe*; **Drei Eidgenossen*), a large village.

Excursions (guides: *Fritz Stüssi* of Glarus, *Heinrich Streiff* of Seerüti, *Abr. Stüssi* at the Glärnisch-Hütte, *Fritz Zweifel*, *Heinrich Schiesser*, *Rob. Hämig*, *Thom. Wichser*, and *Fritz Vögeli* of Linthal; *Peter Elmer* and *Hilarius Rhyner* of Elm; high charges). To the ***Fätschbach Fall** (½ hr.): we ascend the new Klausen road (p. 69) to its third bend, where the beautiful central fall is well seen. A path descends to the foot of the fall. — To the **Pantenbrücke*, **Üeli-Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see p. 68; also to the (1½ hr.) **Braunwaldberge* (4920′; Niederschlacht and Rubschen inns), a mountain hamlet with a magnificent view of the Tödi, best from beside the school, 1½ M. farther on; to the *Oberblegi-See* (see above), etc. — **Kammerstock** (6975′), by the *Kammer-Alp*, 4 hrs., repaying, and not difficult (guide 8 fr.). — **Ortstock** or **Silberstock** (8908′), by the *Alp Bräch*

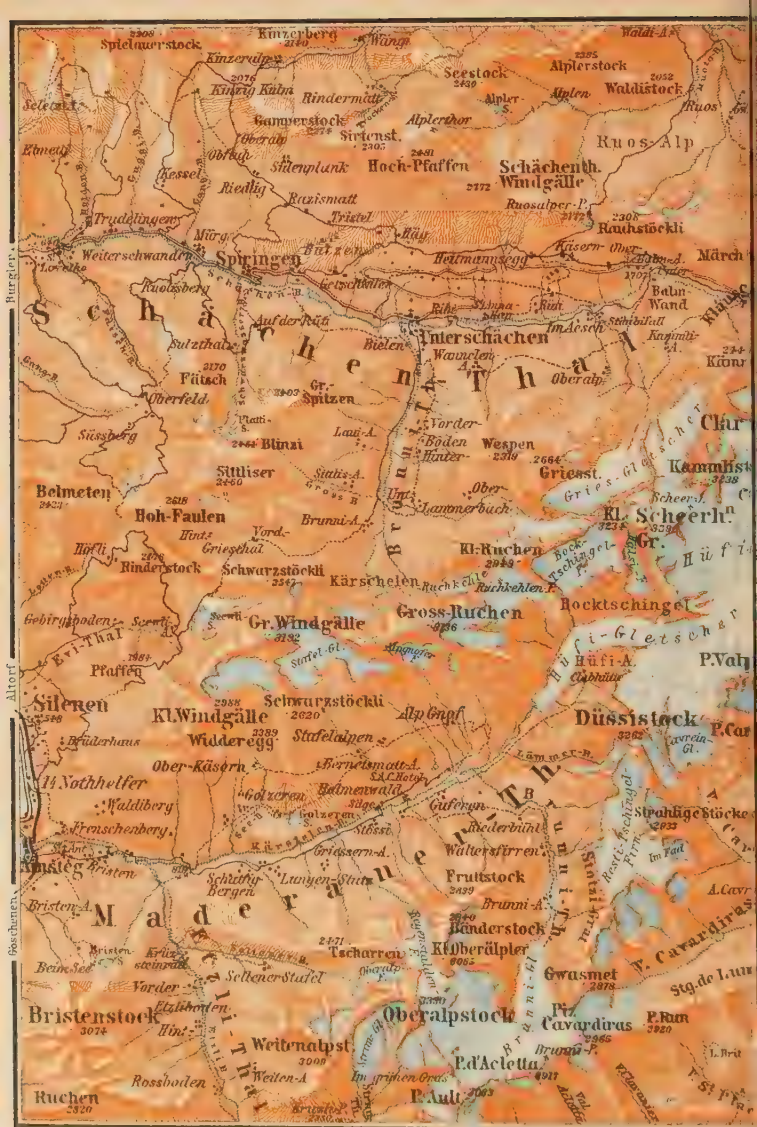
and the *Furkel*, 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 15 fr.). — **Grieset** or **Faulen** (8940′), by the *Braunwaldberge*, 6 hrs., attractive, and not difficult (guide 18 fr.). The **Böse Faulen** (9200′), the N. and higher peak of the Grieset, is difficult (6½-7 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). These peaks afford an interesting survey of the stony wilderness around. Other fine points are the *Pfannenstock* (8440′; 6 hrs.) and the *Kirchberg* (*Hoher Thurm;* 8761′; 7 hrs., with guide). From the Faulen viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* (5560′) to the *Glärnisch-Hütte* (p. 72), 4½ hrs. — **Gemsfayrenstock** (9758′), from the Upper Sandalp (see below), by the *Beckenen* and the *Clariden Glacier* in 3½ hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.). A club-hut on the *Altenorenstock* (8020′) has been constructed in 1897. The descent may be made by the *Gemsfayer-Alp* to the *Urner-Boden* (p. 69).

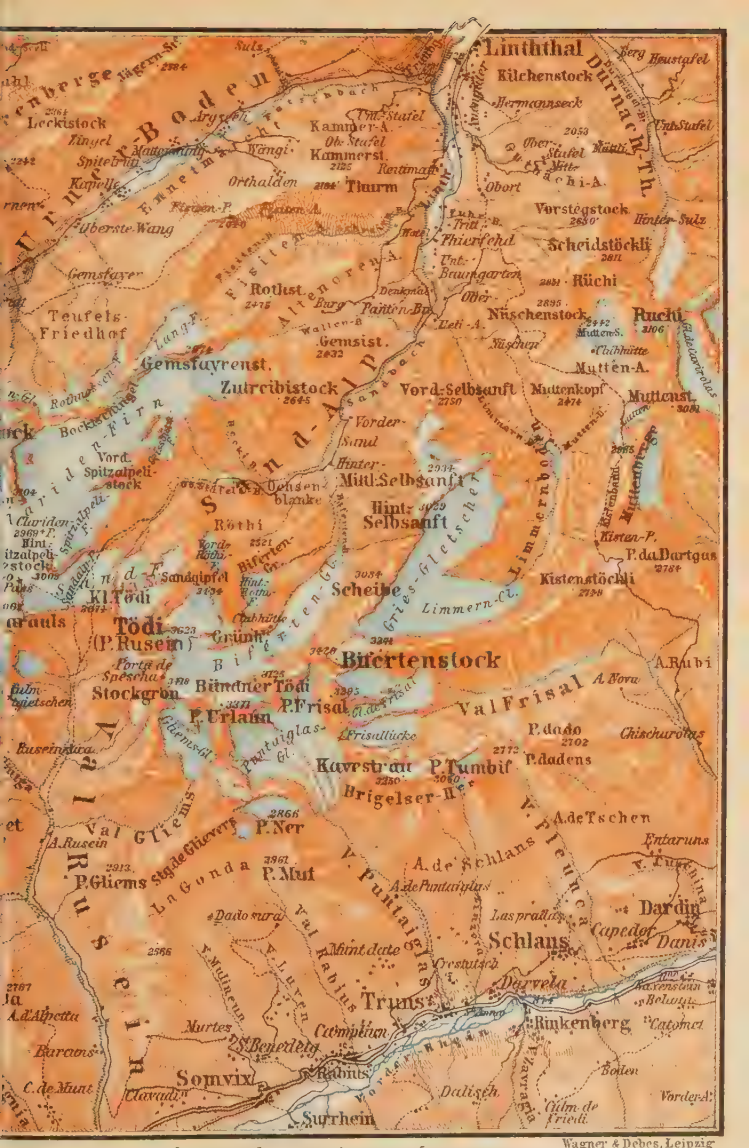
A road, at first ascending and then level, leads from Lintthal (one-horse carr. 8 fr. for ½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.) by the *Auengüter* (Inn 'Im Auen') to the (3½ M.) **Thierfehd** (2680′; **Hôtel Tödi*, R. & B. 3¼, D. 3, pens. 5½ fr.), a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains. On the latter part of the route we have a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230′ high), which the morning sun tints with rainbow hues. Fine view of the gorge of the Lint from the **Känzeli*, ¼ hr. from the inn.

A few paces from the inn a bridge crosses the Lint, beyond which the stony path ascends for ½ hour. A slab on a rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (¼ hr.) the **Pantenbrücke** (3212′), 160′ above the Lint, amidst imposing scenery. On the right bank a path ascends the grassy slope to the (¼ hr.) ***Üeli-Alp** (3612′; superb view of the Tödi).

We return by the same path to the Hôtel Tödi; or we retrace our steps about 30 yds. and ascend to the E. by an ill-defined forest-path to the (1¼ hr.) **Lower Baumgarten-Alp** (5285′), high above the Thierfehd, with a magnificent view. We descend a narrow and dizzy path (guide desirable, but not to be had at the Alp, which is deserted in summer), skirting the precipice of the *Tritt*, turning to the left, 5 min. beyond the Baumgarten-Alp, to *Obort* (3425′; Kurhaus, rustic, pens. 3½ fr.), and thence to the right viâ the Auengüter to (1 hr.) Lintthal. For persons subject to giddiness this excursion is preferable in the opposite direction: Lintthal, Auengüter, Obort, Baumgarten-Alp, Üeli-Alp, Pantenbrücke. — A steep path leads to the E. from the Baumgarten-Alp along abrupt grassy slopes to (1¼ hr.) the rocks of the *Thor* (6755′); then easier, it bends to the right to (¾ hr.) the *Nüschen-Alp* (7270′), thence skirting the *Muttenwändli* to (1¼ hr.) the club-hut on the **Muttensee** (8200′), the loftiest lake in the Alps. The hut is the starting-point for the *Nüschenstock* (9500′). *Rüchi* (9355′), *Schneidstöckli* (9220′), *Ruchi* (10,190′), *Hausstock* (10,340′), *Muttenstock* (10,140′), *Piz da Dartgas* (9135′), *Biferlenstock* (11,240′, see below), *Selbsanft* (9938′), and other peaks. Over the *Kisten Pass* to *Ilanz*, see p. 69.

The **Upper Sandalp** (6358′), 3½ hrs. above the Pantenbrucke, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the Pantenbrücke to the right, crosses the *Limmern-Bach*, which descends from a gorge, and the *Sandbach*, and ascends the left bank to the (1 hr.) *Vordere Sandalp* (4100′; rfmts.), where it returns to the right bank. By the *Hintere Sandalp* (4330′) it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, and then ascends the steep and fatiguing slope of the *Ochsenblanken*, 1600′ in height, where the Sandbach forms a fine cascade. Lastly we recross to the left bank, where the brook pierces a rocky gorge, and soon reach the (2 hrs.) chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine fare and hay-beds in July and August). Finest view ½ hr. beyond the chalets.


Spielmannstock
Kinzerberg
Kinzerlücke
Kinzig Kulm
Rindermatte
Seestock
Alplerstock
Waldistock
Gamsstock
Alplerthor
Sirnist.
Ruos-Alp
Oberalp
Obersack
Silenplank
Hoch-Pfaffen
Schächenth. Windgälle
Kessel
Riedlig
Ruosalper-P.
Trudelhuwen
Tristel
Rauchstöckli
Weiterschwanden
Spiringen
Heitmannsegg
Käsern-Ober-
Märch
Rauchsberg
Auf der Rüti
Unterschächen
Im Aesch
Sulzthalen
Bielen
Wauwelen
Oberalp
Fätisch
Gr. Spitzen
Oberfeld
Vorder-Boden
Hinter-
Wespen
Griesst.
Kammlist
Sittliser
Obr. Lammerbuch
Kl. Scheerh.
Gr.
Belmeten
Hoh-Faulen
Vord-Griesthal
Kl. Ruchen
Rinderstock
Schwarzstöckli
Kärschelen
Ruchkelen
Rocktschingel
Gebirgsboden
Gr. Windgälle
Gross-Ruchen
Pfaffen
Hüfi-Gletscher
P. Valp
Silenen
Kl. Windgälle
Schwarzstöckli
Alp Gnpf
Düssistock
Wiggerbalm
Widderegg
Stafelalpen
Ober-Käsern
Bernetsmatt-A.
Holzeren
Belmenwald
Guferen
Strahlige Stöcke
14 Nothhelfer
Waldiberg
Frenschenberg
Amsteg
Bristen
Schlüchtli
Bergen
Lauigen-Stutz
Wallerstirren
Fruttstock
Brunni-A.
Bristen-A.
Mader
Tscharren
Kl. Oberälpler
Gwasmet
Bristenstock
Selbnerstafel
Oberalpstock
Piz Cavardiras
Weitenalpst.
Rossboden
Weiten-A.
P. d'Acletta
P. Aul
Ruchen
Brunni-Gl.
Hüfi-A.
Clur
Kammlist
Scheerh.
Hüfi
Rocktschingel
Hüfi-Gletscher
P. Cavr
Stg. de Laur
P. Ran
Cavr
Brunni-F.
Val Canaria
Val Cavardiras
St. Pie
Schächenthal
Reuss
Maderanerthal
Stollenbach
Rosti-Kuchigel
Firn
Im Fad
Im grünen Grus
Kriz-steinpass
Beim See
Vorder-Eisbodeu
Hint.
Brunni-Gl.
Burglern
Altorf
Geschinen
Geograph Anstalt von
Kilometer
1 : 15



0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl. Miles

The Lint Valley ends with a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the ***Tödi** or **Piz Rusein** (11,887′; from Lintthal 11-12 hrs.; difficult, for experts only; guide 35 fr., two required for a single traveller), with its brilliant snowy crest, ascended for the first time in 1837. The route from the Hintere Sandalp leads through the *Biferten-Thal* viâ the *Märenblanken* to the (4½ hrs. from Thierfehd) *Fridolin Hut* of the S. A. C. (7070′) on the *Biferten-Älpeli*. We thence ascend by a fair path over stones and the moraine of the *Hinter Röthi Firn* to the (1 hr.) old *Grünhorn Hut* (8050′) and along the left side of the *Biferten Glacier*, crossing the *Schneeruse*, a gully exposed to ice-avalanches in the afternoon, and the *Gelbwändli*, to the upper snows of the glacier. and to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view. We may descend by the *Porta da Spescha* (3360′), between the *Piz Mellen* (11,085′) and *Stockgron* (11,215′), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 363; guide 50 fr.); or by the *Gliemspforte* (10,925′), between the Stockgron and the *Piz Urlaun*, to the *Gliems Glacier;* then over the *Puntaiglas Pass* to the *Puntaiglas Glacier* and down the Val Puntaiglas to *Truns* (comp. p. 362). – The **Bifertenstock** or **Piz Durgin** (11,240′), the second peak of the Tödi group, may be ascended from the Muttensee Club-Hut (p. 68) viâ the Kisten Pass (see below) and the *Furggle* in 6-7 hrs. (difficult; for expert climbers only; guide 40 fr.).

Passes. From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the Sandalp Pass (9120′) to Disentis in 6-7 hrs. (p. 364; guide 30 fr.); another, laborious but interesting, crosses (8 hrs.) the Clariden Pass (9843′) to the Maderaner-Thal (p. 120; guide 36 fr.).

From Lintthal over the Kisten Pass to Ilanz, 13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing. Ascent by the (3 hrs.) *Baumgarten-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Muttensee Club-Hut* (p. 68). Thence viâ the *Mutten-Alp*, the *Lattenfirn*, and the *Kistenband*, high above the *Limmern Thal* and opposite the *Selbsanft* and *Bifertenstock* (with the *Gries* and *Limmern* glaciers), to the (1½ hr.) **Kisten Pass** (8200′), lying to the N. of the *Kistenstöckli* (9020′). Descent by the *Alp Rubi* in the *Val Frisal* to (3 hrs.) *Brigels* (p. 362) and thence to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 360), or to the right viâ *Schlans* to (2 hrs.) *Truns* (p. 362)

From Stachelberg by the *Bisi-Thal* to *Muotathal*, see p. 71.

22. From Stachelberg to Altdorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 68, 84.

10 hrs. Bridle-path to Unterschächen (road in progress): from Stachelberg to Spitelrüti 3¼, Klausen 2, Unterschächen 2 hrs.; road thence to (7 M.) Altdorf (diligence daily in 1½ hr.; 3 fr. 5 c.; one-horse carr. 10, from Altorf to Unterschächen 15 fr.). Guide unnecessary (to Unterschächen 10, to Altdorf 15 fr.); horse to Unterschächen 28, to Altdorf 35 fr.

The new *Klausen Road* describes a long curve to the W. of *Ennetlint* and skirts the rocks, passing through tunnels and galleries, to the *Lower Fätschbach Fall*. It then ascends in long windings (short-cuts for walkers) over the grassy slopes of the *Fruiberge*, where several pretty views are enjoyed, past the beautiful **Middle Fätschbach Fall* ('Bergli-Stüber', p. 67) and the *Upper Fall*. A little farther on (about 3 M. from Lintthal), the new road ends for the present, and we follow the old bridle-path, which ascends through wood, at first rapidly, then more gradually, to the (1¼ hr.) wall and gate forming the boundary between Glarus and Uri, where the *Scheidbächli* (4290′) descends from the right.

The **Urner Boden** (2¼ hrs. from Stachelberg), a grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, 4 M. long. ½ M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged *Jägern-*

stöcke and *Märenberge*, culminating in the *Ortstock* (8908′), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,728′). About 1/2 hr. from the frontier of Glarus we pass the inn *Zur Sonne;* then (25 min.) the chalets of *Spitelrüti*, with a chapel on a hill (4560′).

We traverse the pasture for 1/2 hr. more, and then ascend a stony slope, passing (3/4 hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the (1/4 hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the (1/2 hr.) **Klausen Pass** (6437′). On the W. side we descend the beautifully situated *Bödmer Alp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, 10,815′). After 1/2 hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to the (5 min.) chalets of the *Lower Balm* (5600′; Zum Klausenpass) and cross the brook to a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the **Balmwand**, which here descends abruptly to the Schächen-Thal. The steep but well-kept path descends in zigzags (to the right the new Klausen road) to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet **Im Aesch** (4173′; **Hôt. Stäubi*, plain). To the left, the discharge of the *Gries Glacier* forms the fine **Stäuber Waterfall.*

We descend the wooded **Schächen-Thal**, on the left bank of the lively *Schächenbach*. On the right bank (35 min.), the *Chapel of St. Anna;* 10 min., we cross the stream; 1/4 hr., **Unterschächen** (3345′; **Hôtel Klausen*, R., L., & A. 1 1/2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; *Alpenrose*, unpretending), finely situated near the mouth of the *Brunni-Thal*, at the head of which rises the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295′) with its glaciers. (Over the *Ruchkehlen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 121.) To the N. of the village the new *Klausen Road* ascends the slope of the *Schächenthaler Windgälle* (9052′) in long windings. — To the S., 3/4 hr., is a small bath-house, with a mineral spring.

A good road descends the valley, by *Spiringen*, *Weiterschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) *Brügg*, crosses the Schächenbach, and leads to (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 108) and (1 M.) *Altdorf* (see p. 107).

23. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 64.

11 hrs. Diligence from Schwyz to (7 1/4 M.) Muotathal twice daily in 1 1/2 hr. (1 fr. 55 c.); carr. 9, with pair 14 fr. From Muotathal over the Pragel to (4 1/4 hrs.) Richisau, a bridle-path, unattractive (guide advisable, 18 fr.; *Melchior Bürgler*, *Jos. Gwerder*, or *Xav. Hediger* of Muotathal). No inn between Muotathal and Richisau. It is preferable to visit the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 66).

Schwyz, see p. 106. The road ascends to the S. through orchards and meadows (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and in a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Giebel* (3010′) reaches the *Muota*, in its deep rocky bed. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, upon which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Farther up the Muota ravine, but not visible from the road, is the *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. (At a sharp bend in the road, 2 1/2 M. from Schwyz,

a road descends to the right to this bridge in 3 min.; we may then return to Schwyz through wood and pastures on the left bank by Ober-Schönenbuch, a pleasant walk of 2 hrs. in all.) Beyond (5 M.) **Ried** (1855′; *Adler*), on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Gstübtbach*, at first descending perpendicularly, and then gliding over the rock. At (1 M.) *Föllmis* (1900′) we cross the Muota and pass the *Mettelbach Fall* in the *Kesseltobel*. Then ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

$7\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Muotathal** (1995′; pop. 2015; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*, moderate; *Krone*), capital of the valley, with the *Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, and Suvoroff's headquarters in 1799. Fine rock scenery and waterfalls near.

Over the Kinzig Pass to Altdorf, 8 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide not indispensable). After following the Pragel route for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., we diverge to the right, cross the Muota and ascend the *Huri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Kinzig Pass** (*Kinzigkulm* or *Kinzerkulm*; 6790′), lying to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8150′). Limited view. Then a rapid descent to the *Schächen-Thal* (p. 70), *Weiterschwanden*, and *Bürglen* (p. 108). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept., 1799, marched with his army through the Schächen-Thal to the Muota-Thal, thence over the Pragel to Glarus, and lastly over the Panixer Pass to Coire.

Through the Bisi-Thal to Stachelberg, 10 hrs., rough but attractive; guide necessary. Good path (at first a road) through the narrow **Bisi-Thal**, watered by the Muota, to (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzenbach* (3153′; *Inn), with a fine fall of the Muota; steep ascent thence to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Melchberg* (6293′); then across the dreary *Karren-Alp* between the *Kirchberg* and *Faulen* (p. 68), and down the *Braunwald-Alp* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Another and more interesting route is the following (9½-10 hrs., with guide). From Schwarzenbach through wood and meadows (path generally well discernible) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Waldibach Fall*, the finest waterfall of Central Switzerland; ascend thence to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Glatt-Alp*, with the pretty blue *Glatten-See* (6090′), surrounded by lofty cliffs, and to the (3 hrs.) top of the *Ortstock* or *Silberstock* (8908′; p. 67); descend viâ the *Bräch-Alp* to (3-$3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stachelberg*. — Or from the Waldibach Fall we may ascend to the right over the *Waldi-Alp* and *Ruos-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Ruosalper Kulm* (7125′), descend to the *Käsern-Alp*, turn to the left, and reach the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Balmalp* on the Klausen route (see p. 70).

To Sisikon through the Riemenstalden-Thal and across the *Katzenzagel* (4388′), a footpath, 7 hrs. (unattractive; comp. p. 90).

From Muotathal the path leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) foot of the **Stalsden**, and ascends over toilsome slabs to (1 hr.) a group of houses (fine retrospect); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on it crosses the *Starzlenbach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 40 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Then, almost level, to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy **Pragel** (5060′; no view).

Descent, at first steep and stony, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367′); then through wood; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Neuhüttli* (4193′); here we descend to the right, where the pretty Klönthal and its lake become visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Richisau** (3590′; **Kurhaus*, pens. 5-7 fr.), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees, to the N. of which

tower the *Wannenstock* (6495′) and *Ochsenkopf* (7155′), and to the S. the furrowed slopes of the *Silbern* (7570′).

The *Schwammhöhe*, an old moraine, ½ M. to the E. of the Kurhaus, affords a beautiful view of the Klönsee, Schild, Glärnisch, and (to the S.) the Faulen. Attractive excursions may be made to the W. to the (2½ hrs.) *Cross* on the *Saasberg* (6225′; pass to the Sihlthal and Einsiedeln) and to (5 min.) the *Sihl-Seeli* (5985′); to the S. to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Silbern* (7570′), with fossils and interesting furrowed slopes; to the *Glärnisch* (see below; to the club-hut 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.); to the top of the *Faulen* (*Griesel*, 8953′) viâ the *Dreckloch-Alp* in 6 hrs. (with guide), descending to (4 hrs.) *Stachelberg* (p. 68); to the N., viâ (1 hr.) the *Schweinalp* to (3½ hrs.) *Hinterwäggithal* (comp. p. 42); to the top of the *Ochsenkopf* (7155′; 3½ hrs.; with guide); to the top of the *Scheye* (5 hrs.; see p. 65) viâ *Längenegg*, etc.

From Richisau a road descends, across a fine open pasture, in full view of the imposing Glärnisch, to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2640′; **Hôtel-Pension Klönthal*, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Vorauen Inn*, at the lower end of the village, plain), beautifully situated.

The ***Glärnisch**, the huge rocks of which bound the Klönthal on the S. side, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648′), the *Vrenelisgärtli* or *Mittler-Glärnisch* (9535′), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557′), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9583′). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch is laborious, but not difficult for experts (7½ hrs.; guide 20 fr.; see p. 67). We cross the Richisauer and Rossmatter Klön, to the W. of Vorauen, to the huts on (40 min.) the *Klönstalden* (3450′; direct path hither from Richisau in 25 min.), then enter the narrow *Rossmatter-Thal* (red marks), pass the chalets of *Käsern* (3968′) and *Werben* (4562′), and reach the (3 hrs.) *Club-Hut* in the *Steinthäli* (6594′; Inn in summer). We next ascend steep stony slopes and cross the *Glärnischfirn*, regain the rock, and reach the top in 3 hrs. from the hut. Superb view (panorama by Heim). — The *Vorder-Glärnisch*, from Glarus, 5½-6 hrs., comp. p. 66.

The ***Klönthal** is a picturesque, thinly-peopled dale, with meadows of freshest green. To the S. rise the precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale-green *Klönthaler See* (2640′), 1½ M. from Vorauen, 2 M. long and ⅓ M. broad, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrows on the side of the Glärnisch. The rocks on the S. bank, near a waterfall, bear an inscription to the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788), who often spent the summer in a chalet here. The road skirts the N. bank; rowing-boat down the lake in 50 min., 1½ fr. At the (3½ M.) *Seerüti*, at the lower end of the lake, is a small *Inn*.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of small cascades, in grand rocky setting, down to its confluence with the Lint, below Netstall. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 65). Pretty view of the deep ravine from the iron foot-bridge, reached by a footpath diverging to the right about 2¼ M. from the Seerüti. The road divides at the (¾ M.) *Staldengarten Inn*. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstall* (p. 66), the right crosses the Löntsch to (1 M.) *Riedern* and (1¼ M.) **Glarus** (p. 66). In descending we enjoy a fine view of the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Lint and Sernf valleys).

24. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 64.

16-18 hrs. RAILWAY from Glarus to Schwanden, 17 min.; DILIGENCE (2 fr. 55 c.) from Schwanden to (9½ M.) Elm twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (descent, 1¾ hr.). — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 68); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Reichenau DILIGENCE twice daily in 1¼ hr. (a pleasant walk); railway thence to Coire, see p. 356.

At *Schwanden* (p. 67), 3 M. to the S of Glarus, the deep *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, diverges to the left from the Linttthal. The highroad gradually ascends the N. slope. Beyond (1½ M.) *Wart*, a pretty waterfall on the left. 3 M. *Engi* (2634′; pop. 1164; *Sonne), with cotton-mills, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Pass of the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murgthal*, see p. 45.) The slate-quarries *(Plattenberge)* on the left bank of the Sernf are noted for their fossils. From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710′) a path to the N.E. leads in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Riesčten Pass* (6644′) to *Weisstannen* (p. 46).

3 M. **Elm** (3215′; *J. Elmer; Zentner*), the highest village in the valley, in a fine basin encircled by snow-mountains, was partly destroyed on 11th Sept., 1881, by a landslip from the *Tschingelberg* (S.E.), by which 114 persons lost their lives (memorial tablet at the church).

ASCENTS (guides, *Peter Elmer* and *Hilarius Rhyner*, see p. 67). *Kärpf* (9180′), by the *Wichlen-Alp* in 6 hrs., and *Vorab* (9925′), by the *Sether Furka* (see below) in 7-8 hrs.; both laborious, but interesting. — *Hausstock* (10,340′), by the *Richetli Pass* and the *Ruch Wichlenberg*, or by the *Panixer Pass* (see below) in 8-8½ hrs., laborious. — *Piz Segnes* (10,175′), from the *Segnes Pass* (see below) in 1½-2 hrs., or from the *Segnesläcke* (see below) by the S. arête in 1 hr. (7-8 hrs. from Elm), not difficult for experts.

PASSES. To FLIMS OVER THE SEGNES PASS (pron. 'Senyes'), 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 18 fr.). We cross the Sernf, amidst the remains of the landslip, and the *Raminbach*, and ascend the wild gorge of the *Tschingelnbach*, which forms picturesque falls, to the *Tschingeln-Alp;* then mount steep grassy and stony slopes to the (5 hrs.) **Segnes Pass** (8615′), lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* (10,175′). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9350′), pierced by the *Martinsloch* (8648′), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. We descend the short but steep *Segnes Glacier* (easy except in the absence of snow, when rope and ice-axe are useful), then by a steep path, afterwards better, to the *Flimser Alpen*, and past a fine waterfall (to the left the huge *Flimser Stein*, p. 359) to (3 hrs.) *Flims* (p. 358).

TO ILANZ OVER THE PANIXER PASS, 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), fatiguing; historically famous for Suvoroff's retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 71). A road ascends on the left bank of the Sernf from Elm by *Hinter-Steinibach* to the (40 min.) *Erbser-Brücke;* 25 min. farther up, at *Wallenbrugg*, we cross the Sernf and ascend by a steep, rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822′; *Ober-Staffel*, 5587′). We next cross the *Walenboden*, pass the *Rinkenkopf*, traverse a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left), and reach the (3½ hrs.) **Panixer Pass** *(Cuolm da Pignieu;* 7897′), with its refuge-hut. On the right rises the *Hausstock* (ascent from the pass in 3½-4 hrs., see above), with the *Meer Glacier*. Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334′; Panixer Pass Inn), and viâ *Ruis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 360). — Another route, fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the **Sether Furka** (8565′).

It diverges from the Panix route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the pass, between the *Rothhorn* and the *Vorab* (ascent of the latter from the pass in 2 hrs., see p. 73). Descent by the *Ruscheiner Alp* and the *Sether Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 360).

To Weisstannen by the Foo Pass, 7 hrs., rough (guide 15 fr.). Up the right bank of the Raminbach, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp;* past the chalets of *Matt* (6179'), to the (4 hrs.) **Foo** or **Ramin Pass** (7290'); down by the *Foo-* and *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377') to the *Seezthal* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 46).

To Vättis over the Sardona Pass, 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the Segnes Pass (p. 73) we cross the glacier to the E., climb the steep rocky S. arête of the Piz Segnes to the *Segneslücke* (9351'), just to the S. of the Piz Segnes, descend by a very steep snow slope to the *Segnes Glacier*, and cross it to the **Sardona Pass** (about 9680'), between Piz Segness and the *Trinserhorn*. We then cross the *Sardona Glacier* to a rocky ridge between two arms of this glacier, whence a rugged descent leads to the left to the *Sardona-Alp* (5735'), in the *Calfeisen-Thal*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 65). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to Vättis (9-10 hrs.) is the **Sauren Pass** or **Scheibe Pass** (9680'), to the S. of the *Saurenstock* (10,020'; easily ascended from the pass in 20 min.). — Over the Muttenthaler Grat, 11 hrs. to Vättis, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). From the (4 hrs.) *Foo Pass* (see above) we first descend to the *Obere Foo-Alp*, then ascend to the right through the *Mutten-Thal* to the basin of the *Haibützli*, with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (3 hrs.) **Muttenthaler Grat** (8104'). Rough descent over the *Malanser Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4433') in the *Calfeisen-Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 65).

To Linthal, by the **Richetli Pass** (7425'), 6-7 hrs., with guide, not difficult; *View of the Hausstock, Vorab, and Glärnisch. Descent by the *Durnach-Thal*.

II. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ENVIRONS. THE ST. GOTTHARD.

25. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne 76
i. Viâ Thalweil 76
Excursions from Zug: Felsenegg and Schönfels, 77. — Stalactite Caverns in the Hölle. Schönbrunn. Menzingen. Ägeri-Thal, 78.
ii. Viâ Affoltern 79
Hausen, 79.
26. Lucerne 79
From Lucerne to Kriens and Herrgottswald, 84.
27. Lake of Lucerne 84
Weissenfluh. From Beckenried to Seelisberg. Niederbauen (Seelisberger Kulm), 86. — Buochser Horn. Hochfluh. Kurhaus Seelisberg. Schwendifluh, 87. — Gütsch. Morschach. Axenfels. Axenstein. Stoos. Fronalpstock, 88, 89. — Riemenstalden-Thal. Rophaien. Rossstock. Kaiserstock, 90. — Isenthal. Schönegg Pass. Rothgrätli. Uri-Rothstock, 90, 91.
28. The Rigi 91
29. From Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus 97
Bürgenstock. From Stansstad to Sarnen, 98.
30. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth 100
i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug 100
ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth 101
31. From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Arth-Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln 102
Feusisberg. Hütten, 102. — Gottschalkenberg. From Pfaffikon to Einsiedeln; the Etzel, 103. — From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Hacken or the Iberger Egg. The Schlagstrasse, 104. — Rossberg, 105.
32. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway . 105
Goldau Landslip, 106. — The Myten, 107. — Bürglen; Rossstock; Belmistock, 108. — Erstfelder-Thal, 108. — Bristenstock: Hohe Faulen. The St. Gotthard Road from Amsteg to Göschenen, 109. — Pizzo Rotondo; Passo dei Sassi; Val Piora; Taneda, etc., 111, 112.
33. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard . . 114
The Göschenen Valley. Passes to Realp, the Trift Glacier, and the Steinalp. The Fleckistock, 114. — The Badus or Six-Madun. Gurschenstock and Gamsstock, 116. — Lucendro Lake, 117. — The Sorescia; Pizzo Centrale; Prosa; Fibbia; Piz Lucendro; Pizzo Rotondo. From the St. Gotthard over the Orsino Pass to Realp, and over the Lecki Pass to the Furka, 117, 118.
34. The Maderaner-Thal. 119
Hüfi Glacier, 119. — Düssistock; Oberalpstock, etc. Clariden Pass; Hüfi Pass; Kammlilücke; Ruchkeblen Pass; Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass; Brunni Pass, 120, 121.
35. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka . 121
From Realp over the Cavanna Pass to the Val Bedretto. Tiefen Glacier; Tiefen-Sattel; Winterlücke, 122. — Furkahorn; Blauberg; Muttenhorn; Galenstock. From the Furka over the Nägeli's Grätli to the Grimsel Hospice, 123.

36. From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surĕnen Pass 123
Stanser Horn. Nieder-Rikenbach, 124. — Excursions from Engelberg: Schwand; Tätschbach Fall; Arnitobel; Fürrenalp; Rigidalstock; Engelberger Rothstock; Uri-Rothstock; Spannort; Titlis, 126. — From Engelberg to Erstfeld over the Schlossberg-Lücke or the Spannort-Joch; to Wasen over the Grassen Pass; to the Steinalp over the Wenden-Joch, 127.

37. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken) 128
The Melchthal; over the Storegg or the Juchli to Engelberg; Nünalphorn; Hutstock. Excursions from Melchsee-Frutt, 128, 129. — The Schwendi-Kaltbad, 129. — Flühli-Ranft. Kleines Melchthal. Giswiler Stock, 130. — Foot-path from the Brünig to Meiringen, 131.

38. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass 131
Excursions from Engstlen-Alp. Schafberg. Sätteli. Melchsee-Frutt. Erzegg. Hohmatt. Mittaglücke. Gwärtler. Hohenstollen. Titlis, etc., 132, 133.

39. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass 133
Trifthal. Excursions from the Trift Hut (Dammastock, etc.); over the Trift-Limmi to the Rhone Glacier; Furtwang-Sattel and Stein-Limmi, 134. — From the Stein Inn over the Susten-Limmi or the Thierberg-Limmi to the Göschener-Alp. Brunnenstock, 134.

40. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Thal . 135
Schwarzenberg, 135. — Farnbühl-Bad. From Wolhusen to Langenthal. Schimberg Bad. From Schüpfheim to Flühli and Sörenberg, 136. — From Flühli viâ the Seewenegg to Sarnen. Schangnau. Kemmeriboden-Bad. The Napf, 137. — Rüttihubelbad, 138.

41. From Lucerne to Lenzburg *(Aarau)*. The Seethal Railway 138
Excursions from Hochdorf: Hohenrain; Horben; Oberreinach, etc., 139. — From Hitzkirch to Wohlen by Fahrwangen, 139. — From Beinwyl to Reinach and Menzikon; Homberg, 139. — From Boniswyl to Fahrwangen; Brestenberg, 139.

25. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 84.

i. Viâ Thalweil.

35½ M. Nordostbahn, in 1 hr. 17 min.-2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Zug, 18½ M. in 43-55 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c.). This is the direct route from Zurich to Lake Lucerne and the St. Gotthard (to Arth-Goldau in 1 hr. 13 to 1 hr. 38 min.; 7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

To (8 M.) *Thalweil* (1437′), p. 41. The line diverges to the right from the railway on the left bank of the Lake of Zürich, and skirts the hillside, crossing three arched viaducts, and affording beautiful views of the lake. 9½ M. *Oberrieden-Dorf*; 10½ M.

Horgen-Oberdorf (1598′) lying 246′ above the station of Horgen on the bank of the lake (p. 41). Just beyond it the train passes through a tunnel of 2002 yds., then sweeps round to the left, and enters the valley of the *Sihl*, which it crosses by an oblique iron bridge of 71 yds. span. 12½ M. **Sihlbrugg** (1696′), close to the right bank of the Sihl, is the highest point on the line and the junction of the Sihlthal railway (p. 39). At the end of the station the train enters the *Albis Tunnel*, 3673 yds. long, beyond which it traverses a hilly tract. On the left rises the wooded rocky hill of the *Baarburg* (2182′). Before us lies Baar, beyond which are the Lake of Zug, Rigi, and Pilatus. We cross the *Lorze* (p. 79).

16½ M. **Baar** (1463′; pop. 4065; *Lindenhof*, moderate; *Krone; Schwert; Rössli*), a large village, with cotton and other factories.

At the village of *Blickensdorf*, ½ M. N.W., is shown the house in which was born the Zurich burgomaster Hans Waldmann, the conqueror of Charles the Bold at Morat. — In the valley of the *Lorze*, 2 M. E. of Baar, are the so-called *In der Hölle* stalactite grottoes (p. 78).

Lastly, straight through the fertile plain of Baar, to —

18½ M. **Zug.** — **Hotels:** *Hirsch, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Ochs, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Löwe, on the lake, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 5½-7½ fr., good beer in the restaurant; *Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3½ pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôtel Rigi, near the station, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; Falken; Bellevue; Widder; *Pens. Guggithal, on the road to Felsenegg, 4-4½ fr.; Restaurant Aklin, near the Zeitthurm.

Zug (1385′; pop. 5600), the capital of the smallest Swiss canton, lies on the lake of that name. The lower town, part of which was submerged by the lake on 5th July, 1887, has fine *Quays*, with beautiful views of the lake, the Rigi, Pilatus, and Bernese Alps. The *Oberstadt* and *Altstadt* still retain a quaint and mediæval appearance, with their walls, towers, and substantial mansions. In the *Old Rathhaus* is a handsome Gothic room containing a museum of wood-carvings and other antiquities of Zug (adm. 50 c.). The Gothic *Church of St. Oswald* (15th cent.) contains a Last Judgment by P. Deschwanden, and the *Church of the Capuchins* an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are ancient captured weapons and flags, and a scarf stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. New *Government Buildings* in the Italian style. Well-equipped *Fish-breeding Establishment*. Above the town are the schools of *Minerva* and *St. Michael*, and the nunnery of *Maria Opferung*. On the (¾ M.) *Rosenberg* (1633′; Restaurant) is the interesting *Swiss Bee-Museum*.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 1½ hr. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare 3 fr.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 14-16 fr.; carriages ordered at the hotels cheaper), are the *Hotel Felsenegg (3085′; pens. 6½-8 fr.; *English Church Service* in summer), with a fine view towards the W., and (5 min. to the N.) the *Kurhaus Schönfels (R. 2-3, B. 1¼, pens. 6-7½ fr.), with hydropathic establishment and pleasant grounds, also commanding a beautiful view. The (¼ hr.) *Hochwacht* (3250′), ¼ M. to the N.E., commands a complete survey of the Alpine chain; below us, to the E., lies the Lake of Ageri (p. 78). — Pretty walks

also to the (20 min.) *Hüngigütsch* (2400′; view interrupted by trees) and the (1/2 hr.) *Horbachgütsch* (3070′), which affords a charming view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne and the Rigi. — The ascent of the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, p. 105) is attractive, over mountain-pastures with rich flora.

In the wild valley of the *Lorze*, to the N.W. of Zug, are the interesting ***Stalactite Caverns in the Hölle,** to which a road leads viâ *Baar* (p. 79) in 1 1/2 hr. (carriage with one horse from Zug and back, 5-7 fr. and fee), and a footpath (1 hr.) viâ *Thalacker* (road to Ägeri, see p. 78) and the *Tobel-Brücke*. The caverns, at one time full of water, were made accessible in 1887 and are open from Easter Monday to Oct. 15th. They contain magnificent stalactite formations of various shapes, besides stalagmites. Admission, 1 fr.; guide and key at the (1/4 M.) *Restaurant Höll* (trout). From the caverns a route leads viâ the Tobel-Brücke to (2 M.) *Schönbrunn* (see below).

On the Menzingen hills above the Lorze, 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily, 1 fr. 35, coupé 1 fr. 60 c.; one-horse carriage 8, two-horse 16 fr.) and 1/2 M. from the diligence station of *Edlibach*, is Dr. Hegglin's well-managed ***Schönbrunn Hydropathic** (2215′; board 6, R. 1 1/2-4 fr.), with sunny terrace and forest-walks, much frequented by French visitors. The view from the chapel (2230′) extends as far as the Jura. — About 6 M. to the E. of Zug (diligence twice daily in 1 3/4 hr.) is the prettily situated village of **Menzingen** (2635′; **Löwe; Hirsch*) with a large convent-school for girls; and 1 M. farther on, beyond the *Edlibach*, is the **Pens. Schwandegg* (2770′; pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.), with pine-cone and other baths. The summit of the *Schwandegg-Gütsch* commands a view of the Lake of Zürich and of the Sentis range.

Ägeri-Thal. A road (diligence to Ober-Ägeri twice daily in 2 hrs.) ascends through a fruitful district viâ *Thalacker* (route at the bend to the left to Schönbrunn, the Hölle caverns, and Menzingen, see above) and *Inkenberg* to (3 M.) *Allenwinden* (2320′). Thence it descends into the valley of the winding *Lorze* (on a hill on the other side of the stream is the nunnery of *Gubel*) to (1 1/2 M.) *Neu-Ägeri*, and past *Mühlebach*, with its large cotton-factories, to (1 1/2 M.) **Unter-Ägeri** (**Ägerihof; Brücke; Post*), a handsome industrial village with a new Gothic church, on the *Ägerisee* (see below). The road skirts the lake, flanked by pretty villas, to (1 1/2 M.) the pleasant mountain village of **Ober-Ägeri** (**Löwe*, pens. 4 1/2 fr.; *Hirsch; Ochs*). In a picturesque situation on the lake, between Unter-Ägeri and Ober-Ägeri, is Dr. Hurlimann's private *Hospital* for children; and on the hill, farther back, is a *Sanitarium* for scrofulous children, erected by the Zürich Benevolent Society. — EXCURSIONS from Unter-Ägeri through the *Hüri-Thal* and viâ the *Rossberg-Alps* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit of the *Wildspitz* (*Rossberg*, see p. 105); from Ober-Ägeri to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 103), etc.

On the pretty **Ägerisee** (2380′; 3 1/2 M. in length) a steamboat plies 4 times daily from Unter-Ägeri in 3/4 hr., past the stations of *Ober-Ägeri*, *Ländli*, and *Eierhals*, to **Morgarten**, at the E. end; omnibus thence to rail. stat. *Sattel-Ägeri* (p. 104; 50 c.). Stat. *Eierhals* (Pension) commands a picturesque **View of the Uri-Rothstock, Krönte, etc. Between Eierhals and Morgarten are the houses of *Huselmatt*, where on 16th Nov., 1315, the Confederates in the *Battle of Morgarten* won their first victory over their Hapsburg oppressors commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria. A memorial chapel, containing a picture of the battle, was erected at *St. Jakob*, 1 M. from the S.E. end of the lake and 3/4 M. from Sattel, where an anniversary service is held on the day of the battle.

Gotthard Railway from Zug to *Arth-Goldau*, see p. 100.

The train to Lucerne backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 100), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (21 M.) **Cham** (**Rabe*), a village with a slender zinc-covered spire and a large factory of condensed milk. Pretty view of the lake to the left; on the hill above Zug are the Kurhäuser; in the middle rises the

Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (24$^3/_4$ M.) *Rothkreuz* (1410′; Rail. Rest.), junction of the lines to Immensee (p. 106; 5 M., in 16 min.) and to Muri and Aarau (p. 22), we enter the valley of the *Reuss*. 27$^1/_2$ M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 30$^1/_2$ M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the wooded *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, 1$^1/_2$ M. long, and crosses the Reuss. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 18) and the Lucerne and Bern lines (p. 135), and lastly passes through the tunnels under the *Gütsch* (p. 83) and the *Schönheim* hill.

35$^1/_2$ M. *Lucerne*, see below.

ii. Viâ Affoltern.

41$^1/_2$ M. Nordostbahn, to Zug in 1$^1/_4$-1$^1/_2$ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne in 1$^1/_3$-2$^1/_3$ hrs. (7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.).

Zürich, p. 32. — 2$^1/_2$ M. *Altstetten* (p. 21). To the left, the long *Uetliberg* (p. 38), which the line skirts in a wide curve. 5$^1/_2$ M. *Urdorf*; 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. We ascend the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal* and pass through the *Ettenbery* to (12 M.) *Bonstetten-Wettschwyl* (1805′). To the right the Bernese Alps and Pilatus, and to the left, farther on, the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis become visible. 14 M. *Hedingen* (1712′); 15$^1/_2$ M. **Affoltern** (*Löwe*, pens. 4$^1/_2$-6 fr.), with a 'Kneipp Cure' institute. To the left, the *Aeugster Berg* (2723′); at its base, *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. — 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (1550′).

Diligence thrice daily in 55 min. to **Hausen** (1980′; *Löwe*), at the W. base of the *Albis* (p. 39); near it is the excellent *Albisbrunn Hydropathic* (Dr. Paravicini). Near *Kappel*, 1$^1/_2$ M. to the S., Zwingli was slain on 11th Oct., 1531, in a battle against the Roman Catholic cantons (comp. p. 37).

20 M. *Knonau* (Adler). Near Zug we cross the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Ägeri-See* (p. 78).

24$^1/_4$ M. *Zug*, and thence to (41$^1/_2$ M.) *Lucerne*, see pp. 77, 78.

26. Lucerne.

Railway Station (a handsome new building) on the left bank of the lake (Pl. D, E, 4; *Restaurant). Two exits: to the steamboats on the right; to the town on the left. — The Steamboats to Fluelen and Alpnach start from the railway-station (some of them also from the Schweizerhof Quay, crossing thence to the rail. station; comp. p. 81). — In the busy season travellers arriving by steamer or railway with luggage cannot be sure of getting on by the corresponding train or boat unless they and their luggage are booked through to some station beyond Lucerne. If luggage is booked to Lucerne only, it is often impossible to reclaim it and get it rebooked in time.

Hotels. *Schweizerhof (Pl. a; D, E, 2), a spacious hotel with two 'dépendances', and *Luzerner Hof (Pl. b; E, 2), both on the Schweizerhof Quay, R., L., & A. from 5$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, lunch 3$^1/_2$, D. 5 fr.; *Grand Hôtel National (Pl. c; E, F, 2), on the Quai National, with the 'dépendance' *Nationalhof* in the Halden-Str., R., L., & A. from 5$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. d; F, 2), in the Haldenstrasse, R., L., & A. 3$^1/_2$-6, B. 1$^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. 4$^1/_2$, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe, Halden-Strasse, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1$^1/_2$, lunch 3, D. 4-5, pens.

7-12 fr.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. e), R., L., & A. 4-7, pens. 12-14 fr.; *Swan Hotel (Pl. f), R., L., & A. 4-7, D. 4½, pens. 10-12 fr.; *Hôtel du Rigi (Pl. g), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. (these all on the lake, on the right bank); *Hôtel du Lac (Pl. h; D, 4), on the left bank of the Reuss, with bath-house, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôtel St. Gotthard (Pl. i), with restaurant, near the station, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. u; C, 4), R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 8½ fr.; *Wage (Balances; Pl. k, C 3), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. in summer 9-12½, in winter 7½-10 fr.; *Union Hotel, Löwen-Str. (Pl. x; E, 1), R., L., & A. 2½-4, D. 3, pens. 7-9 fr. — Less expensive: *Rössli (Pl. n; C, 3), R. & A. from 2½, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; *Engel (Pl. l; B, 3), R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *Adler (Pl. m; C, 3), R. 2-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. o; C, 4), R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel des Alpes (Pl. p; D, 2), R., L., & A. 2½-4 fr.; *Goldner Löwe, Kapellgasse 22, R., L., & A. 2-2½, B. 1, déj. with wine 2½, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; Storchen *(Cigogne)*, Kornmarkt (Pl. C. 3), R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, S. 1½ fr., good wine; *Bären *(Ours)*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Hôtel Rütli; Rebstock (Pl. v; E, 2), beside the Hofkirche; Mohr (Pl. u; D, 3); *Hirsch (Pl. q; C, 3); *Krone (Pl. r; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1, pens. 4½ fr.; *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. s; D, 3); *Sauvage (Pl. t; C, 4), R. & A. 2-2½, D. 3 fr.; Raben, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, pens. 5½-6½ fr; Einhorn, Hertenstein-Str., R. 2-3, D. 2½, S. 2 fr.; Pfistern, Metzgern, *Schlüssel, *Schiff, Sonne, all on the Reuss.

Pensions (most of them good). *Eden House* (pens. 9-12 fr.); *Tivoli* (7-12 fr.); *Kaufmann; Kost-Häfliger; G'segnet-Matt; Belvédère* (7-12 fr.). All these are on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. *Bienz*, above the Kursaal; *Faller*, above Beaurivage (from 6 fr.); *Neu-Schweizerhaus* (6-10 fr.), *Gyger, Felsberg (Pietzker)*, all three loftily situated (Pl. E, F, 1); *Alt-Schweizerhaus; Pens. Villa Maria*, well situated near the Hofkirche; *Mme. Trüb's Pension Anglaise*, on the Drei Linden hill; *Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch* (D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.), and *Hôt.-Pens. Wallis*, on the *Gütsch* (p. 83), with charming view; *Suter* (pens. 5-6 fr.), and *Villa Britannia* (pens. 6 8 fr.), on the hill of *Gibraltar* (Pl. A, 4). Still higher, to the S. of Lucerne (from the Gütsch in ¾ hr.; brake from Lucerne thrice daily; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12 fr.; comp. p. 83), *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (2350′), with pleasant grounds and a fine view (6-12 fr. per day). *Pens. Stutz*, see p. 98.

Restaurants. *Grand Hôt. National*, see p. 79; *Stadthof* (Pl. E, 2; music in the evening); *Railway Restaurant; *Union Hotel* (see above); *Hôt. St. Gotthard*, near the station, see above; *Restaurant Flora, Chalet*, both at the station; *Café du Théâtre, Café Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; *Café du Lac*; *Cigogne* (see above; good wine on draught); *Hungaria* (Hungarian wines). — **Beer.** *Stadthof, St. Gotthard, Union*, see above; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument, with garden and a large concert-hall; *Rosengarten*, Grendel-Strasse; *Muth*, Zürcher-Str. 3; *Kreuz* (see above); *Seidenhof*, on the left bank of the Reuss, etc. — **Confectioners.** *Huguenin*, near the Stadthof; *Gnandt*, next door to the Hôtel du Rigi.

Kursaal on the Quai National (Pl. F, 2), with reading, concert, and ball rooms, restaurant, theatre, and garden. Concert in the garden in summer daily at 4.30 p.m.; adm. on week-days free, Sun. 50 c.

Panorama of the French army entering Switzerland in Feb., 1871, by E. Castres, in the Löwen-Platz (p. 82; adm. 1 fr.). — *Alpineum*, opposite the Lion Monument (p. 82; adm. 1 fr.).

Baths in the lake by the Quai National; swimming 20, separate bath 40 c. (towels extra). — Lake-baths also near the *Tivoli* (see above). Baths in the Reuss below the town, at the Nöllethor, with swimming-basin. Warm baths at the *Hôtel du Lac* and at *Felder-Lehmann's*, Spreuer-Brücke.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), near the railway-station.

Cabs. For ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to or from the station 1 or 2 fr.); for ½ hr. 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 50 c. To Seeburg 1½ or 2 fr.; Dreilinden-Stiege 2½

or 4, Dreilinden-Plateau 3½ or 5, Meggen 3½ or 5, Sonnenberg 8 or 12 fr. — Double fares at night (10-6).

Rowing Boats and **Naphtha Launches** at the Quai National (Rud. Herzog), Schweizerhof Quay, and Schwanen-Platz. Fare without boatman 50 c. per hr., with canopy 1 fr., gondolas 1 or 1½ fr.; boatman 1 fr. per hr. Launch from 5 fr. per hour and 45 fr. per day.

Gold and Silver Work, antique furniture, tapestry, etc., at *J. Bossard's*, in the Hirschen-Platz (Pl. C, 3). — Money-changer: *Falk & Co.*, Kapell-Platz.

United States Vice-Consul, *E. Williams*, Villa Geissenstein (in summer, Seehofstrasse). — **British Consular Agent** *L. Falck*, banker, Schwanen-Platz.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church (Pl. D, 2) in summer (7.45, 11, & 5). *Presbyterian Service* in the Boys' School, Museggstrasse, at 11 and 4. *American Service* at Christ Church (Old Catholic), Museggstrasse (Pl. D, 2), at 7.45, 11, and 5.

Physicians: *Dr. Otto Stocker-Freiss*, Kapell-Platz 9; *Dr. Rob. Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56. — Dentists: *Dr. A. Elliott* (American), Schweizerhof; *Dr. Alfred Steiger*, Hertenstein-Str. 56. — *Anglo-American Pharmacy* (C. Kopp), Schwanen-Platz, opposite the Hôt. du Rigi.

Enquiry Office, Schwanen-Platz 7, opposite the Hôtel du Rigi.

Lucerne (1437′; pop. 26,476), capital of the canton of that name, lies picturesquely on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*, and is enclosed by well-preserved walls with nine watch-towers, erected in 1385, while its amphitheatrical situation, facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, is very striking.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a torrent. Its banks are connected by five **Bridges.** The highest, the iron *Seebrücke* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1869-70, 500′ long, 50′ wide, crosses from the town to the railway-station and the post-office, and affords charming views. The two interesting mediæval bridges, the *Kapellbrücke* (Pl. D, 3) and the *Spreuerbrücke* or *Mühlenbrücke* (Pl. B, C, 3), are both carried obliquely across the stream. Each has a roof, which, in the case of the former, is painted with 154 scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and from Swiss history; and in the case of the latter, with a Dance of Death. The paintings all date from the 18th century. Adjoining the Kapellbrücke, in the river, rises the old *Wasserthurm* (Pl. D, 3), containing the *Municipal Archives*. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse *(lucerna)*, and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel*, on the N. bank, has four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden (p. 124). — The Reuss and the lake are enlivened with swans and flocks of half-tame waterfowl (Fulica atra; black, with white heads).

The ***Schweizerhof Quay** and the ***Quai National** (Pl. D, E, F, 2), with their avenue of chestnuts, extend in front of the large hotels along the N. bank of the lake and afford a delightful view. See the stone indicators or 'toposcopes', about the middle of the quays.

View. To the left, the *Rigi Group;* to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the Staffel Inn; more to the right, the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the *Rossberg;* to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the sin-

gularly indented peaks of the *Liedernen Chain*, the *Clariden*, the *Tödi*, and the *Kammlistock;* then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* and the *Ober-Bauen;* nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buochser Horn;* to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last to the right being the *Titlis;* farther to the right the *Stanser Horn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

At the E. end of the Schweizerhof Quay are the handsome offices of the St. Gotthard Railway. Farther on, on the Quai National, is the *Kursaal* (p. 80).

On a height near the quays is the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (*St. Leodegar;* Pl. E, F, 2), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected about 1506. It contains a carved pulpit and stalls of the 16th cent., two altars with gilded reliefs in carved wood, that on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.), a fine crucifix by the Engelberg wood-carver Custer, and stained-glass windows. Organ-concert daily 6.30-7.30 p.m. (1 fr.). In the arcades enclosing the old *Churchyard* are several frescoes by Deschwanden.

The Alpen-Strasse and Zürcher-Strasse, passing *Meyer's Diorama of the Rigi and Pilatus* (Pl. D, E, 2; adm. 1 fr.), the *Panorama* (p. 80), and *Stauffer's Museum* of stuffed Alpine animals (Pl. E, 1; adm. 1 fr.), lead in 5 min. to the famous ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. E, 1), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in defending the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28′ in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining building) by the Danish sculptor *Thorwaldsen*. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Huec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock is overhung with trees and creepers. A spring at the top flows down and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. — The *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the officers (adm. free); and the *Alpineum*, opposite the Lion, contains several Alpine views (adm. 1 fr.).

To the N. of the monument is the entrance to the **Glacier Garden** (adm. 1 fr.), a relic of the ice-period, with 32 'pot-holes' or 'giants' cauldrons', of different sizes (the largest being 26′ wide and 30′ deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872, and connected by means of steps and bridges. The house contains a reconstruction of a lacustrine village, with some genuine relics; a relief of a glacier, with erratic blocks, by Prof. Heim (1:10,000); a *Relief of the St. Gotthard Railway (1:25,000), by Imfeld and Becker; and a relief of the Muota valley (1:2500), with a representation of the battle between the French and the Russians in 1799. A kiosque contains *Pfuffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland, on a scale of 5⅓ inches to the mile, 25′ long, and 14′ wide. There is also an interesting reproduction of the Reuss Glacier (seen from a club-hut) by X. Imfeld, with a greenish blue ice-grotto in which a glacier mill is seen in action. Adjacent is a view tower. In the evening the whole garden is lighted by electricity.

Quaint and picturesque houses of the 16-17th cent. still survive in the crooked streets of the older parts of the town. The ancient **Rathhaus** (Pl. C, D, 3), in the corn-market, dates from 1519-1605. A fresco on the tower represents the death of the Lucerne burgomaster Gundoldingen at the Battle of Sempach.

On the ground-floor is the *Historical Museum* (adm. 9-6 o'cl., 1 fr.). Room I contains the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; in the glass-case on the right are the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria, and several banners captured by the townsmen at the battle of Sempach. A chased sword-handle ('Tellenschwert', *i.e.* 'Tell's sword') of the 16th cent., and the uniforms of different Swiss guards (in the middle of the large glass-case) should also be noticed. At the windows is exhibited a **Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14-18th cent., including a series of armorial bearings of the 17th century. — Room II contains the collections of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the prehistoric, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and mediæval periods; in glass-cases in the centre are Roman objects (bronze statue of Mercury; tripod) and the blue and white banner presented to Lucerne by Pope Julius II. — On the first floor is the *Council Chamber*, with beautiful 16th cent. carving on the ceiling and walls. In the ante chamber are a number of portraits of magistrates, most of which are by Reinhart.

The late-Gothic *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is by Conrad Lux (1481).

On the left bank of the Reuss are the *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1667 in the rococo style, and the former Jesuit College, now the *Government Building*, with a picturesque court, the state archives, and a collection of coins. Opposite are the *Museum* (Pl. C, 4), with the cantonal library of 80,000 vols. (including many rare books; adm. 10-12), and the *Civic Library*, on the Reuss, containing a valuable collection of works on Swiss history and copies of Holbein's frescoes on the Harter house, pulled down in 1824.

The **Gütsch** (1720′), a height on the left bank of the Reuss, at the W. end of the town, affords a splendid view of the town, the lake, the Rigi, and the Alps of Uri, Unterwalden, and Engelberg; best from the view-tower (lift 30 c.). It is reached from the quays or the railway-station by walking 10-12 min. and then by *Cable Tramway* (3 min. more; 196 yds. long; gradient 53 : 100; train every 10 min.; fare 35, return-ticket 60 c.). **Hotel* and *Restaurant*, with wooded grounds, at the top (1920′).

Pretty walk by wood and meadows from the Gütsch to the (½ hr.) *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 80) and (10 min.) the *Kreuzhöhe* (2560′), a charming point. From the Kurhaus a road descends to (½ hr.) Kriens (p. 84).

Another beautiful point near the town is the **Drei Linden** (1810′), to which a good road leads in 20 min. from the Hofkirche. (Ascend to the right behind the church, and at the café take the 'Terrassenstieg' to the left.) At the top a number of villas are springing up. The 'Drei Linden' stand in private grounds (no admission). In front is a terrace, with benches, commanding the finest view of the environs of Lucerne and the Alps, with the Titlis and Stanserhorn in the middle and the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn in the distance to the right. We may return to the N.W., by

the Capuchin Convent on the *Wesemlin*, to the (20 min.) Lion Monument (p. 82).

From Lucerne to Kriens, 2½ M., steam-tramway in 12 min., skirting the *Krienbach*. — Kriens (1695′; **Pilatus; Linde*), a large manufacturing village, lies in a fertile valley at the N. foot of Pilatus. To the S. a road ascends to (1 M.) the château of *Schauensee* (1885′) and the (1¼ M.) **Hôtel-Pension Himmelreich* (2264′; pens. 4-5 fr.), a health-resort amid woods, with fine view. To the N. is the *Sonnenberg* (2560′; to the Kurhaus, 1 hr.; p. 83). The road ascends the valley from Kriens to the *Renggbach*, whence a path leads through wood to (1 hr.) *Herrgottswald* (2800′; *Höt.-Pens. Haas, pens. 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in a fine situation, and to (1 hr.) *Eigenthal* (3375′; *Pens. Burri, 5-5½ fr.), another health-resort. (Thence to *Schwarzenberg*, ¾ hr.; see p. 135.) — From Eigenthal a path ascends by the *Rümligbach* past the huts of *Buchsteg* and *Rothstock*; then steeply to the left to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Brändlen-Alp* (4985′), with the little *Pilatus Lake* (generally dry in summer), where, according to tradition, Pontius Pilate drowned himself from remorse. From this point the *Widderfeld* (6825′) may be ascended in 1¾ hr.; and a rough and indistinct path leads round the slopes of the Widderfeld and Gemsmättli and over the *Kastelen-Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (p. 100). Guide in both cases.

27. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 92.

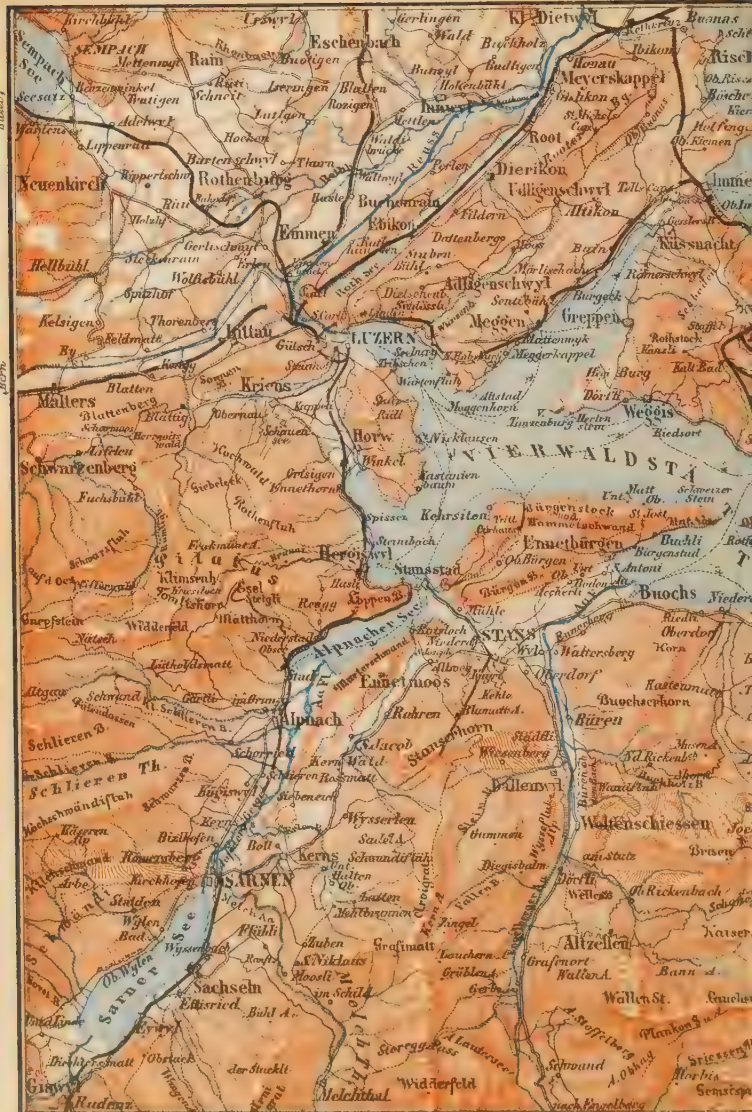
Steamboat 6-7 times daily between Lucerne and Flüelen in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Hertenstein 35 min., Weggis 45 min., Vitznau 1, Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Rütli 2 hrs. 12 min., Sisikon 2 hrs. 20 min., Isleten 2 hrs. 20 min., Bauen 2 hrs. 25 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Hertenstein, Buochs, Treib, Rütli, Sisikon, and Tells-Platte, while Bauen and Isleten are called at twice a day only). Fare to Flüelen 3 fr. 65 or 2 fr. 60 c.; return-tickets available for two days at a fare and a half. Those who make some stay should purchase 100 family-tickets for 14 fr.; immediately on embarking a certain number of these are given up in proportion to the distance to be travelled. Trunk 40-80 c., including embarcation and landing. Sunday excursion trips from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, first class 1½ fr. All the steamers, except the express boat at 9.20 a.m. and two other boats, start from the railway-station of Lucerne (comp. p. 79). Good restaurants on board. Time-tables and maps of the lake to be had at the steamboat-offices gratis.

The **Lake of Lucerne** (1435′; *Vierwaldstätter See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons', *viz. Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*) is unsurpassed in Switzerland in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately associated with the traditions so graphically depicted by *Schiller* in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; width ½-2 M.; greatest depth 700′.

The wind on the lake is apt to change very suddenly. The boatmen declare that it blows from a different quarter beyond each promontory. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes makes the Bay of Uri dangerous for small boats, and even for steamers. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails the whole day.

Soon after leaving Lucerne the steamer affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, and facing us the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and Stanser Horn. High above the lake runs the new line of the Gotthard Railway (p. 105). To the

LUZERN.
1:13,500
Meter
Allenwinden
Bramberg
Mühlemättli
St. Karli
Geismatt
Fluhmatt
Museum
Stauffers Museum
Panorama
Englischgruss
Felsberg
Bellevue
Hofkirche
Kursaal
Quai National
Schweizerhof-Quai
Maria Hilf
Protest. K.
Rathhaus
Theater
Post
Bahnhof
Inseli
Jesuiten-K.
Regierungs-Geb.
Museum
Burgenstrasse
Spital
Gas-Anstalt
Bruch
Kloster
Gibraltar
Gütsch
Gütschwald
Kaserne
Zeughs
Nöllithor
Beit-Schule
Straf-Anstalt
Sentimatt
Reuss
Fl.
Bern, Basel, Zürich
Immensee
VIERWALDSTÄTTER
SEE



Geograph Anstalt von

Oberwyl
Unt. Egeri
Ob. Egeri
Egeri See
Walchwyl
Rossberg
Sattel
Arth
Goldau
Steinen
Lowerz
Schwyz
Brunnen
Morschach
Seelisberg
Emmetten
Bauen
Isenthal
Flüelen
Seedorf
Attinghausen
Ur. Rothstock
Blackenstock
Erstfeld
Rothenthurm
Alpthal
Ibach
Muotathal
Riemenstalden
Sisikon
ALTORF
Bürglen
Schadorf
Spiringen
Unt. Schachen
Ober Schachen
Ilgau
Rambach
Wiler
Ried
Sattel
Rickenbach
Steinbach
Ober Gross
Gross
Weniberg
Frauenkloster
Einsiedeln
Wäggithal
Ibergeregg
Mythen
Hacken
Fronalp
Bauen Stock
Urirothstock
Schlossberg
Windgälle
Spitzen
Bürg
Sittlisen
Bristenstock
Kl. Ruchen
Gr. Ruchen
Griesstock
Wasserberg
Wasserberg Grund
Lappisbach
Lappisbachli
Rickenthal
Wäller zell
Steinbach
Euthal
Schwyz
Ibach
Muotathal
Erstfeld
Gotthard
Reuss
Muotta Th.
Schächen Th.
Kl. Schächen Th.
Gr. Schächen Th.
Urner See
Vierwaldstätter See
Lowerzer See
Sattel Tunnel
Gotthard Railway
Gotthard Road
Axen Road
Axen Railway
Klausen Pass
Surenen Pass
Waldnacht
Waldnachtfirli
Seedorf Thal
Isenthal Thal
Schächen Thal
Muotta Thal
Wäggithal
Ibergeregg
Rossber

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

left of Pilatus, above the hills of Sachseln, the Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn, Wetterhorn), Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad*, an islet with fragments of an old custom-house.

Beyond the Meggenhorn the bay of Küssnacht opens to the left, and that of Stansstad to the right, and we have now reached the centre (*'Kreuztrichter'*) of the cross formed by the lake. In the distance to the left lies *Küssnacht* (p. 101); in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 101). To the right rises the wooded *Bürgenstock* (p. 98). From this part of the lake *Pilatus* (p. 99) is very striking. Its weird peaks, seldom free from clouds, form a marked contrast to the *Rigi* opposite, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, is **Hôtel Schloss Hertenstein* (pens. 8-12, before and after the season 6-8 fr.; reached on foot from the pier in 10 min., or by boat in 5 min.). Before us, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked Scheerhorn (p. 120). Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pens. Hertenstein, dépendance of the above); then —

Weggis. — *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Lion d'Or, R. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Schönau, from 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste, at the pier, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr. Farther to the W., on a lofty site: *Kurhaus & Pens. Villa Kohler, a handsome new building, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. Pens. Paradies, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa Belvedere, with pleasant grounds, lake-baths, etc., pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Zimmermann-Schürch, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Rösli, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with extensive grounds, baths, etc., R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. 4½, pens. 7-11 fr., omnibus at the pier; Pens. Baumen, 4-5 fr.; Pens Herrenmatt. On the lake are several furnished villas to let. Tavern with 'Rigi wine' in the village.

Weggis, a thriving village in a very sheltered situation, is frequented as a health-resort. — Bridle-path to the Rigi, see p. 94.

To the N. of the pier rises the *Rigiblick*, a hill overlooking the lake (leave of proprietor necessary). — From Weggis to *Greppen* (p. 101), a nearly level road, ¾ hr. Pleasant path across the hill, between the Rigi and the Rigiblick, preferable (1 hr.). It starts from the back of the school-house, a little E. of the church (ascend in ¼ hr. to a farm; for 4 min. level; by a second farm ascend again; by the third farm descend to the left). — Beautiful walk E., by the road skirting the lake, to **Hôt.-Pens. Lützelau* (pens. 5-6 fr.) and (3 M.) *Vitznau;* and from Vitznau by the *Obere Nase* (fine view of the lake) to (1¼ hr.) *Gersau* and past the *Kindlismord Chapel* (p. 87) to (1½ hr.) *Brunnen*.

Near Vitznau, we observe on the hillside to the left the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 92); high above it the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 96) and, farther right, the Hôtel Unterstetten (p. 97).

Vitznau. — *Hôt. & Restaurant Rigibahn & Pension Kohler, near the steamboat and the Rigi-railway stations, with a terrace on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, R. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, ⅓ M. to the W., with baths and extensive grounds, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Pension Zimmermann zum Kreuz, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Pens.-Restaurant Bellevue. Furnished Rooms at *Zimmermann's* at Unterwylen, 1 M. from the village, with fine view. Beer at the

hotels and at the *Restaurants Rütli* and *zur Alpenrose*. *Flora Alpina Restaurant*, on the Gersau road, 1 M. from Vitznau (also a few rooms).

Vitznau, prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock* (see below), is the terminus of the *Rigi Railway* (p. 92). High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothfluh*, with the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 200 yds. long (difficult of access).

On the S.W. slope of the Vitznauer Stock (bridle-path in 1¼ hr. from Vitznau, shady in early morning) is the finely situated *Hôtel-Pens. Weissenfluh or *Wissifluh* (3100′; pens. from 5½ fr.), a health resort, with beautiful view (finest from the *Blümlismatt*, 5 min. to the S.). Pretty walks to *Aeusser-Urmi* (3525′; ¼ hr.); *Ober-Urmi* (3740′; ½ hr.); to the top of the *Vitznauer Stock* (4775′; 1¼ hr., the last ½ hr. steep); **Dossen* (5540′; 2 hrs.), etc. Descent from Weissenfluh to Gersau 50 min. (ascent 1½ hr.; path rough in places).

Beyond Vitznau are two long promontories, called the *Nasen* (noses), apparently terminating the lake, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenstock (p. 98). To the left of the E. Nase the Glärnisch (p. 72) rises above the Pragel. Beyond this strait the lake is called the *Buochser See*, from **Buochs** (**Krone*, R., L., & A. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Hirsch; Rest. Kreuzgarten*), a village to the right, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* (p. 87) and the E. slopes of the Bürgenstock. Diligence to *Stans* (p. 124) thrice daily in ¾ hr. (or walk direct by Ennerberg and Wyl). Between Buochs and Beckenried (pleasant walk of ¾ hr.) huge dams control the torrents descending from the Buochser Horn and the Schwalmis. — Next, on the S. bank, —

Beckenried, or *Beggenried* (**Sonne*, R. 2-4, L. ½, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. from 6 fr.; **Mond*, R. & B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Nidwaldner Hof*, R., L., & A. 2-3½, D. 3, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Pens. Bühler; Rössli*), where the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons used to assemble. In front of the church is a fine old walnut-tree. In the vicinity is the picturesque *Risčten Waterfall*.

One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 123) 15-18 fr., two-horse 25-30 fr. (from Buochs 17 or 28 fr.); to Stans 6 or 12. Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schönegg 6 or 12 fr., and fee.

From Beckenried to Seelisberg (2½ hrs.). The road leads by the (¾ hr.) charmingly situated **Hôtel & Kurhaus Schönegg* (2250′; water and whey-cure, board 6 fr.; S. B. G. H.) to (¼ hr.) the village of **Emmeten** (2550′; **Post*; **Engel*, pens. from 5 fr.); then through a dale between the *Stutzberg* and *Niederbauen*, past the little *Seelisberger Seeli*, to (1½ hr.) *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 87).

The *Niederbauen or **Seelisburger Kulm** (6322′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary), a very fine point, is best ascended from Emmeten. The path (fine views) leaves the E. end of the village and at first follows the right bank of the brook. Beyond a group of three houses it ascends through wood, then in windings through pine wood, and farther on over pastures (leaving the chalet to the right), to (1½ hr.) the middle of the rocky ridge on the W. side of the mountain which is visible from the valley. Here we go straight E. to the *Tritt Alp*, and ascend broad grassy slopes to (1½ hr.) the broad summit. — Another route (¾ hr. longer; less recommended) diverges S. from the road, near the Hôt. Engel, and ascends the narrow *Kohlthal*. At (1 hr.) a group of huts it crosses a bridge to the left and ascends a steep and stony path to (1 hr.) the W. arête, where it joins (½ hr.) the route first described. — The routes from *Beroldingen* (p. 88) and the *Seelisberger Seeli* (p. 87; each 3½-4 hrs.) are rough and not

recommended. — The summit commands an imposing and highly picturesque view of the Lake of Lucerne, from Lucerne to Flüelen, of the Uri-Rothstock, Bristenstock, Tödi, Scheerhorn, and Windgällen, and of the Reuss valley as far as Amsteg. Less of distant view than from the Rigi.

The **Buochser Horn** (6265′) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. from Beckenried or Buochs (guide desirable; fine view). Descent to (1¼ hr.) *Nieder-Rikenbach* (p. 124) and viâ *Büren* to (2 hrs.) *Stans* (p. 124).

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land between the *Vitznauer Stock* and the *Hochfluh*, lies the pretty village of —

Gersau. — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Müller, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr. (depot of the S.B.G.H.); *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5½ fr.; Seehof, on the lake, ¼ M. to the E.; Hof Gersau, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5-5½ fr.; Hôt. Pens. Fluhegg; Hôt. Rigi, plain. Furnished Rooms at *Müller's zur Säge* and at *Waad's*. — *English Church Service.*

Gersau, in a sheltered site, amidst orchards, with broad-eaved cottages scattered over the hillside, is a resort of invalids. In the ravine behind it are three silk-factories, and on the mountain above is the *Rigi-Scheidegg Hotel* (p. 97).

The ascent of the **Rigi-Hochfluh** (5564′; 3-3½ hrs.) from Gersau, viâ the *Zihlistock-Alp*, is attractive. Last part of the route now improved (see p. 97). From the Hochfluh to the Scheidegg, 1½-2 hrs. — The **Vitznauer Stock** (4775′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs. from Gersau or Vitznau by *Ober-Urmi;* the last ½ hr. toilsome (comp. p. 86). — From Gersau to (4½ M.) *Brunnen* (p. 88) a pleasant walk by the road on the lake (Axenstrasse).

On the bank beyond Gersau is the *Kindlismord* chapel. To the E. rise the two *Myten*, at the base of which lies Schwyz (p. 106); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl;* to the right, the broad *Frohnalpstock*.

The steamer now crosses to **Treib** (*Inn*, rustic), in Canton Uri, at the foot of the *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place (telephone) for the village of **Seelisberg** (2637′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Löwen, Grütli, Mythenstein*) on the hill above, to which a road leads in 1½ hr. through the orchards of *Folligen* (omnibus four times daily in 1 hr., up 2, down 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10, to the Kurhaus 6 or 12 fr., with fee of 2 fr.). The direct path ascends to the left behind the inn (1 hr.; stony but shady in part). By the *Chapel of Maria Sonnenberg* (2770′), 12 min. from the church of Seelisberg, is *Pension Grütli* (5-7fr.); 100 paces farther is the little *Hôtel Mytenstein;* and just beyond it is the ***Kurhaus Sonnenberg-Seelisberg** (three houses, 350 beds; R., L., & A. from 3½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a favourite health-resort. The terrace in front commands a beautiful *View of the lake of Uri lying far below, with its girdle of mountains from the Myten to the Uri-Rothstock.

Attractive walk to (25 min.) the ***Schwendifluh**, or *Schwandenfluh* (2723′), by a path diverging to the left from the Beroldingen road (way-post), 16 min. S. of the Kurhaus. Striking view from the perpendicular rocks, the *Teufelsmünster* of Schiller ('Tell', Act IV., Sc. 1). - Beautiful view from the *Känzeli* (3303′; ½ hr. to the N.W.; ascend to the right at the S. end of the Kurhaus, through wood), over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. — To the S.W. of the Kurhaus lies (1 M.) the picturesque little *Seelisberger Seeli* ('little lake', 2470′; with bath-house, 50 c.) on the precipitous N.E. side of the *Niederbauen* (p. 86).

Walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*. We follow the road beyond the Kurhaus (finger-post; path to the Schwendifluh to the left) to (¾ hr.) the little

château of *Beroldingen* (beautiful view), and descend a steep path, by *Wissig*, to (1/2 hr.) *Bauen* (Tell, plain). Boat from Bauen to Tellsplatte 2, Rütli 3, Fluelen 4 fr. (dearer at the 'Tell'). — Path from Seelisberg to the (1/2 hr.) *Rütli*, see p. 89.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank, lies the small town of —

Brunnen. — **Hotels.** *Waldstätter Hof, on the lake, with baths, R., L., & A. 3-6, lunch 3, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. 8-12, in spring and autumn 7-10 fr. (concerts in the large entrance-hall); *Hôt.-Pens. Auedermaur au Parc, ¼ M. from the lake, R., L., & A. 2-4½, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Adler, R., L., & A. from 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hirsch, at the quay, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr., both by the pier; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue (R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.) and Pens. Mythenstein (6 fr.), same prices, both on the Axenstrasse, close to the lake; *Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, with restaurant, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5-6 fr.; Rössli, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Rütli; Brunnerhof, all near the quay; *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi, on the Gersau road, R., L., & A. 2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Gütsch, with fine view, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Pens. du Lac, ¼ M. to the W. of the village, with lake-baths, R. 1¾, board 5-5½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Drossel, near the pier, R. 1½-2½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. St. Gotthard, near the rail. station, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Bahnhof, Euw, *Freihof, *Sonne, *Rütli, and others, plain (pens. 5-6 fr.). Furnished roms at *Villa Schoeck*, above the Gütsch, etc. — Munich beer at the *Hôt. Bellevue* and *Hôt. Drossel* (with garden); *Helvetia*, Bahnhof-Str. — Confectioner, *A. Waeger*, Bahnhof-Str. Preserves, chocolate, etc., at *Fassbind's*, near the Adler (telephone to Lucerne).

Rowing Boat to Treib and back, with one boatman 1, with two 2 fr.; Rütli 2½ or 4, Tellsplatte 3 or 6. Rütli and Tellsplatte 5 or 8 fr.

Baths (warm and lake-baths) at the Waldstätter Hof (lake-bath and towel, 50 c.). — Wood-carvings, photographs, books, newspapers, etc., at *Leuthold's*, by the steamboat-pier.

Book Depots of the *Bibliothèque des Grands Hotels* (p. xviii) at the Waldstätter Hof and the Hôtels Adler, Axenfels, Axenstein, Frohnalp, Stoos, Sonnenberg-Seelisberg, etc.

English Church Service at the Waldstätter Hof.

Brunnen, the port of Canton Schwyz, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 107), and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is partly situated in a flat valley near the mouth of the *Muota*. In the background rise the two Myten. The old Susthaus, or goods-magazine, is adorned with quaint frescoes. New Protestant Church on the Schwyz road, opposite the railway-station.

The **Gütsch** (1700'; hotel, see above), a hill behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. Shady walks in the environs. — From Brunnen to Morschach a good road (shade in the morning) ascends in 1 hr. from the Axenstrasse. The shady footpath which diverges at the (1/2 M.) guide-post to the left cuts off a long curve. 40 min. ***Hôtel Axenfels** (2100'; R. from 2½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-14, in spring and autumn 7-10 fr.), with gardens, park, and a fine view. About 4 min. farther on is the charmingly situated hamlet of **Morschach** (2120'; **Hôt. Pens. Frohnalp & Kurhaus Morschach*, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Pens. Bettschardt*, 5 fr.; **Pens. Degenbalm*, on a height 230' above the village, pens. 5-8 fr.). The road forks at the Pens. Bettschardt, the right branch leading to the *Stoos* (p. 89) and viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* to (4½ M.) *Schwyz*, while the left branch ascends past the *Pens. Rütliblick* (pens. 6-8 fr.) to (12 min.) the ***Grand Hôtel Axenstein** (2360'; R. 3-7, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 11-17, in June and Sept. 9-12 fr.), splendidly situated on the *Brändli*, with a magnificent **Survey of both arms of the lake. Large covered promenade and beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. Strangers are admitted to the park, but if residing at the Hôtel Axenfels or at

Morschach only by special permission. Besides the road, there is a path from the Gütsch to the hotel, for the most part in shade (¾ hr.). Adjacent is an *English Church (All Saints).* Omnibuses run between the Axenstein Hotel and Brunnen (40 min., 1 fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.).

The **Stoos** (4230′), the N. spur of the Fronalp (*Kurhaus*, R., L., & A. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr.), another good point of view (best from the *Stooshorn*, 5 min. to the N.), with varied walks, is reached by a road (in shade in the morning for most of the way) from Morschach in 1¾ hr. (carr. and pair from Brunnen in 2¼ hrs., 20 fr., there and back 25-30 fr., with one horse 15 fr.; riding-horse 10, porter 5 fr.). — The ***Frohnalpstock** (6305′; small *Inn*, ten beds), 1½-2 hrs. to the S.W. of the Stoos, reached by a rough path (milk at a chalet halfway), affords a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Rigi, of the Alps and of the entire Lake of Lucerne. — A footpath leads from the Stoos to (1½ hr.) *Ried* (p. 71) in the *Muota-Thal*, at first traversing meadows, but beyond the *Stooshach* descending in steep zigzags through wood to the bridge over the Muota.

Other excursions from Brunnen: by the St. Gotthard Railway to (12 min.) Schwyz-Seewen, and then by boat (in 25 min. from Seewen) to the island of Schwanau in the Lake of Lowerz (p. 106); to the Muota-Thal as far as the (1¾ hr.) Suvoroff Bridge (p. 70), viâ Ingenbohl, Unter- and Ober-Schönenbuch, or viâ Morschach (see above), and back on the right bank viâ Ibach or Schwyz in 2¼ hrs.; by steamboat to Tellsplatte, ascend to the Axenstrasse, walk to Flüelen and return by steamer or railway; to the Kindlismord Chapel (p. 87) and Gersau (4½ M.; p. 87); to the Rütli (see below; boats, see p. 88), and thence, or viâ Treib, to Seelisberg (p. 87); ascent of the Rigi (p. 91; 1 day); by the St. Gotthard Railway to Göschenen-Andermatt and back (R. 32; 1 day).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or ***Lake of Uri.** The mountains rise very abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty peaks, often snow-clad, peep through the gorges at intervals, in particular the huge Uri-Rothstock with its glacier. By the sharp angle which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Mytenstein*, a rock 80′ high, bearing an inscription in memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. A little farther on, below Seelisberg (p. 87), and 8 min. above the lake, is the grassy clearing in the wood called the **Rütli**, or *Grütli* (1646′), with three springs trickling from an artificial wall, and shaded with trees. This spot, with the custodian's house in the old Swiss style (refreshments) and pretty grounds, belongs to the Confederation. At a fine point of view, 5 min. W., is a block of granite with medallions of the author (J. G. Krauer, 1792-1845) and the composer (Jos. Greith, 1798-1869) of the 'Rütlilied'.

On this spot, on the night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and swore to drive out their oppressors. Tradition relates that the three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erny* (Arnold) *an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. — A shaded path ascends in 1¼ hr. from the Rütli to *Kurhaus Seelisberg* (p. 87). Boat from Brunnen to the Rütli, see p. 88; pleasant also to row (3-4 fr.) from *Treib*.

On the E. bank of the lake runs the ***Axenstrasse,** leading from Brunnen to (9 M.) Flüelen, of strikingly bold construction, being mainly hewn in the rock. It was made by Cantons Uri and Schwyz in 1863-65. Below, alongside, or above the road, runs the *St. Gott-*

hard Railway (p. 107), skirting the lake in many tunnels and cuttings. The steamer touches at *Sisikon* (*Hôt.-Pens. Urirothstock, 4-5 fr.), at the entrance to the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 71).

From the hamlet of (1½ hr.) *Riemenstalden* (3410′; Inn) the *Rophaien* (6830′; 2½ hrs.; fine view of the Lake of Lucerne, best by morning-light) is easily ascended. Descent by a path, distinct beyond the *Buggisgrat*, to (2¼ hrs.) Tell's Chapel or to (3 hrs.) Flüelen. — The *Rossstock* (8080′; 3½-4 hrs.), with splendid view, is another easy ascent (comp. p. 108). — The *Liedernen* or *Kaiserstock* (8255′; 4-4½ hrs., with guide) is for experts only. — Over the *Katzenzagel* to the *Muota-Thal*, see p. 71.

Stat. **Tell's Platte** (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Tells-platte* (1680′; pens. 6-8 fr.), with grounds and view. A little S. of the landing-place (path in 1 min.) is the '*Platte*', a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenberg*, shaded by trees and washed by the lake, on which stands **Tell's Chapel**, rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with four frescoes by Stückelberg of Bâle. It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. On Friday after Ascension Day, when mass is celebrated, and a sermon preached, the natives flock to the Platte in their gaily decorated boats. Near the chapel the lake is 700′ deep.

The finest part of the Axenstrasse is between the Tellsplatte Hotel and Flüelen (2½ M.), where it pierces the curiously contorted limestone strata of the *Axenfluh*, 360′ above the lake, by means of a tunnel. Beyond the chapel Flüelen (¼ hr. by steamer) becomes visible. Scenery very striking. Opposite the chapel, on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (Tell; p. 88), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Isléten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (see below).

Flüelen. — **Hotels.** *Tell & Post, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Adler, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 2½ fr.; *St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Croix Blanche, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-4 fr.; *Hirsch, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 1½-2½, pens. 4-6 fr., all on the lake; Flüelerhof; Ochs; Stern. — *Rail. Restaurant* (beer-garden). — *Baths* in the lake, ½ M. to the N. of Flüelen. — Omnibus to *Altdorf* (p. 107) 50 c.

Flüelen is the port of Uri and a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 107). Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, once owned by the Attinghausen family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalised' here (½ hr.'s walk, or ¼ hr. by boat to its influx).

The **Isenthal** (see Map, p. 124) may be reached from Flüelen or Altdorf on foot in 3 hrs. viâ *Seedorf* (see above), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the *Kreuzhöhe* (2160′), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the steamer from Flüelen, which touches at Isleten twice daily. These two routes unite at the Kreuzhöhe. The pleasantest and shortest route is by row-boat or sail-boat (1½ fr.) from the baths of Flüelen to the path from Altdorf along the W. bank (½ hr.). From *Bauen* (see above) a pleasant path, affording splendid views of the lake, ascends round the slope of the *Furkelen* direct to Isenthal in 1½ hr. — About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of **Isenthal** (2550′; *Gasser's Inn*, three beds, rustic but clean; guides, *Albin Infanger*, *Mich.* and *Joh. Gasser*, *Andreas*, *Josef*, and *Jost Aschwanden*), at the S. base of the precipitous *Oberbauen-Stock*

or *Bauberg* (6960′), which may be ascended viâ the *Bauberg-Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. (recommended to adepts; guide necessary). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleinthal* to the left. Through the Grossthal, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of (¾ hr.) *St. Jakob* (3235′), we may either proceed to the W., passing over the **Schönegg Pass** (6315′), between the *Hohe Brisen* (7940′) and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877′), to *Ober-Rickenbach* and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 125); or to the S.W., over the **Rothgrätli** (8420′), between the Engelberger-Rothstock and the *Hasenstock*, to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 125). The *Engelberger-Rothstock* (9250′) may be ascended without difficulty from the Rothgrätli in ¾ hr. (comp. p. 126). Over the *Jochli* and the *Bühlalp* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Nieder-Rickenbach*, see p. 124.

Through the Kleinthal leads the shortest route to the summit of the Uri-Rothstock (6-6½ hrs.; not easy; guide 15, or with descent to Engelberg 30 fr.). A fatiguing path leads to the *Neien-Alp* and (2 hrs.) *Musen-Alp* (4885′; night-quarters in the chalet); then a toilsome ascent across two torrents and along precipices of slate-rock to the upper snow-fields of the *Kleinthal Glacier*, to the E. of the *Kesselstock* (8455′); next an ascent in sweeping curves over the névé to the (4½ hrs.) arête separating it from the Blümlisalp Glacier (striking view of the Bernese Alps); lastly by an obvious path over slopes of rubble to the (¼ hr.) summit of the ***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′). An easier, but longer, route through the Grossthal, passing *St. Jakob* (see above) and the *Schlossfelsen*, ascends by a steep and rough path to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5660′), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay beds); thence (starting early in the morning) over pastures, loose stones, and along the N. edge of the *Blümlisalpfirn* to the ridge between the Grossthal and Kleinthal; and lastly up the arête towards the W. to the summit (3½ 4 hrs. from Hangbaum), which is usually free from snow in summer. The mountain-group which culminates in the Uri-Rothstock and the Brunnistock (9683′), like the Titlis, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the Gitschen-Thal and Surenen), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The *View from the summit is exceedingly grand: to the S. the chain of the Alps, from the Sentis, Rhätikon, and Bernina on the E. to the Diablerets on the W.; at our feet, 8000′ below, the Lake of Lucerne and the Schächen-Thal; to the N.E., N., and N.W. the Myten, Rossberg, Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch Mts., the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — Easy descent by the Blümlisalp Glacier, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (3 hrs.) *Plankenalp Club-Hut*, and to (3 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 125).

28. The Rigi.

The **Mountain Railways** which ascend from Vitznau and Arth are now used by most visitors of this famous point of view. The trip may easily be made from Lucerne or Zürich in one day (circular tickets good for 3 days). The lines are on the rack-and-pinion system. Between the rails run two others connected by cross-bars, on which works a cog-wheel under the engine. The latter is always placed below the passenger-car. Maximum gradient of the Vitznau line 1:4, of the Arth line 1:5. The average speed is 4-6 M. per hour.

The **Footpaths** to the top of the Rigi are now little used, but the *Descent to Weggis* (2-2½ hrs.; see p. 94) is recommended.

Hotels. On the Kulm (p. 94), *Schreiber's Rigi-Kulm Hotels (three houses, the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower; Restaurant on the ground-floor of the last); high charges, R., L., & A. 4-7, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-14 fr. — On the Rigi-Staffel (p. 93), where all the routes converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm, *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Staffel, R., L., & A. 3-3½, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7½-9 fr., adapted for a stay of some time; Hôtel Staffel-Kulm and Hôtel Rigibahn, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The *Kurhaus Rigi-Kaltbad (p. 92), ½ hr. below the Staffel, to the W., is a large, first-class establishment (R., L. & A. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr., cheaper in June and September; hot and cold baths

(Engl. Church Service); *Bellevue, below stat. Kaltbad, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr. — *Hôtel Rigi-First, on the Scheidegg railway (p. 96), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad, pleasant for some stay, R. 2½-7, L. ¾, A. ½, D. 4½, pens. from July to Sept. 8½-14 fr., earlier or later in the season 8-11 fr. (depot of the S.B.G.H.). — *Sonne and *Schwert, by the *Klösterli* (p. 93), R., L., & A. 1½-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 5-6½ fr.; Krone. — Pens. Riedboden, between the Klösterli and the Staffel, 4 fr. — Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Felsenthor (p. 94), 10 min. from stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (see below), pens. 5½-7½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Grubisbalm, ¼ hr. from stat. *Freibergen* (see below), pens. 5-6 fr., both unpretending. — *Hôt.-Pens. Rigi-Unterstetten, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 97), plain, pens. 5-6 fr. — *Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 97), R., L., & A. 3½-7, B. 1¼, D. 4, S. 2½, pens. in July and August 8-12, in June and Sept. 7-10 fr. (Engl. Ch. Serv.).

The **Rigi (5905′, or 4470′ above the Lake of Lucerne), a mountain group about 25 M. in circuit, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, consists chiefly of conglomerate (p. 106), while the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is abrupt, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with pastures which support some 4000 head of cattle, and planted below with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. Owing to its isolation, the Rigi commands a panorama 300 M. in circumference, unsurpassed for beauty in Switzerland. The mountain was known to a few travellers in the 18th cent., but it was not till after the peace of 1815 that it became a resort of tourists. In 1816 a modest inn was erected on the Kulm by subscription, and in 1848 this was superseded by the oldest of the houses on the summit. Since then many inns have sprung up on other parts of the hill, and the Rigi is now one of the most popular of Swiss resorts.

From Vitznau to the Rigi-Kulm, 4½ M., Mountain Railway in 1 hr. 16 min., fare 7 fr. (to Kaltbad 4½, Staffel 6 fr.); descent also in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 3½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free. First-class return tickets from Lucerne to the Rigi viâ Vitznau 13½ fr.; Sunday tickets 7 fr. Return-tickets give no alternative return-route. Subscription-tickets 30 per cent cheaper.

Vitznau (1443′), see p. 85. The station is at the quay. The train (views to the left) ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), skirting the cliffs of the *Dossen*. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, grander as we ascend. Opposite first appears the dark Bürgenstock, then the Stanser Horn, Pilatus, and Lucerne. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and Bern peer above the lower hills. The train (20 min. after starting) goes through a tunnel 73 yds. long, crosses the *Schnurtobel*, or ravine of the *Grubisbach*, 75′ deep, by a bridge borne by five iron pillars, and soon reaches the watering and passing station of *Freibergen* (3365′), beyond which the line is double. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (3955′; comp. p. 94) and (50 min. from Vitznau) —

2¾ M. **Rigi-Kaltbad** (4730′); to the left is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 94), with its covered promenade, on a sheltered plateau.

A path leads through a gap in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to (5 min.) **St. Michael's Chapel**, the walls of which are covered with numerous votive tablets. One of those on the left records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in

Immensee
Udligenschwyl
Tellskapelle
Ober Immensee
Altikon
Küssnacht
Seeboden
Greppen
Meggen
Weggis
Vitznau
Buochs
Beckenried
Kehrsiten
Bürgenstock
Hamelschwand
Buchli
Roth Schuh
Bürglen
Ob Bürgen
Bürgenberg
St Antoni
Dorfli
Postunen
Zinne
Hertenstein
Riedsort
Hegi
Linden
Bury
Sentiberg
Kalt Bad
Heiligenrad
Rothstock
Känzeli
Klösterli
Kulm
Stock
Rigi
Rossberg
Gütsch
Rappen
Bürgeck
Römerschwyl
Klösterli
Busen
Mörlischachen
Vordermeggen
Habsburg
Tannenberg
Geisfluh
Freiberg
Wylen
Grubisberg
Schlegenden
Unterstetten
Schild
Romiti
Bauholz
Altdorf
Unter Matt
Ober
Tritt
Trogen
Hone
Bürgenstad
Regentoch
Boden
Ober
Aecherli
Kurhaus
Tort
Untere Nase
Obere
Rigi
Tannbüel
Cassmatt
Gotzenthal
Dottenberg
Moos
Kurren
Langeck
Kirch
Riken
Riedschberg
Rain
Busen
Bürgeck
Klösterli
Seeboden
Kulm
Rothstock
Känzeli
Kalt Bad
Heiligenrad
Schild
Romiti
Unterstetten
Freiberg
Wylen
Grubisberg
Schlegenden
Sentiberg
Linden
Bury
Hegi
Geisfluh
Tannenberg
Habsburg
Vordermeggen
Meggen
Greppen
Rappen
Mörlischachen
Busen
Dottenberg
Moos
Gotzenthal
Altikon
Cassmatt
Tannbüel
Kurren
Tellskapelle
Immensee
Udligenschwyl
Küssnacht
Rigi
Stock
Riken
Kirch
Langeck
Riedschberg
Rain
Klösterli
Römerschwyl
Bürgeck
Rossberg
Gütsch

0 1 2 3 4 Engl. Miles.

Druck v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn'.

A level path among the conglomerate blocks near the chapel, afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Känzeli (4820'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, which commands an admirable view of the snow-mountains, and of the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (50 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and following the crest of the mountain until it joins the path from the Kaltbad, at the (1/2 hr.) Staffelhöhe.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheidegg*, see p. 96.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe* (5090'), where the view towards the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. It then ascends to the left, round the *Rigi-Rothstock*, in 8 min. to (4 M.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5270'), the junction of the Arth line (see below).

The *Rigi-Rothstock (5460'), 1/4 hr. S.W. (direct path from the Kaltbad 35 min.), affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is in fog. The sunset is said to be finer from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (here parallel with the Arth line) now ascends steeply to the Kulm (in 7 min.; a walk of 1/2 hr.), skirting the precipices on the N. side of the hill. 4 1/2 M. Station *Rigi-Kulm* (5740'), see p. 94.

From Arth-Goldau to the Rigi-Kulm, 5 1/2 M., Mountain Railway in 1 1/4 hr., fare 7 fr. 20 (to the Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Staffel 6 fr. 40 c.); descent in 1 1/2 hr., 3 fr. 60 c.; 10lbs. of luggage free. Subscription tickets 30 per cent cheaper. — Steam-tramway from Arth to Arth-Goldau in 15 min., see p. 101; the terminus at Arth-Goldau adjoins the Gotthard station.

Arth-Goldau (1725'; **Rail. Rest.*), a station on the St. Gotthard line, and the junction of the lines Zug-Goldau (p. 101) and Wädensweil-Einsiedeln-Goldau (p. 105), see p. 106. The new station of the Rigi railway is about 100 yds. W. of the main St. Gotthard station; travellers ascend from the road by a flight of steps to the ticket office and waiting-rooms. The Rigi line (seats should be secured on the right) crosses the Gotthard railway, traverses part of the scene of the Goldau landslip (p. 106), and curves to the W.; then ascends more rapidly, at the foot of the Scheidegg, to (1 1/4 M.) stat. *Kräbel* (2513'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', we skirt the precipitous *Kräbelwand*, and obtain a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Myten near Schwyz, the Rossberg, with the scene of the great landslip, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are carried through a fine wooded valley, and across the *Rothenfluhbach*, to the passing-station *Fruttli* (3730'). Still ascending rapidly, the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach* and (beyond the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*) the *Schildbach*, and reaches (3 1/2 M.; 51 min. from Arth-Goldau) —

Stat. **Rigi-Klösterli** (4320'; hotels, p. 92) in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, Rothstock, and First. The 'Klösterli' is a small

Capuchin monastery, with the chapel of *Maria zum Schnee*, built in 1712, and much visited by pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept.; and on Sundays there is mass with a sermon for the herdsmen. This spot has no view, but is sheltered, and the air is often clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheidegg are shrouded in mist. Walk from the Klösterli to the Rigi-First 20 min., Unterstetten $^1/_2$ hr., to the Staffel, the Rothstock, or the Schild $^3/_4$, to the Dossen or Kulm $1^1/_4$ hr., to the Scheidegg $1^1/_2$ hr.

At ($4^3/_4$ M.) stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 93) a striking *View is suddenly disclosed to the W. and N. To the ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Rigi-Kulm*, see p. 93.

Foot and Bridle Paths to the Rigi (comp. p. 91). From Weggis (p. 85) a bridle-path ($3^1/_4$ hrs.), which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), winds at first through productive orchards. It crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. 50 min. *Sentiberg Restaurant* (2643'); 25 min. *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* (3150'); $^1/_2$ hr. *Hôtel-Pension Felsenthor* (p. 92), near the *Hochstein* or *Käsbissen*, an arch formed of huge masses of conglomerate. (Stat. *Romiti*, higher up, p. 92.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. $^3/_4$ hr. *Kaltbad*, p. 92. This route commands beautiful views and is recommended for the descent (comp. p. 91).

From Küssnacht (p. 101), $3^1/_4$ hrs., bridle-path. From the Tell Fountain, in the middle of the village, a lane to the E. leads to a finger-post indicating the good path to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Vordere Seeboden-Alp* (3372'; Hôt.-Pens. Seebodenalp, 5-7 fr.), a splendid point of view. Then (5 min.) our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel. Lastly a steep zigzag ascent, partly through wood, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 93).

From Goldau (p. 105), $3^1/_2$ hrs., an excellent bridle-path. To the W. of the station we cross the *Aa*, and ascend to the left of the brook through meadows, pine-wood, and rocky débris, by steps at places. To the left, the precipitous *Rothfluh* (5233'). 1 hr. **Untere Dächli** (3083'; *Inn*); good view of the valley of Goldau, Lake Lowerz, and the Myten of Schwyz. By the adjacent cross begin the thirteen stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the *Obere Dächli*, with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. The second half of the route is easier. 10 min. *Malchus-Kapelle*, the 8th station; $^1/_2$ hr. *Klösterli* (p. 93); thence to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 93) 40 min., to the *First* 20 min. (p. 96).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905'), the highest and northernmost point of the Rigi, descends abruptly on the N. to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it joins that part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheidegg. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels (p. 91) stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

The Kulm almost always presents a busy scene, especially in the morning and evening. The sunset is the chief attraction. A performer on the Alpine horn blows the 'retreat' of the orb of day, after which the belvedere is soon deserted.

Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise and bustle; the crowded hotels are for the nonce without a tenant; and the summit is thronged with an eager multitude, enveloped in all manner of wraps. Unfortunately a perfectly cloudless sunrise is rare.

A faint streak in the E., gradually paling the brightness of the

stars, heralds the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold on the horizon; each lofty peak becomes tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages are revealed; all is grey and cold, until the sun bursts from behind the mountains in all his majesty, flooding the superb landscape with light and warmth.

**View. The first object which absorbs our attention is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the *Sentis* in Canton Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer us rises the huge snowy crest of the *Glärnisch;* then the *Tödi*, in front of which are the *Clariden*, and to the right the double peak of the *Scheerhorn;* next, the broad *Windgälle*, immediately opposite, and the pyramid of the *Bristenstock*, on the St. Gotthard route; then the *Brunnistock* and the *Uri-Rothstock*, side by side, so near that we can distinguish the ice of their glaciers; next, the broad *Schlossberg* and the serrated *Spannörter*, and more to the right the *Titlis*, the highest of the Unterwalden Mts., easily recognised by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their majestic peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the *Finsteraarhorn*, loftiest of all (14,025′); next to it the *Lauteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, the *Wetterhörner (Rosenhorn, Mittelhorn*, and *Wetterhorn)*, the broad *Mönch*, the *Eiger* with its dark precipices on the N. side, and the *Jungfrau* with the *Silberhorn*. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of *Pilatus*, the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the North we survey the entire *Lake of Zug*, with the roads to Arth, and the villages of *Zug*, *Cham*, *Risch*, and *Walchwyl*. To the left of Lake Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands *Tell's Chapel*, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from Lake Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht Bay of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W., *Lucerne* with its battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the whole canton of that name, and farther to the N. Canton Aargau, with the *Emme* streaking the landscape like a silver thread; the *Reuss* is also visible at places. More distant are the *Lake of Sempach*, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwyl*. — To the West and North-West the horizon is bounded by the *Jura Mts.*, above which peep several crests of the Vosges. To the N., but to the left of the Lake of Zug, in the distance, rises the *Habsburg;* farther off is the *Black Forest*, with its highest peaks, the *Feldberg* (right) and the *Belchen* (left). Beyond Lake Zug is seen the crest of the *Albis* with the *Uetliberg*, which nearly conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral of *Zürich* are, however, visible. On the horizon rise the basaltic cones of

Hohenhöwen and *Hohenstoffeln* (close together) and the *Hohentwiel* in Swabia. — To the East, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, we get a glimpse of the *Lake of Ägeri*. Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the *Rossberg*, the S. slope of which was the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip (p. 106). Between the Rossberg and the E. spurs of the Rigi lies the *Lake of Lowerz*, with its two islets; beyond it, the town of *Schwyz*, at the foot of the two bald *Myten*, overtopped by the imposing *Glärnisch*. To the right, the *Muota-Thal*. — To the South-East and South the different heights of the Rigi form the foreground: the *Hochfluh* (below it the *Rothfluh*), *Scheidegg*, *Dossen*, and the *Schild*, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of the *Lake of Lucerne* is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the *Bay of Buochs*, with the *Buochser Horn* above it; more to the right the *Stanser Horn* with *Stans* at its base; nearer, the less lofty *Bürgenstock* and the *Rigi-Rothstock*. Beyond these, to the left, is the *Lake of Sarnen*, amid forest; to the right, the *Bay of Alpnach*, separated from the Lake of Lucerne by the *Lopperberg*, a spur of Pilatus. — Good panorama by *Keller*, upon which ours is based.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists form into clouds, which often completely shroud the Kulm. To quote the chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell:

'Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.'

But even the mists possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, and struggling against the rays of the sun. The lights and shades, ever varying, are also a source of constant interest. In the morning the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage, and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. One whole day at least should be devoted to the Rigi. A visit may also be paid (on foot or by rail) to the Staffel (p. 93) and the Rothstock (p. 93), the Kaltbad (p. 92), the Klösterli (p. 93), or the Scheidegg (p. 97).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within 24 hours, wraps should not be forgotten. During the Föhn, or S. wind, the Alps seem to draw nearer, their outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and during a W. wind the Jura Mts. present a similar appearance. These phenomena portend rain.

From the Kaltbad to the Rigi-Scheidegg. — 4¼ M. Railway (ordinary line) in 25 min.; fare 2 fr. 50, there and back 3 fr. 60 c.

Rigi-Kaltbad (4730′), see p. 92. The railway skirts the S. slope of the Rothstock, being hewn in the rock the greater part of the way, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4795′; **Hotel*, see p. 92), which commands a superb view of the Lake of

Lucerne, the Uri and Unterwalden Mts., and the Bernese Alps. The train describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schilt* (5088′; 20 min. from the Hôtel Rigi-First), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the Myten, the Glärnisch, and the Alps of Appenzell. Beyond stat. *Unterstetten* (Hotel, see p. 92) we traverse the saddle of the hill and cross a bridge, with a view to the N. and S. We pass through the *Weissenegg Tunnel*, cross the *Dossentobel* by a viaduct (84′), and follow the ridge connecting the Dossen with the Scheidegg (view towards the S.) to *Unter-Dossen*.

Stat. **Rigi-Scheidegg,** 190′ below the **Hotel & Kurhaus* (5462′; p. 92). The view here is less extensive than from the Kulm, but it embraces the chief mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (view-tower 70′; panorama at the hotel). The plateau of the Scheidegg, 1 M. long, affords a pleasant walk, which may be prolonged by the 'Seeweg' on the N. slope of the Dossen as far as Unterstetten. The *Dossen* (see below), a splendid point of view, is $^3/_4$ hr. distant.

The **Hochfluh* (5564′) may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. from the Scheidegg, by a new path which follows the ridge, passing the *Gätterli* (pass from Gersau to Lowerz; 3720′) and *Scharteggli* (4625′). In the couloir, on the N.W. side of the summit, an almost perpendicular iron ladder, 80′ high, must be ascended (wire-railing; steady head indispensable). This interesting ascent affords a most picturesque view of the Lake of Uri, the Alps of Uri and Schwyz, and the Glarner Alps. The older route (2½-3 hrs.), crossing the saddle towards the *Zihlistock-Hütte*, and ascending among the rocks on the S. side, has also been improved, and is preferable to the route on the N. side (see p. 87).

Paths to the Scheidegg. From Gersau (p. 87) a bridle-path (3-3½ hrs.), steep at places. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., the *Brand*; ½ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwend* (3200′; tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwend* (3330′; halfway). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfluh* (see above); below lies the little chapel of *St Joseph*. We now turn to the left (to the right is the path to Lowerz viâ the *Gätterli*, see above) and ascend by the *Hasenbühl-Alp* and the *Krüselboden* to the sharp crest of the hill, where a view is suddenly disclosed of the Rossberg, the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, and the Kurhaus of Rigi-Scheidegg.

From Lowerz (p. 106) a bridle-path (3 hrs.), ascending towards the S. to the *Gätterli* (see above) and thence to the right over the ridge to the hotel.

From the Klösterli (p. 93) a bridle-path (1½ hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn to the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Rigi-Unterstetten* (see above), situated on the saddle between the Schild and *Dossen* (5540′), 40 min. below the summit, which commands the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden. Descent viâ Unterdossen to Scheidegg in 40 minutes. Refreshments may be obtained at a chalet, halfway between Unterstetten and Scheidegg.

29. From Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad. Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 85.

Brünig Railway from Lucerne to (8½ M.) Alpnach-Stad in 27-32 min., (1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr., 70 c.; return-tickets 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.), see p. 128. — Steamboat. 9 times daily in $^3/_4$-1½ hr. (6 times viâ Kehrsiten, thrice viâ Hergiswyl, twice direct viâ Stansstad), connecting at Alpnach-Stad with the Brünig and Pilatus Railways. Passengers with through-tickets may use as far as Alpnach either the Brünig Railway or the steamboat. — The ascent or descent by the Pilatus Railway (p. 98) takes 1 hr. 25 min.; fares, up 10, down 6 fr.; return-fare for the first and the last train 12 fr.;

combined tickets for railway and hotel, including R., D., and B. 25 fr., recommended; Sunday tickets, valid in May and Oct. for the first, in June-Sept. for the first and second trains (return by any train) 9 fr. (from Lucerne 10 fr.).

The Brünig Railway to Alpnach-Stad, viâ Hergiswyl, see p. 128. — The Steamboat steers towards the 'Kreuztrichter' (p. 85), skirting the W. bank and passing the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the *Pension Stutz* (p. 80), the *St. Niklauscapelle*, and the station of *Kastanienbaum*, and enters the bay of Stansstad. To the left rises the bold *Bürgenstock*, at the N. E. angle of which lies the station of *Kehrsiten* (Restaurant).

A Wire-Rope Railway ascends the *Bürgenstock from Kehrsiten in 1/4 hr. (fares, up 1 1/2, 1 fr.; down 1 fr., 50 c.), a distance of 1025 yds.; average gradient 45 : 100. The motive power is electricity, which is also utilised for pumping water and for lighting. At the top of the railway (2855'; 1420' above the level of the lake) is a *Restaurant* (Munich beer), with terrace, beside which are the **Park Hotel* and **Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia* (pens. 6 fr.); 3 min. farther to the S. (same proprietor) the large **Hôtel Bürgenstock* (R. 2 1/2-6, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, board 7 fr.; resident physician; Engl. Ch. Service; S. B. G. H.), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. The hotel and several points near it command beautiful views of the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, and Baldegg, the Rigi, etc. A good path leads to the S.E. to (1/2 hr.) *Honegg* (2906'; Restaur.); another (lately improved) through wood to the N.E. to the (3/4 hr.) *Hammetschwand (3713'), the summit of the Bürgenstock, which descends abruptly to the Lake of Lucerne: striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, and Zug, of the Rigi, Pilatus, Myten, Weissenstein, and of the Alps of Glarus and Unterwalden, and part of the Bernese Alps (Panorama 50 c.).

To the right the promontory of *Spissenegg* juts into the lake and forms a bay extending N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers S.W. to **Hergiswyl** (**Hôt.-Pens. Rössli*, **Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerheim*, both moderate), at the foot of Pilatus (see p. 100), and then to the E. to **Stansstad** (1445'; *Hôtel Winkelried*, R. 3-4, B. 1 1/4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Freienhof*, pens. 4-6 fr., well spoken of; *Rössli; Schlüssel*), the 'harbour of Stans'. The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 to vindicate their newly-won independence.

Electric Tramway from Stansstad to *Stans*, and cable-line thence to the top of the **Stanser Horn*, see p. 123. — From Stans to *Engelberg*, see R. 36.

Walk from Stansstad to Sarnen, 3 hrs. The path skirts the lake for a short way, enters the Rotzloch, and at *Allweg* (*Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 18, 124), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads past the W. base of the *Stanser Horn* (p. 124), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jakob*, a village with an old church, then across the *Mehlbach*, and through the *Kernwald* to (3 M.) *Kerns* and (1 1/2 M.) *Sarnen* (p. 129).

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, extends far into the lake. At its base runs the Lucerne and Alpnach road, while the Brünig railway (p. 128) pierces the hill by a tunnel. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has further narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the **Lake of Alpnach** with its deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a swing-bridge *(Acheregg-Brücke)*, which is opened for the passage of steamers. Within the bay of Alpnach rises the *Rotzberg* (2214'),

crowned by a ruined castle of that name (ascent from the Rotzloch 3/4 hr.; view). The hill is separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rotzloch**, a narrow ravine. Portland cement factory (dust unpleasant). On the lake is *Hôtel-Pension Rotzloch*, with a sulphur-spring and grounds (pens. 4-5 fr.).

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Alpnach lies **Alpnach-Stad** (1443′; **Hôt. Pilatus*, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr., with veranda and garden; *Rössli*, moderate; *Stern*), a station of the Brünig Railway and the starting-point of the Pilatus Railway.

***Pilatus** (6995′), the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs, from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (probably from the tradition mentioned at p. 84) came into general use about the close of last century. The mountain is the popular barometer of the district: if the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on, but if shrouded in fog till midday, a clear evening may be expected. The flora of Pilatus is very rich, including nearly 500 species.

The names of the different peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6290′), the *Rothendossen* (5833′), the *Widderfeld* (6817′, the wildest), the *Tomlishorn* (6995′, the highest), the *Gemsmättli* (6732′); to the S. the *Matthorn* (6693′); to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6265′, which, seen from Lucerne, is the farthest W.); in the centre the *Oberhaupt* (6920′), then the *Esel* (6962′, the most frequently ascended), and lastly the *Steigli-Egg* (6485′).

The Pilatus Railway (fares, etc., see p. 97; best views to the right), constructed in 1886-88 by Col. Locher of Zürich, is nearly 3 M. long, with an average gradient of 42 : 100, and a maximum gradient of 48 : 100. The line rests throughout on a substructure of massive granite blocks and slabs, to which an upper framework of iron and steel is securely fastened with huge screws. The toothed rail has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two pairs of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The engine and the passenger-carriage (32 seats) form a single car with two axles.

The railway begins near Hôtel Pilatus (1443′; see above), and at once ascends, traversing orchards and afterwards wood. 21 min. *Wolfort* (2985′), a watering-station, beyond which the train crosses the gorge of the *Wolfort;* fine view of the Lake of Alpnach to the right. We enter the *Wolfort Tunnel* (48 yds.) and are carried along the stony slope of the *Risleten*, the most difficult portion of the line to construct (gradient 48 : 100). Then through the *Lower* (56 yds.) and *Upper Spycher Tunnel* (106 yds.; 3773′ above the sea-level) to the (43 min.) **Aemsigen-Alp** (4430′), a passing-station with pumping-works which force water to the Pilatus-Kulm, 2355′ above. The train now ascends through wood on the brink of a gorge, crosses the *Mattalp* (to the right the Steigli-Egg; in front the Esel; to

the left the precipitous Matthorn), turns to the N., and mounts the steep rocky slope of the *Esel* through four tunnels (48, 60, 50, and 12 yds.). The terminus **Pilatuskulm** (6790′) adjoins the old Hôtel Bellevue, now a dépendance of the **Hôtel Pilatuskulm* (R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 2, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; with hotel-tickets, p. 98, nearly one third less; restaurant in the sunk floor). The terrace commands a splendid mountain view. — An easy path leads from the station to (6 min.) the top of the **Esel**, or *Etzel* (6962′), the chief point, with a spacious plateau, enclosed by a parapet. The view surpasses that from the Rigi in grandeur and variety, the Bernese Alps in particular looming nearer and more massive (comp. the panorama). — A similar but less picturesque view is that from the **Tomlishorn* (6995′), the highest peak of Pilatus, to which a good path (varying views), skirting the rocky slopes of the Oberhaupt and Tomlishorn and crossing the Tomlishorngrat (railings; no danger), leads from Hôtel Pilatuskulm in ½ hr. (Panorama by Imfeld). — Another new path, cut in the rocks, leads to the top of the *Matthorn* (6693′; from Hôtel Pilatuskulm 2 hrs., there and back).

Walkers will find the ascent of Pilatus easiest from *Hergiswyl* (p. 98), at its N.W. base. There is a bridle-path as far as (3½ hrs.) Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence a footpath ascends to (40 min.) the Pilatuskulm. In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1 hr.) the *Kurhaus Brunni* (3280′; pens. 6 fr.) a terrace affords a fine view. After ½ hr. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwend-Alp;* 20 min. farther up, near a chalet (Inn, with beds), we pass through another gate, and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and débris, to (1¼ hr.) *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, on the saddle (5940′) connecting the Oberhaupt with the (15 min.) **Klimsenhorn* (6265′), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the Uri Mts. to the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

From Hôtel Klimsenhorn a good zigzag path (iron railing higher up) ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Kriesiloch*, a hole in the rock resembling a chimney, 20′ high, through which 52 steps ascend to the arête between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. *View of the Bernese Alps suddenly disclosed. Then in 4 min. to the Hôtel Pilatuskulm.

The Pilatuskulm is also reached by footpaths from *Alpnach-Stad* (4½-5 hrs.; by the *Aemsigen-Alp* and *Mattalp*) and from *Alpnach* (p. 128; 4½-5 hrs.; by the Alps of *Lütholdsmatt*, *Schwändi*, and *Hinter-Frakmünd*). — From *Kriens* (p. 84) a path leads to (3½-4 hrs.) Hôtel Klimsenhorn, passing the château of *Schauensee*, through the *Hochwald*, and marshy pastures, by the *Mühlenmäs-Alp* and *Frakmünd-Alp* (guide). Viâ the *Bründlen-Alp* (last part very rough), see p. 84.

30. From Zug and Lucerne to Arth-Goldau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 92.

i. From Zug to Arth-Goldau. Lake of Zug.

10½ M. St. Gotthard Railway in 23-28 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.). — Steamboat (in connection with the trains) from Zug to Arth during the season in 50 min.

a. Railway. — *Zug* (1385′), see p. 77. The line intersects the suburb of Zug by a long viaduct, passes under the town by a tunnel (638 yds.), and after about 3 M. approaches the *Lake of Zug* (see

below), which it then skirts, in a series of cuttings, embankments, and viaducts over the ravines descending from the Zuger Berg. Charming view, to the right, of the lake, with the château of Buonas and Immensee on its E. bank. Two tunnels; then (6 M.) stat. *Walchwil* (see below). After five more tunnels the line quits the lake and ascends on the base of the Rossberg to (10½ M.) stat. *Arth-Goldau* (p. 106).

b. Steamboat. — The **Lake of Zug** (1368′), 8¾ M. long, 2½ M. wide, and 650′ deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible from base to summit. Soon after the steamer has left the pier, Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanser Horn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the handsome château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl*; to the N., the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 78), On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at *Lothenbach* on the E. bank, and then crosses to **Immensee** (**Hôt. Rigi*, pens. from 5 fr.), charmingly situated at the foot of the Rigi. (Rail. stat., see p. 106). The steamer then steers diagonally across the lake to **Walchwil** (**Pens. Hürlimann*, with hydropathic, pens. 4½-6 fr.; **Stern*), on the E. bank. The mildness of the climate is indicated by chestnut trees and vines. To the left lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (p. 106). — **Arth** (1395′; **Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôt. Rigi*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction.

Steam Tramway from Arth to *Arth-Goldau* in 15 Min. (30 c., return-tickets 50 c.); comp. p. 93.

ii. From Lucerne to Küssnacht and Arth-Goldau.

Gotthard Railway in 30-50 min. (2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 45 c.), see p. 105. — Steamboat from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küssnacht in 45-55 min.; Railway from Küssnacht to (5 M.) Arth Goldau in 19 min. From Küssnacht through the 'Hohle Gasse' to Immensee by the road 1¾ M. (one-horse carr. 3 fr.).

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 84. The steamer touches at *Pens. Seeburg*, rounds the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 85), and enters the *Bay of Küssnacht*. High above the W. bank runs the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 106). To the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen* (Zur Balm Inn), rises the picturesque château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which peeps the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once a frequent resort of the Emp. Rudolph when Count of Hapsburg, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. **Hinter-Meggen** (**Kurhaus & Pens. Gottlieben*, prettily situated ¼ M. from the lake, pens. 6-7½ fr.). The steamer now crosses to *Greppen*, skirts the wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küssnacht** (1443′; pop. 2940; **Hôtel-Kurhaus Mon-Séjour*, with hydropathic, garden, and lake-baths, R. $1^1/_2$-2, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of this bay of the lake, with a fine distant view. — Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 94.

A good road from Küssnacht ascends viâ *Haltikon* to the thriving and finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Udligenswyl* (2050′), whence the ***St. Michaelskreuz** (2615′), locally known as the 'Kleine Rigi', may be easily reached in $^1/_2$ hr. Unpretending *Inn and chapel on the top, which commands a beautiful view of the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, the Alps and the hilly landscapes of N. Switzerland. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Ochsenwaldhöhe* (2685′), 5 min. from the inn. The St. Michaelskreuz may also be ascended by good roads from Gisikon (in 1 hr.), and from Lucerne (viâ Adligenswyl and Udligenswyl in 3 hrs.).

The road ascends the **'Hohle Gasse'** ('hollow lane'; see Schiller's 'Tell'), now half filled up, shaded at one point by lofty beeches. At the upper end of it, $1^1/_4$ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is **Tell's Chapel** (1585′), rebuilt in 1834, marking the spot where the tyrant Gessler is said to have been shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting of the event, with an inscription. By the ($^1/_2$ M.) inn **Zur Eiche* the road divides. A few paces to the right is stat. *Immensee* (p. 106). The road to the left descends to ($^1/_4$ M.) the village of *Immensee* (p. 101).

31. From Zürich viâ Wädensweil to Arth-Goldau. From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Maps, pp. 38, 84.

36 M. Railway in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 35 c.); to Einsiedeln, 26 M., in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (5 fr. 60. 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 80 c.). — Railway from Rapperswil viâ *Pfäffikon* to Einsiedeln, 1 hr. 6 min. (see p. 41).

From Zürich to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Wädensweil* (1348′), see p. 41. The line ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake, with the Kurfirsten and Sentis in the background. $17^1/_2$ M. *Burghalden* (1741′); $19^1/_2$ M. *Samstagern* (2080′; Restaurant), junction of the line (to the left) to Rapperswil-Pfäffikon viâ *Wollerau* (p. 41). — Beyond (21 M.) **Schindellegi** (2480′; **Freihof*; *Hirsch*) we cross the brawling *Sihl*.

Diligence twice daily in $^1/_2$ hr. to **Feusisberg** (2233′; **Kurhaus Feusisgarten*; *Hôt. Reichmuth*; at both pens. $4^1/_2$-5 fr.), a health-resort, pleasantly situated, with fine view of the lake of Zürich and the Alps of Appenzell. — $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Schindellegi (diligence twice daily in $^1/_2$ hr.) is the whey-cure resort of **Hütten** (2428′; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), charmingly situated on the idyllic *Hüttensee*, at the foot of the wooded *Hohe Rhonen* (see below). — The *Dreiländerstein* (4127′), the highest point of the Hohe Rhonen, marking the boundaries of Cantons Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz, may be reached from Schindellegi in 1 hr., and the walk may be continued along the crest of the hill to the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 103).

The line rounds the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* and approaches the *Alp*, which falls into the Sihl here. To the S. appear the Myten (p. 107). — Beyond (23 M.) **Biberbrücke** (2730′; *Post*), where the *Biber* falls into the Alp, the Glarus Mts., bounded on the left by the pyramidal Köpfenstock (6240′), form the background.

Pleasant excursion from Biberbrücke (by road 1½ hr.; omnibus 3 fr.; damp footpath, to the right, about halfway, ¾ hr.) to the top of the *Gottschalkenberg (3780'; **Hotel*, pens. 6-8 fr.), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (p. 102), commanding a fine view of the Alps (finest from the *Belvedere*, 20 min. to the S.). The descent may be made to (2½ M.) *Ober-Ägeri* (p. 78), to (1½ hr.) *Richterswil* (p. 41), or by *Menzingen* to (6 M.) *Zug* (p. 77).

From Biberbrücke to Einsiedeln, 3 M., branch-railway in 13 min., through the narrow *Alpthal*.

From Pfäffikon (p. 41) by the Etzel to Einsiedeln, 3½ hrs. A narrow road commanding fine views of the lake ascends in windings, past the *Pens. Lugeten*, to the (3 M.) pass of the **Etzel** (3145'; **Inn*), with the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*. The *Hohe-Etzel* (3610'; steep ascent of ½ hr. from the inn) is wooded, and commands no view, but the ***Schönboden** (3513'), ¾ hr. to the E., affords a splendid view of the lake, the Linmat-Thal as far as Baden, the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus, the Sihlthal and Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. rises the Hohe Rhonen (p. 102). Travellers bound for Einsiedeln may descend from the Schönboden towards the S.W. direct to *Egg*, visible below, cross the *Sihl*, and join the road from the Etzel. — From the Etzel Inn the road descends to the (¾ M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2755') over the Sihl. Thence 3¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2900'; pop. 9000; **Pfau*, R. & A. from 2½, B. 1.20, D. with wine 3, pens. 6½-8 fr.; **Sonne; Drei Könige; St. Catharina; Schwan*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites (Monasterium Eremitarum)*, in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, vies with Rome and Loreto in Italy, St. Jago de Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria as one of the most famous pilgrim-resorts in the world.

Its foundation is attributed to Count Meinrad of Sulgen, who built a chapel here in honour of a wonder-working image of the Virgin presented to him by the Abbess Hildegard of Zurich. After Meinrad's death in 861, a monastery of Benedictine Hermits ('Einsiedler') sprang up here. In 1274 it was created an independent principality by Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg, and owing to the ever increasing throng of pilgrims it soon vied with St. Gallen as one of the richest monasteries in Switzerland.

In the large open space between the houses (a great many of which are inns for the pilgrims) and the lofty buildings of the monastery rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. The pilgrims, chiefly from Switzerland, Bavaria, Swabia, Baden, and Alsace, number about 150,000 annually. The chief festival takes place on 14th September.

Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the Platz itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of prayer-books, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other 'devotional' objects. So great is the demand for engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger & Co.'s* establishment no fewer than 900 workmen are employed in printing and stereotyping, engraving on wood and zinc, chromo-lithographing, book-binding, etc.

The extensive *Abbey Buildings*, in the Italian style, which were re-erected for the sixth or seventh time in 1704-19, are 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers. On the right and left of the entrance are *Statues* of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The Interior of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. In the chapel to the right, a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir, an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The magnificent chandelier was dedicated by Napoleon III. in memory of his mother. - The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 50,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The Fürstensaal is hung with good lifesize portraits, including those of Pius IX. and the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The Private Chapel of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

The *Herrenberg* (3650′; 1/2 hr.), a hill above the Abbey to the S.E., commands a beautiful view. Similar views from the Kreuz or from the *Meinradsberg*, 3/4 M. to the S. of the town. — About 1/4 M. to the W., near the station, is an interesting *Panorama of the Crucifixion*, by Leigh, Frosch, and Krieger (adm. 1 fr.).

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Hacken (3 1/2 hrs.), destitute of shade and very disagreeable in bad weather. We ascend the monotonous *Alpthal* (with the nunnery of *Au* on the right) to the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Alpthal* (3258′; *Stern), where the somewhat rough and steep log-path ascending the Hacken begins. In 1/2 hr. we gain a point where the space between the two Myten (p. 107), shaped like the letter V, is distinctly observed, and in 1/2 hr. more reach the *Inn* on the **Hacken Pass** (4568′), which commands a splendid view of the lakes of Lucerne and Lowerz, etc. (The view is still finer from the *Hochstuckli*, 5105′, 1/2 hr. higher up, to the N., and embraces the N. part of the lake and the town of Zürich.) Descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz steep and stony.

From Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Iberger Egg, 15 1/2 **M.** Good road through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* by *Steinbach* and *Euthal* to (8 M.) *Iberg* (3483′; *Post, pens. from 4 1/2 fr.); thence to the (3 3/4 M.) **Iberger Egg** (4823′) or *Heilighäuschen*, affording a fine survey of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, and by *Bülisberg* and *Rickenbach* to (3 3/4 M.) Schwyz.

Beyond Biberbrücke (p. 102) the railway crosses the *Biber*, and ascends across a monotonous plateau. From (25 1/2 M.) *Altmatt* (3030′; Rössli), a poor hamlet on a large moor, a road leads in 1 3/4 hr. to the *Gottschalkenberg* (p. 103).

28 M. **Rothenthurm** (3040′; **Ochs*, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 3 3/4-4 fr.; *Schlüssel*), with a new Romanesque church, where to the left the Myten, and to the right the long back of the Rigi and the hotels on the Kulm become visible, is named after a red tower belonging to fortifications *(Letze)* once erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary. In the vicinity, on 2nd May, 1798, the Schwyzers under Reding defeated the French, who lost 2000 men. The railway then descends the wooded valley of the *Steinen-Aa* to (31 M.) *Sattel-Ägeri;* to the left is the prettily situated village of **Sattel** (2540′; **Neue Krone*, at the station, pens. 4 1/2-6 fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village).

The **Schlagstrasse**, as the picturesque road from Sattel to Schwyz is called (6 M.; a fine walk), crosses the Steinen-Aa and ascends on the W. slope of the *Hacken* (see above), affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of

the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (3¾ M.) the *Hirsch Inn* (a little farther on the *Burg Inn*), Schwyz and the Myten become visible. Thence to stat. *Seewen* 1¼ M., to *Schwyz* (p. 106) 2 M.

From Sattel-Ägeri to *Morgarten*, 2 M., omnibus in ½ hr. (50 c.); steamboat on the *Ägeri Lake*, see p. 78.

The railway descends the slopes of the *Rossberg*, by several viaducts and a short tunnel to (34 M.) **Steinerberg** (1950′; **Rössli*; **Löwe*), a village with a fine view of the valley of Lowerz, framed by the slopes of the Rigi, the Frohnalpstock (with the Liedernenstöcke and Möhrenberge in the distance), and the two Myten.

The **Rossberg** (highest peak, *Wildspitz*, 5190′) is ascended from Steinerberg by a new bridle-path in 2½-3 hrs. At the top, which commands a fine view (panorama by Imfeld), is the *Hôtel Rossberg-Kulm*. From the *Gnippen* (5127′), or W. summit of the Rossberg, reached from the hotel by a level path in 20 min., we obtain a good survey of the scene of the landslip of 1806 (comp. p. 106). — We may descend to *Ägeri* (p. 78) or to the *Zuger Berg* (p. 77).

The railway traverses the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, and joins the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 106) at (36 M.) *Arth-Goldau* (Hôt. Hof Goldau, etc.). — *Rigi Railway*, see p. 93.

32. From Lucerne to Bellinzona. St. Gotthard Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 92, 124, 108, 114.

105½ M. Railway. Express ('Blitzzug'; first class only) in 3½, fast trains in 5-5½, ordinary trains in 7 hrs.; fares 23 fr. 35, 16 fr. 45, 11 fr. 70 c. (To Lugano 127 M., in 4¼-6⅓ hrs.; 27 fr. 75, 19 fr. 55, 13 fr. 90 c.; to Milan 172½ M., in 6-9 hrs.; 35 fr. 70, 26 fr., 40. 18 fr. 20 c.). — For the day express there is a table-d'hôte at Göschenen, where the traveller should be careful to avoid an involuntary change of carriages, or even of trains. The other express trains have dining or sleeping cars. Finest views from Lucerne to Flüelen to the right, from Flüelen to Göschenen to the left, and from Airolo to Bellinzona to the right.

The **St. Gotthard Railway**, constructed in 1872-96 at a cost of 262 million francs, is one of the grandest achievements of modern engineering. The highest point of the line, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787′ above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1′ in 4′. At places the ascent is rendered more gradual by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valley; there are three such tunnels on the N. side, and four on the S. side of the mountain (comp. Map, p. 109). Altogether the line has 79 tunnels (of an aggregate length of 28½ M.), 83 bridges, 14 viaducts, and 32 minor bridges. In order to examine the most interesting structure of the line itself, the traveller may drive in an open carriage or walk from Amsteg to Göschenen (12 M.) and from Airolo to Giornico (15 M.). Those who are not pressed for time should take the steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen, in preference to the train (holders of through-tickets and circular tickets have the choice of either route); or, if they have not yet visited the Rigi, they may take the railway to Arth-Goldau, the Rigi-Kulm, and Vitznau, and the steamer thence to Flüelen.

Lucerne, see p. 79. Beyond the Gütsch Tunnel the Gotthard Railway diverges to the right from the Central Line (p. 18), crosses the Reuss, and passes through the *Allenwinden-Wesemlin-Tunnel* (2313 yds.), emerging by the Hôtel de l'Europe, on the E. side of Lucerne. It gradually ascends towards *Seeburg* (p. 101), affording

a splendid view of the town, the lake and the Alps, and passes through three tunnels. By the château of *Meggenhorn* (p. 85) the line turns N.E.. and runs high up on the W. bank of the Bay of Küssnacht (opposite the Rigi) to (7 M.) Stat. *Meggen*, between the villages of Vorder- and Hinter-Meggen (p. 101). 10 M. Stat. **Küssnacht** (p. 101). Then a tunnel, beyond which the line joins that coming from Rothkreuz (p. 78). View of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 100) to the left; on the N. bank Walchwil, and beyond it St. Adrian (p. 101).

12 M. **Immensee** (1518′; the village lies below us, on the left, see p. 101). To the right are the wooded slopes of the *Rigi*, with the Kulm Hotel far above (p. 91). The train runs high above the Lake of Zug, through several cuttings. At the E. end of the lake, on the left, lies the thriving village of *Arth* (p. 101), at the foot of the wooded Rossberg, behind which rise the Myten (p. 107). Threading the *Rindelfluh Tunnel* (220 yds.), we reach —

17 M. **Arth-Goldau** (1725′; **Rail. Rest.*; **Hôt. Steiner*, near the station; *Hôtel Hof Goldau*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; **Rössli*, 3 min. from the station, unpretending, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.), also the terminus of the *Arth-Rigi Railway* (p. 93), and junction for *Zug* and *Wädensweil* (pp. 101, 105). The station is situated on the scene of the *Goldau Landslip*, which occurred on 2nd Sept., 1806. This terrible landslip, which descended from the *Gnippen* (5127′), the W. summit of the *Rossberg* (p. 105), buried four villages with 457 of their inhabitants. The railway traverses part of this scene of desolation, which extends far up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and picturesque pools of water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

On the slope to the left lie the houses of *Steinerberg* (p. 105); on the right, high above, is the Kurhaus Rigi-Scheidegg (p. 97). We skirt the pretty **Lowerzer See** (1480′; 3 M. long). To the right lies the village of *Lowerz* (Pens. Bücheler-Peter, 4½-5 fr.), and in the lake the island of *Schwanau* with its ruined castle, a chapel, and a fisherman's house (Inn; boat from Lowerz or Seewen in 25 min.). — 20½ M. **Steinen** (1540′; **Rössli*), a large village in a fertile site, the traditional birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 89). On the supposed site of his house stands the *Chapel of the Holy Rood* with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner of Munich. The train crosses the *Steinen-Aa* to —

22½ M. **Schwyz-Seewen** (1500′; **Hôt.-Pens. Schwyzerhof*; *Railway Inn*, both at the station). The village of *Seewen* (*Rössli, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-7½ fr.; *Stern, R., L., & A. 1½, D. 2, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Pens. Seehof, 1 min. from the Lowerzer See, with lake-baths, pens. 4-5 fr.), to the W. of the line, at the foot of the E. spur of the Rigi, has a chalybeate bath which attracts visitors. About 1 M. to the E. lies **Schwyz** (1685′; pop. 6719; **Rössli*,

R., L., & A. 2-2½, D. with wine 3, pens. 5½-6½ fr.; **Hôtel Hediger;* **Bär*, plain; *Café Central*, near the church, with garden), a straggling town, lying picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Myten* (5955′) with its two peaks, and the *Great Myten* (6245′). The *Town Hall*, restored in 1891, and embellished externally with frescoes from Swiss history by Ferd. Wagner of Munich, contains portraits of 43 'landammanns' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling. The large *Jesuit Monastery*, above the town, is now a grammar-school.

The **Great Myten** (6245′; 3½ hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.) is a magnificent point of view, hardly inferior to the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to (1 M.) *Rickenbach* (Bellevue; Stern, pens. 4 fr.); bridle-path thence to the (2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (4642′; small Inn), which may also be reached by a direct path from Schwyz viâ the *Hölle* and the pastures of *Hasli* and *Holz* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen (p. 88; diligence to Schwyz five times daily, 80c.) by *Ibach* and (3 M.) *Rickenbach* to the Holzegg in 3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — From the Holzegg the new Myten path (railings at the steepest parts) ascends in 49 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows the narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit (*Inn, plain, 10 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim. — The ascent of the *Little Myten* (5955′) is difficult; view inferior to that from the Great Myten.

Interesting walk from Schwyz to the *Suvoroff Bridge* in the *Muota-Thal*, returning viâ *Ober-Schönenbuch* (2 hrs. in all); comp. p. 70.

We now turn to the S. (on the left the *Frohnalpstock* with the *Kurhaus Stoos* far above us, p. 89), cross the *Muota* near *Ingenbohl*, passing the large nunnery of *Mariahilf*, and reach —

25 M. **Brunnen** (1445′; p. 88), one of the most frequented spots on the *Lake of Lucerne*. (Station ½ M. from the lake.)

Passing through a tunnel under the *Gütsch* and the *Axenstrasse* (p. 89), the train reaches the ***Lake of Uri**, or S.E. bay of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 89), and is carried along its bank through tunnels and rock-cuttings. Splendid views of the lake to the right. High above, on the opposite bank, lie the houses of *Seelisberg*, at the foot of which are the *Mytenstein* and *Rütli* (p. 89); and farther to the left towers the *Uri-Rothstock* with its glacier (p. 91). We pass through the *Hochfluh Tunnel*, the *St. Franciscus Tunnel*, and the *Oelberg* or *Schieferneyg Tunnel* (2169 yds.), the longest but one on the line. — 28½ M. **Sisikon**, at the mouth of the narrow *Riemenstalden-Thal* (p. 90). Crossing the Axenstrasse, we pass through several tunnels, the *Stutzeck* (1082 yds.), and, passing *Tell's Platte* (chapel not visible; p. 90), the *Axenberg* (3670′ long), and the *Sulzeck*.

32½ M. **Flüelen** (1435′; *Rail. Rest.*); see p. 90.

We now ascend the lower Reussthal, with the *Bristenstock* (p. 108) in the background, and the two *Windgällen* (p. 120) to the left of it.

34 M. **Altdorf**, or *Altorf* (1475′; pop. 2553; **Schlüssel*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6, omn. ½-1 fr.; **Löwe*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Tell*, with garden, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Krone; Bär; Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station, R. 1-2 fr.), the

capital of Canton Uri, 1 M. from the station, lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains. This pleasant little town is the traditional scene of the exploits of *William Tell*, the liberator of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A bronze statue of the intrepid archer, with the child by his side, from Kissling's model, was erected in 1895 to the N.W. of the tower (dating from the 13th cent.) in the principal 'Platz' of the village. The *Church* contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*. The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldegg* command beautiful views. (Ascent near the tower, or from below Tell's statue.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altdorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal;* then, 1 M. to the left, prettily situated on a hill at the entrance to the *Schächen-Thal* (p. 70), the village of **Bürglen** (1810′; *Tell*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), the traditional home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is marked by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, and adorned with paintings of his exploits.

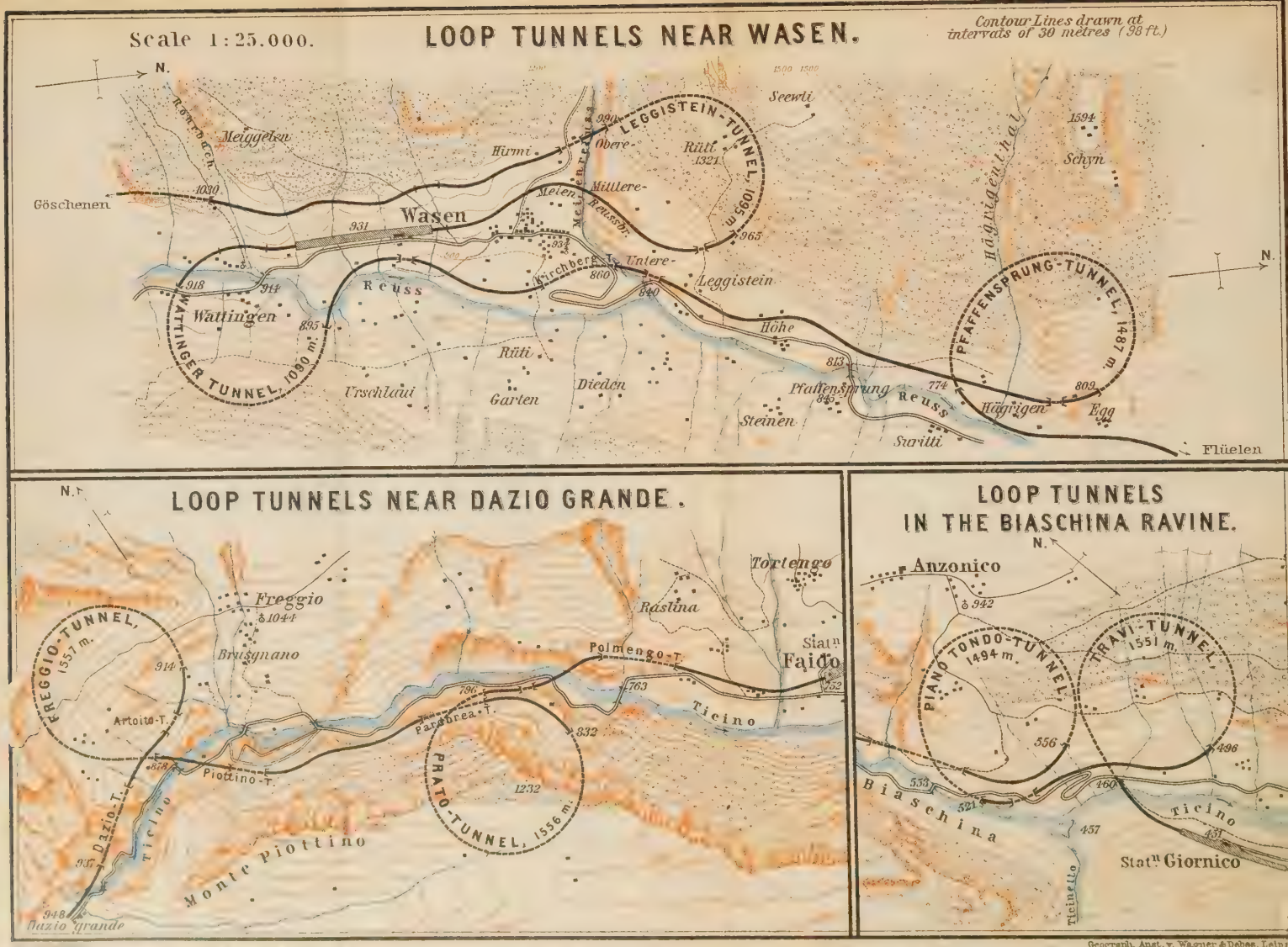
Through the *Schächen-Thal* and over the *Klausen* to (28 M.) *Stachelberg*, see R. 22. A glimpse at the **Schächen-Thal** is best obtained by ascending from *Weiterschwanden* or *Spiringen* (p. 70) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farmhouses in the *Kessel* (4505′), which afford a most picturesque survey of the grand head of the valley (Scheerhorn, Griesgletscher, Kammlistock, and Claridenstock), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The **Rossstock** (8080′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended without difficulty by experts from Bürglen, viâ the *Mettenthal-Alp*. Descent, if preferred, through the *Riemenstalden-Thal* to *Sisikon* (p. 90). — **Belmistock** or *Belmeten* (7950′), from Altdorf in 5½ hrs. (guide 8 fr.), also interesting.

The train crosses the *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the Reuss. Among fruit-trees to the left is the church of *Schattorf*. To the right, beyond the Reuss, we see the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which the Baron Werner of Attinghausen, one of the characters in Schiller's Tell, is said to have died in 1307 (*Inn at the foot of the castle-hill). The background of the valley towards the S. is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 109); to the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (8335′) and the *Bockli* (6810′); to the left the *Schwarzgrat* (6636′), *Belmistock* (7950′), *Hohe Faulen* (8260′), and lastly the two *Windgällen* (*Grosse*, or *Kalkstock*, 10,470′; *Kleine*, or *Sewelistock*, 9800′).

38 M. **Erstfeld** (1558′; *Hôt. zur Post*, well spoken of; *Hof Erstfeld*, *Hôt. Bahnhof*, both at the station, unpretending), a large railway-depot, where the ascent begins. The village lies on the opposite bank of the Reuss, at the mouth of the *Erstfelder-Thal*, above which peep the jagged *Spannörter* and the *Schlossberg* (10,280′; p. 126), with its strangely contorted glacier.

The **Erstfelder-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 124) extends S.W. to the *Glattenfirn*. At the head of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (5820′), ½ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463′), ½ hr. farther S. Above the Faulensee, 3½ hrs. from Erstfeld, is the *Krönte-Hütte* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6300′), whence the *Krönte* or *Krönlet* (10,195′) is ascended

Kilometres
1 : 250,000
English miles



Scale 1:25.000.
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR WASEN.
Contour Lines drawn at intervals of 30 metres (98 ft.)
N.
Göschenen
Meiggelen
Hirmi
Wasen
Meien
Reussbr.
Obere-
Mittlere-
Untere-
Rüti
1321
LEGGISTEIN-TUNNEL, 1095 m.
Seewli
Schyn
1594
Hägrigenthal
PFAFFENSPRUNG-TUNNEL, 1487 m.
Leggistein
Höhe
Pfaffensprung
Reuss
Hägrigen
Egg
Suritti
Steinen
Dieden
Garten
Rüti
Urschlaui
Wattingen
WATTINGER TUNNEL, 1090 m.
Flüelen
LOOP TUNNELS NEAR DAZIO GRANDE.
Freggio
1044
Brusgnano
FREGGIO-TUNNEL, 1557 m.
Artoito-T.
Piottino-T.
Dazio-T.
Ticino
Monte Piottino
Dazio grande
Polmengo-T.
Pardorea-T.
PRATO-TUNNEL, 1556 m.
Raslina
Tortengo
Statn Faido
LOOP TUNNELS IN THE BIASCHINA RAVINE.
Anzonico
942
PIANO TONDO-TUNNEL 1494 m.
TRAVI-TUNNEL 1551 m.
Biaschina
Ticinetto
Statn Giornico
Kilometer
English Mile.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz.

by the *Weissen Platten* and the *Glattenfirn* in 4½ hrs. (guide from Erstfeld 20 fr.; grand view), and the *Great Spannort* (10,515′) in 5 hrs. (guide 25 fr.). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the Obersee, forms a beautiful fall. Fatiguing passes lead hence W. over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8632′; guide 25 fr.) and over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610′; guide 35 fr.) to (6½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (comp. p. 127); also S. over the *Leidensee Pass* (7695′) to the *Leutschach-Thal* and (7-8 hrs.) *Inschi* (see below). Guide, *Gebhard Püntener* of Erstfeld.

From Erstfeld or Altdorf over the *Surenen Pass* to (8½ hrs.) *Engelberg* (guide 20 fr.), see p. 127.

The Reussthal narrows, and the train begins to ascend on the right bank. 41 M. Stat. *Amsteg* (1795′), above *Silenen*, a village in the midst of fruit-trees. Near the station, on a rocky hill to the right, are the ruins of *Zwing-Uri*, the traditional castle of Gessler (rooms in the adjoining house). About 1 M. farther on lies the village of **Amsteg** (1712′; **Stern* or *Post*, R. 1½-2½, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hirsch*; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Engel*; *Freihof*, R. 1½-2, B. 1, pens. 4-6 fr.), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner-Thal*, from which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

*Maderaner-Thal (bridle-path in 3¼ hrs. to the Hôtel Alpenclub), see R. 34. — Over the *Krüzli Pass* or the *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Claridən Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 121, 120.

The **Bristenstock** (10,085′), ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. by the *Bristenstäfeli* (5000′) and the *Blacki-Alp* (6138′) and past the small *Bristen-Seeli* (7090′), affords a grand panorama, but is very fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). Descent to the *Etzli-Thal* or *Felli-Thal* difficult. — *Oberalpstock* (10,925′), *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgälle* (9800′ and 10,470′), etc., see p. 120. — The **Hohe Faulen** (8260′), ascended from Silenen in 5 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) through the *Evi Thal* and over the *Strengmatt*, *Rhonen*, and *Belmeten Alps*, is not difficult.

A walk or drive on the **St. Gotthard Road** from Amsteg to Göschenen (comp. Map, p. 124) is recommended for the sake of seeing the scenery and the interesting railway. It crosses the Kärstelenbach, and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the railway; below us the Reuss dashes through its deep ravine, forming a succession of falls. In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, looking like earth or detritus, are seen in the gorges. Beyond (1¾ M.) **Inschi** (2168′; *Lamm*) we pass a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach*. From Inschi we may visit the picturesque *Leutschach-Thal* (to the *Obersee*, at the foot of the *Männtliser*, 3½ hrs.; hence over the *Leidensee Pass* to the *Erstfelder-Thal*, see above). — A second bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss (the railway remaining on the left bank), on which lies (1½ M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About ½ M. farther on we cross the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 366.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen* (3045′). Beyond the village of *Wyler* is (3 M.) a third bridge (2660′), called the *Pfaffensprung*, by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway begins here (p. 110). Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the turbulent *Meien-Reuss* (p. 135) near (1½ M.) **Wasen** (p. 110). To the right are the three railway-bridges. A path to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road which ascends to the loftily situated church.

Near (¾ M.) **Wattingen** (3010′) is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the right, is a fall of the *Rohrbach* (p. 110). The (1 M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212′) crosses to the left bank of the Reuss. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place (1½ M.) is *Göschenen* (3640′; p. 110).

Above Amsteg the line pierces a projecting rock by means of the *Windgälle Tunnel* (1828′; 189 yds.), crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by an

imposing iron bridge (147 yds. long, 178′ high), affording a fine view of the deeply-cut *Maderaner-Thal*, with the *Grosse Windgälle*, to the left, and of the Reussthal to the right, and is then carried through the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by means of the two *Bristenlaui Tunnels* (436 yds. and 234 yds.), and across the brawling Reuss by an iron bridge 256′ high. We now follow the left bank of the picturesque Reussthal (views to the left), traverse the *Inschi Tunnel*, cross the *Inschi-Alpbach* and the *Zraggen-Thal* (viaduct about 100 yds.), thread the *Zgraggen*, *Breiten*, and *Meitschlingen* tunnels and a long cutting, and skirt the hillside by a viaduct to (46 M.) **Gurtnellen** (2428′).

Above Gurtnellen we come to a most interesting part of the line, which in order to make the ascent more gradual, passes through three curved tunnels and describes a wide double bend. It crosses the *Gornerenbach* and the *Hägrigenbach* (fine waterfall on the right), enters, near the *Pfaffensprung-Brücke*, the *Pfaffensprung Loop Tunnel* (1635 yds., 3 min.), in which it mounts 115′, traverses the short *Mühle Tunnel*, recrosses the Hägrigenbach (overlooking the Pfaffensprung bridge on the left), and then traverses the *Mühren Tunnel* (2822′; 93 yds.). Next follow a handsome bridge over the ravine of the *Meienreuss* (p. 135), the *Kirchberg Tunnel* under the 'church-hill' of Wasen (330 yds.), a bridge across the Reuss to the left, the *Wattinger Loop Tunnel* (1199 yds.; ascent of 76′), another bridge over the Reuss, and the *Rohrbach Tunnel* (242 yds.). — 51 M. **Wasen** or *Wassen* (3055′), a large village (**Hôt. des Alpes; *Ochs*, plain; *Krone*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5 fr.; *Walker's Restaur.*). The loftily situated church commands a survey of the bold structure of the railway. — Over the *Susten* to *Meiringen*, see R. 39.

The imposing *Mittlere Meienreuss Brücke* (69 yds.; 260′ high) and the *Leggistein Loop Tunnel* (1204 yds.; ascent of 82′) carry us to the *Upper Meienreuss Bridge* (59 yds. long; 148′ high), beautifully situated, the third bridge over the deep, wild gorge of the Meienreuss. We then pass through the short *Meienkreuz Tunnel* (3250′; 84 yds.), skirt the hillside, and obtain a view of Wasen and the windings just traversed. Opposite rises the *Rienzer Stock* (9785′). Crossing the *Kellerbach* and the *Rohrbach*, the train passes through the *Naxberg Tunnel* (1719 yds.; ascent of 118′), crosses the deep gorge of the *Göschenen-Reuss* (bridge 69 yds. long, 161′ high; view of the *Göschenen-Thal* to the right, with the beautiful *Dammafirn*, p. 115), and reaches —

56 M. **Göschenen**, or *Geschenen* (3640′; **Rail. Rest.*, D. with wine 3½ fr., in the third-class waiting-room 1 fr. 80 c.; *Hôt. Göschenen*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; **Rössli*, with garden, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Löwen; Krone*, well spoken of, R. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.). In the little cemetery is a monument (1889), by Andreoletti, to

L. Favre, the engineer of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, who died in the tunnel on 19th July, 1879. — From Göschenen to *Airolo* by the *St. Gotthard Road*, 22 M., see R. 33.

Beyond the station the train crosses the Gotthard-Reuss (p. 115) by a bridge 105′ high, and enters the great ***St. Gotthard Tunnel,** 16,309 yds. (9¼ M.) in length, being 2930 yds. (1⅔ M.) longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The central point is 3786′ above the sea-level, from which it descends on both sides, about 6′ in 1000′ towards Göschenen, and 2′ in 1000′ towards Airolo. The work was begun in June, 1872, at Göschenen, and a month later at Airolo, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb., 1880. During seven years and a half no fewer than 2500 workmen were on an average employed here daily, and the number sometimes rose to 3400. The cost was 56¾ million fr. (2,270,000*l.*). The tunnel, 28′ broad and 21′ high, is lined with masonry throughout, and is laid with a double line. In the interior there is always a strong current of air; temperature 70° Fahr. The tunnel lies 1083′ below Andermatt, 6076′ below the Kastelhorn (which rises above the centre of the tunnel), and 3350′ below the Sella Lake. Express trains take 16 min. to pass through the tunnel, slow trains 25 min.; lanterns are placed on each side of the tunnel at intervals of 1000 mètres (even numbers on the right, uneven on the left). To the right, above the exit from the tunnel, are new fortifications.

66 M. **Airolo** (3755′; pop. 1800; **Hôt. Lombardi*, with garden, R. 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 7-9 fr.; **Posta*, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. Airolo*, *R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes; Hôt. Rossi*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; **Rail. Rest.*), in the upper valley of the Ticino (*Valle Leventina*, p. 113), the first Italian-Swiss village, rebuilt since a fire in 1877. The scenery retains its Alpine character until near Faido. To the W. is the imposing Pizzo Rotondo group.

Excursions (guides, *Clem. Dotta* and *Basil Jori* of Airolo). From Airolo to the picturesque *Stalvedro Gorge* (p. 112), 20 min.; to the *Lombard Tower*, 35 min. — **Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490′), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is ascended from Airolo in 8-9 hrs. (difficult; for experts only; guide 40 fr.). Drive or walk in the afternoon to (3 hrs.) *All'Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 304; Inn), and spend the night; steep ascent thence over grassy slopes, debris, and snow-fields to the (3½ hrs.) *Passo Rotondo* (9515′), whence the rocky summit is reached in 1½-2 hrs. by a difficult climb up a steep snowy couloir (foot-irons desirable) and over loose stones. *View very grand and picturesque (comp. p. 118).

Passes. To the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 118 (rich Alpine flora as far as the Tremola gorge). — Through the *Val Bedretto* and over the *Nufénen Pass* to the *Valais*, see p. 304; over the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7572′) to the *Falls of the Tosa*, see p. 309. Through the *Val Canaria* and over the *Unteralp Pass* (8300′) to *Andermatt* (8 hrs.), fatiguing; ascent very steep. Over the *Bocca di Cadlimo* (8340′) to *S. Maria* (p. 367), 8 hrs., attractive. — By the *Passo Bornengo* to *Val Maigels*, see p. 365. Over the *Sassello Pass* to *Val Maggia*, see p. 443. — To Val Maggia over the Passo dei Sassi (ca. 8200′), interesting, but for steady climbers only (to Fusio 8 hrs.) From Airolo past the hamlet of *Nante* and the (2 hrs.) *Alp Piscium* (5630′) to (¾ hr.) *Comaschne* (6234′) and along precipitous rocks, where the path disappears,

to the (2¼ hrs.) pass, between the *Poncione di Vespero* and *Poncione di Mezzodì*, with superb view of the St. Gotthard mountains. Descent across steep grassy slopes (plenty of edelweiss) into the Val Maggia, to (2 hrs.) *Corte* and (¾ hr.) *Fusio* (p. 429).

From Airolo to Disentis through the Val Piora (11 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Piora 6, to S. Maria 10 fr.; porter from Airolo, 15 c. per kilogramme up to Piora, 10 c. down; horse to Piora, 3 hrs., 15 fr.). Descending the St. Gotthard road ¾ M., we cross the *Canaria* to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (3780′). After ¼ hr. more the path ascends to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548′). It then runs nearly level, overlooking the picturesque valley of the Ticino, and afterwards through wood. From (¾ hr.) *Altanca* (4567′; Inn) we ascend to the left in zigzags past a little chapel to the (40 min.) *Alp in Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right the *Fossbach* forms several falls. Fine retrospect of the Ticino mountains. We cross a rocky saddle to the (½ hr.) sequestered *Lake Ritom* (6000′). On the right is the *Hôtel Piora (R. 2, B. 1, D. 4, pens., even for a short stay, 7-9 fr.), an attractive health-resort. Pine-woods close to the hotel; great variety of geological formations and of plants. Pleasant walks near. In secluded basins lie six little lakes, and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of *Val Cadlimo*. Delightful view of the lake, the Ticino valley, etc., from the *Bella Vista* (¼ hr.); more extensive from *Fongio* (7257′), 1 hr. farther on (skirt the hillside to the W.), and from the *Cima di Camoghè* (7740′; 1¾ hr.). — *Taneda (8760′), an easy ascent of 2½ hrs., past *Lake Tom* to the ridge separating Val Piora from Val Cadlimo, between Taneda and Punta Nera, where we keep to the right to the broad summit. Splendid view of the Val Piora, the Val Bedretto, and the Alps of Valais, Bern, Uri, Ticino, and the Grisons. — Other interesting points near Val Piora are the *Punta Nera* (8925′; 2¾ hrs.), *Corandoni* (8733′; 3 hrs.), *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′; 3½ hrs.), *Pizzo Lucomagno* (9115′; 5 hrs.), and **Piz Blas* (9920′; 5½ hrs.). — The path to *S. Maria* (3¾ hrs.; porter 7 fr.) leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend a good path, to the left, to the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its chalets, to the left), we reach (¼ hr.) the *Alp Piora* and (¼ hr.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for ¼ hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. [The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between the *Scai* and *Piz Columbe*, to the Casaccia hospice; p. 367.] We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9020′) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) **Uomo Pass** (7257′; 10 min. before which is a good spring by a heap of stones), with its deserted hut. Descent on the other side by a bad path, marshy at places. To the left the *Medelser Rhine* descends from the Val Cadlimo in a fine fall. Before us, to the right, rises the Scopì, to the left the distant Tödi chain. The (1½ hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 367. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 95.

Below Airolo the train crosses the *Ticino*, which descends from the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), passes through a tunnel (209 yds.), and enters the *Stretto di Stalvedro*. On the left bank of the Ticino the highroad runs through four apertures in the rock. The valley expands. 69½ M. **Ambri-Piotta** (3250′; *Restaur. Soldini; Brasserie Piotta*). To the left lies *Quinto*. Beyond (72½ M.) **Rodi-Fiesso** (3100′; *Hôtel-Pens. Helvetia*) we come to one of the most curious parts of the line (comp. Map, p. 109; walk to Faido recommended). The *Platifer (Monte Piottino)* here juts into the valley from the N.; the Ticino has forced a passage through the barrier, descending in a series of falls through a wild gorge to a lower region of the valley,

while the railway descends by means of two circular tunnels. At **Dazio Grande** it crosses the Ticino, is carried through two tunnels, and the *Freggio Loop Tunnel* (1712 yds.), and emerges into the *Piottino Ravine*, 118′ lower down. It then recrosses the Ticino (fine scenery), passes through the *Monte Piottino* and *Pardorea* tunnels, and descends 118′ more by means of the *Prato Loop Tunnel* (1711 yds.), beyond which opens the beautiful valley of Faido. Bridge across the Ticino, and another tunnel.

77½ M. **Faido** (2485′; pop. 991; **Hôtel Faido*, **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, both at the station; **Angelo*, R., L., A. 3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Fransioli*, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Vella; Rest. Belgeri; Birraria Rosian*), capital of the *Leventina*, very picturesquely situated, is frequented as a summer-resort. In the Piazza Grande is the statue of the Swiss educationist and statistician *Stefano Franscini*, born here in 1796. On the right the *Piumogna* descends to the Ticino in a fine fall.

The **Valle Leventina**, or Ticino Valley, formerly belonged in common to the thirteen confederated cantons (with the exception of Appenzell), and was governed most despotically by bailiffs, who purchased their appointments. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed by the Swiss troops. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798, and in 1814 the Congress of Vienna formed the Leventina and other Italian districts into the canton of Tessin or Ticino.

From Faido over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 367; over the *Campolungo Pass* to the *Val Maggia*, see p. 429.

We now traverse beautiful scenery, richly wooded with walnut and chestnut trees, on the left bank of the Ticino. To the right, *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. From the cliffs on both sides fall several cascades, the veillike fall of the *Cribiasca* on the right, near (82 M.) **Lavorgo** (2025′), being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, interspersed with fine chestnut-trees. Below Lavorgo the Ticino forces its way through the picturesque **Biaschina Ravine** to a lower part of the valley, and forms a fine fall, while the railway descends about 300′ on the left bank by means of two loop-tunnels, one below the other in corkscrew form. We pass through the *La Lume Tunnel*, cross the *Pianotondo Viaduct* (114 yds. long), and enter the *Pianotondo Loop Tunnel* (1643 yds.; descent of 115′). Then the short *Tourniquet Tunnel*, the *Travi Viaduct*, and the *Travi Loop Tunnel* (1706 yds.; descent of 118′), from which we emerge upon the floor of the lower Valle Leventina. Crossing the Ticino, we reach —

86 M. **Giornico** (1480′). The village (1295′; *Posta*, *Cervo*, both well spoken of), lying among vineyards on the left bank, 1¼ M. to the S., has an old Lombard tower and remains of fortifications near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*. The church of *S. Niccolò da Mira* is early Romanesque. Below Giornico we cross the Ticino again. On the right is the pretty fall of the *Cramosina*.

90 M. **Bodio** (1090′). Beyond *Polleggio* (Corona) the *Brenno*

descends from the *Val Blenio* (p. 368) on the left, and is crossed by two bridges. The Ticino valley expands, and takes the name of *Riviĕra* down to the mouth of the Moësa. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees indicate that we are nearing 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10′ in height.

94 M. **Biasca** (970′; *Rail. Rest.*; in the village, 1/2 M. to the N., *Union & Poste*, mediocre), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112′). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, near which is a pretty waterfall. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 95.

The train skirts the richly clothed E. slopes of the valley, which is very hot and dusty in summer. Two tunnels. 97 1/2 M. **Osogna** (870′; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt round rock. 101 M. **Claro** (830′) lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8930′), a beautiful mountain with luxuriant pastures, on the slope of which, on a spur to the left, stands the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074′). Beyond (103 1/2, M.) **Castione** (800′) we pass the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 376) and cross the *Moësa*. To the left lies Arbedo (p. 376). Beyond a short tunnel we come in sight of Bellinzona, with its three old castles.

105 1/2 M. **Bellinzona** (760′), see p. 419.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 420; to *Locarno*, see p. 426; to *Laveno*, see p. 429.

33. From Göschenen to Airolo over the St. Gotthard.

22 M. Diligence from Göschenen to *Andermatt* twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr. 40, coupé 1 fr. 70 c.); to *Hospenthal* twice in 1 1/3-1 1/2 hr. (2 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Hospenthal over the St. Gotthard. Omnibuses from the Göschenen station to the Andermatt (1-1 1/2 fr.) and Hospenthal hotels (2 fr.). Carriage and pair from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 10, to the Hospice 35, to Airolo 60 fr.; from Andermatt to the Hospice 30, to Airolo 50 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 25 (there and back 30 fr.), to Airolo 45 fr. Carriage with one horse from Göschenen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 6 fr.; from Hospenthal to the Hospice 15 (there and back 25 fr.), to Airolo 25 fr. Driver's fee, 10 per cent of the fare.

The **St. Gotthard** was probably the most frequented of Alpine passes till the beginning of this century, but was gradually deserted for the new roads over the Simplon, the Splügen, and the Bernardino. In 1820-32 the cantons of Uri and Ticino constructed the carriage-road, which was much frequented for half-a-century, but since the completion of the railway is again deserted. It is still interesting to drive or walk over the pass. On foot from Göschenen to Andermatt 1 1/4 hr.; thence to Hospenthal, 3/4 hr.; thence to the Hospice, 2 1/4 hrs.; and thence to Airolo, 2 3/4 hrs. or by footpaths, 1 3/4 hr. Those whose object is to make excursions from the Hospice will reach it more quickly from Airolo than from Göschenen (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. and fee).

Göschenen or *Geschenen* (3640′), on the St. Gotthard Railway, see p. 110.

The **Göschenen-Thal** (3 hrs. to the Göschener-Alp; guide unnecessary) deserves a visit. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Wicki* (4330′), where the *Voralp-Thal* opens to the right (see p. 115); then by *St. Niklaus*

Mooshühler
Arni-Alp
Lauenen
Mühlethal
Ryter
Hof
Interlaken
Bättigen
Brandt
Pfaffenkopf
Unterstock
Ramsern
Beatenh.
Mühlestalden
Nessenthal
Stalden
Sattel
Schafberg
Gabelhorn
Radelfshorn
Wangh.
Drosistock
Eiglistock
Vorder-
Thierb
Hinter-
Stainlimmi
Zw.Thierbergen
Thierberg Gl.
Thierberg
Kehlen
Mährenh.
Stozig Gr.
Benzlauistock
Benzlaui-
Weiss-Schien
Firnwang-Sattel
Holzhaus-
Steinhaush.
Steinhaus-A.
Kühboden
Leim
Höhlen
Hütten
Kilchlistock
Gwachten-H.
Triftstöckli
Thällistock
Maasplank-Stock
Maasplank-
Mausplank Joch
Im Stock
Weiss-Nollen
Eggs
Schneesto
Diechterh.
Diechter Gl.
Trift-Gletscher
Trift Firn
Trifthütte
Trift-kessel
Thieralph-Stock
Limmist
Obere-
Untere-
Trifflimmi
Dam
Rho
im Sumpf
Tellstock
Tie
Tiefens
Galer
Gelmer-Gl.
Gelmer-A.
Gelmer
Gelmerhörner
Diechter Thal
Hinter-Gelmer-Gl.
Gerstenhorn-Gl.
Gerstenhorn
Gerstenegg-Gl.
Gerstenegg
Rhone-Gletscher
Rhone
Galen-Gral
Furkah
Galenhütten
Furka
Tschingel-Brücke
Lichbritter
Ritzlih.
Stumpfh.
Wissbach-Gl.
Schwarzmannen-Brücke
Tristenst.
Bürglistock
Guttannen
Goissberg
Gallauistöcke
Erbache-Matten
Erbache-Th.
Aerlen-Gl.
Aerlenen
Aerlenalp
Aerlenhorn
Wasserfall
Hunderk
Goleggh.
Grubegg-Grat
Grubenen-Gl.
Hühnerthäli-
Diamantstock
Aelplistock
Bächlistock
Bächli-Gletscher
Bächli-Th.
Brandlammhorn
Juchlistock
Brunnberg
Hinter-Gelmer-Gl.
Heller Platten
Böse Seiten
Hinterstock-A.
Schaubh.
Gerstenen-Gl.
Gerstenen-A.
Bodmen
Räthrichs-
Vorder-Trift-Gl.
Trift-Gl.
Trift-A.
Grugge
Floschen
Floschenh.
Spicherberg-A.
Mühlebach
Lauenen-Gl.
Lauenen-See
Lauenen-Th.
Saanen-Gl.
Saanen-Th.
Saanen
Saanen-Gl.
Saanen-Th.
Schafberg
Schafberg-Gl.
Schafberg-Th.
Schafberg-A.
Gelmerhörner
Diechter Thal
Hinter-Gelmer-Gl.
Gerstenhorn-Gl.
Gerstenegg-Gl.

Griesenhorn
Susten-P.
Susten-Sp.
Stuckistock
Rütl-Firn
Sustenh.
Sustenb.
Fleckistock
Brunnenstock
Winterberg
Spitzli
Kühplankenstock
Rohr-F.
Clubhütte
Flachenstein
Bodmen
Hornfeli-St.
Stock-Gl.
Voralp-Th.
Salbuschyn
Salbit-A.
Schyn
St. Balmstock
Geschenen
Abfrutt
Winki
Witest.
Bördli-A.
Geschenen-Th.
Moosstock
Geschener-Gl.
Lochstock
Bäzberg
Spitzberge
Plattenstock
Winterst.
Gletschh.
Alpligen-Lücke
Mutterlish.
Lochb.-Th.
Rainbord-A.
Steinberg
Realp
Ochsen-A.
Tiefengl-Whs.
Ebneten-A.
Saum
Wasser
Lochb.-Gl.
Urner Thal
Andermatt
Tenderen
Mettlen
Riechlern
Unt. Läger
Ober-Läger
Rospenthal
Zumdorf
Gamsboden
Gamsteg
Gurschen-A.
Gurschenst.
Guspis-A.
Guspis-Th.
Kastelhorn
Gamsst.
Rothh.
Eisenmanns-A.
Wyttenwasser-Th.
Schwärze-A.
Mideren-A.
Auf der Fluh-A.
Thierberg-A.
Finsterst.
Ober-Risen
Mutten-Alp
Mutten-Gl.
Stelliboden-Gletscher
Ywerberh.
Ywerberhämer-Th.
Ober-Staffel
Lockipass
Wyttenwasser-Gl.
Passo Cavanna
P. Lucendro
Lucendro-Gl.
Ad. Lucendro
Giacciajo
Rotlau
Lucendro
Passo di Lucendro
Winterh. (P. Orsino)
Passo Orsino
Orsino
Orsino-Gl.
Adl. Rodont
Rodont-Gl.
Rodont
Furkaegg
Cantoniera
Blauberg
Cardoniera
P. dell'Uomo
Mte Prosa
Le di Sella
Adella Sella
Sasso di Cam.
Hotel Gaspisch
St. Gotthard
Sorescia
Cantone di Giuseppe
Motta di Dentro
Tremola
Fibbia
Valletta
Furkareuss
Reuss-B.
Reuss-Gl.
Meiggelenstock
Meiggelen
Wasen
Mittagstock
Schwarzenstock
Kapellen
Litzigstock
Schynstock
Hüsen
Meienreuss
Meienschmadr
Meienbach
Wattingen
Schöne Brücke
Riessteg
Nord-Brücke
Teufels-Br.
Inner Loch
Altkirch
Unt. Bütz
Ober Bütz
Sprengi Br.
Glütsch
Gurschen-Gl.
Gamsboden-Gl.
Anna-Gl.
Cantoniera
Passo di Cam.
Ad. della Sella
Mte Prosa
Sorescia
Motta di Dentro
Airolo
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles.

and the *Brindlistaffel* (5033′) to the (1¾ hr.) **Göschener-Alp** (5740′; *Hôtel Dammagletscher*), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammafirn* from the *Winterberg* range (which culminates in the *Dammastock* and *Rhonestock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the Göschenen-Reuss issues from the *Kehle Glacier*, imbedded between the Winterberg and Steinberg. — A toilsome but very interesting path (6½-7 hrs., guide 15 fr.) leads from the Göschenen-Alp over the *Alpligen Glacier* and the **Alpligen-Lücke** (9115′), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 121), to *Realp* (p. 122). The **Lochberg* (10,130′; splendid view of the Galenstock and St. Gotthard groups, etc.) is easily ascended in ¾ hr. from the pass. — Several difficult passes, for experts only, cross from the Göschener-Alp to the Rhone and Trift Glaciers (*Winterjoch, Damma Pass. Maasplank-Joch;* comp. p. 134). Over the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180′) or the *Thierberg-Limmi* (about 10,500′) to the *Steinalp*. 9 hrs., laborious (see p. 134). — Ascent of the **Fleckistock** (*Spitzliberg*. 11,215′; 7-8 hrs., guide 40 fr.) for experts only, difficult. We ascend from *Wicki* (see above) through the *Voralp-Thal*, past the chalets of *Hornfeli*, *Bodmen*, and *Flachenstein* to the (2½ hrs.) *Voralp-Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (7120′), finely situated at the foot of the *Wallenbühlfirn;* thence we mount to the right to the *Flühen* (7874′), and over loose stones and steep rocks to the summit (5 hrs. from the club-hut). The *Stücklistock* (10,855′; 5 hrs.) and *Sustenhorn* (11,520′; 6-6½ hrs.) may also be ascended from the Voralp-Hut (for experts only; guides 30-35 fr.). Over the *Wallenbühlfirn* and the *Susten-Joch* (8717′) to the *Meien-Thal*, with descent to the *Kalchthal* (p. 135), steep and difficult; fine view from the Joch. Guides: *Jos.* and *Barth. Gamma*, *Frz. Senn*, *Christ. Gerig*, *Mich. Hoffmann*, *Xav. Tresch* at Göschenen.

Above the Göschenen station the *St. Gotthard Road crosses the Reuss by the *Vordere*, or *Häderli-Brücke* (3720′). On the left are the railway-bridge and the N. end of the great tunnel. Here, ¼ M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre defile of the ***Schöllenen** (2½ M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular granite rocks, at the base of which dashes the Reuss. The road ascends in windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths, or the old bridle-path, passing the dilapidated *Lange Brücke* (a little above which are the Göschenen water-works, with a large waterfall), and crossing the (1 M.) *Sprengibrück* (4048′). The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous points is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. long, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The road next crosses (3 M. from Göschenen) the (1½ M.) ***Devil's Bridge** (*Teufelsbrücke*, 4593′), amidst grand rocky scenery. The Reuss here falls into an abyss 100′ below, bedewing the bridge with its spray. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) often comes down the gorge in violent gusts. The new bridge, built of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26′ span. The old bridge, 20′ below, carried away by a flood in 1888, was the scene of fierce conflicts, in Aug. and Sept., 1799, between the French on the one side and the Austrians and Russians under Suvoroff on the other, the former being compelled to retreat to the Lake of Lucerne. In memory of this event a large granite cross, 39′ high, was erected in 1897 in a niche on the face of the rocks, to the left, above the bridge. On the pedestal is a Russian inscription.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret; collection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards, passing new fortications (see

below), to the (1/4 M.) **Urner Loch** (4642′), a tunnel 70 yds. long, cut through the rock in 1707, originally broad enough for the bridle-path only. Both above and below the Urner Loch, as well as at Andermatt and Hospenthal, strong fortifications have recently been erected, and roads have been made from below the Devil's Bridge to the *Bäzberg* and from the Oberalp to the top of the *Musch* (not accessible).

The **Urseren Valley**, on which the road emerges from the dark Urner Loch, contrasts strikingly with the wild region just quitted. This peaceful green valley (p. 121), watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. long and 1/2-1 M. broad, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Corn grows but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. Near Andermatt (3/4 M. from the tunnel), on the left, is a training-camp of Swiss artillery.

4 M. **Andermatt.** — **Hotels:** Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, a large house, in an open situation, 1/4 M. from the village, R., L., & A. 5-6, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 7-15 fr.; adjacent, Hôtel-Restaurant du Touriste, moderate; opposite, Hôt.-Pens. Nager, small; *Grand Hôtel Andermatt, at the upper end of the village, R., L., & A. 3 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Oberalp, R. from 1 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; *St. Gotthard, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Couronne, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. des Trois Rois, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1 1/4, D. 2 1/2, pens. 7 fr.; Sonne. — *English Church.*

Andermatt (4738′; pop. 711), or *Urseren*, Ital. *Orsĕra*, is the principal village in the valley. Adjoining the church is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions. By the artillery camp (see above) is a much older church, said to date from the time of the Lombards (recently restored and embellished with ceiling-frescoes representing the spread of Christianity in the Urseren valley; closed). The *Mariahilf Chapel* affords a good survey: to the W. the barren grey Bäzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Muttenhorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Badus (see below) is visible; to the E., in long zigzags, ascends the Oberalp road (p. 366). Above the village isa *Bannwald* (p. 108).

Excursions. To the **Oberalp-See** by the Oberalp road, a walk or drive of 2 hrs.; thence to the *Calmot* 1 1/4 hr., to the *Stock* 2 hrs., both easy and interesting (see p. 366). — The **Badus** or **Six-Madun** (9615′), the huge outpost of the Alps of the Grisons, is ascended from Andermatt in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (toilsome; guide 15 fr.; better from Tschamut, p. 365). The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands numberless peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheinthal. We may descend to the *Toma See* in the valley of the Rhine (comp. p. 365). — The *Gurschenstock* (9423′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) and *Gamsstock* (9728′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 15 fr.) are also fine points.

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, R. 94; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier*, R. 35; over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), p. 111.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal we observe the *Glacier of St. Anna*, high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

5 1/2 M. **Hospenthal** (4870′; *Meyerhof*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Goldner Löwe*, with restaurant, R.,

L., & A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. from 6 fr.; *Post; Schäfli*, unpretending) was formerly the seat of the barons of Hospenthal, of whose castle the ancient tower on the hill is a relic. Eng. Ch. Service in summer. The *Furka Road* (R. 35) diverges here to the right.

The St. Gotthard road winds up through a bleak valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which descends from Lake Lucendro (see below). A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the Reuss bridge. Pleasant retrospects of the Urseren-Thal and the jagged Spitzberge (p. 121), and W. to the Galenstock. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the abrupt *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a bend in the road (¾ M.) is the first *Cantoniera* (5876′; closed), at the foot of the *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′). The road enters Canton Ticino, passes the dilapidated second Cantoniera, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its outflow from the *Lake of Lucendro*, by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6620′).

To the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6835′) a digression of ½ hr. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (left bank), leads over rocks to the (¼ hr.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. the grand *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), to the W. the *Ywerberhörner* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road at the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6935′) the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. Gotthard is a mountain-group, 160 sq. M. in area, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass is a barren depression, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di S. Gottardo* (8235′), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8995′) and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334′). The chief peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (8983′; p. 118) and *P. Centrale* (9850′; see below); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708′), *Ywerberhorn* (9265′), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8820′), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747′); then, more to the W., the *Leckihorn* (10,070′), *Muttenhorn* (10,184′), *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,250′), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,490′), *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′), etc.

13¾ M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867′), ¼ M. to the S. of the pass, is a 'dépendance' of the *Hôtel Monte Prosa*, opposite (pens. 8-9 fr.; telephone to Airolo). The latter is adjoined by the former *Hospice*. On a rock a little to the S. is the old *Mortuary Chapel*.

Excursions (guides for short ascents at the hotel). To the **Sorescia** or *Scara Orell* (7350′), pleasant (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S., cross the Ticino, and ascend a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Ticino Alps, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley inadvisable, there being no bridge over the Ticino.

***Pizzo Centrale** (9850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), fatiguing, but most interesting. Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the *Sella Valley*, through which the route leads. To the left *Mte. Prosa* (p. 118). We skirt the slope high above the *Sella Lake* (7320′) and ascend snow-fields to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. *View of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (panorama by A. Heim). The ascent is also from Hospenthal in 5 hrs., viâ the *Gamsboden* and the *Guspis-Thal* (see

p. 117). — **Monte Prosa** (8983'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), less interesting. By the hut above the Sella Lake (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the Pizzo Centrale path, and ascend poor pastures and patches of snow to the (¾ hr.) saddle (8520') between the Prosa and Blauberg. Then to the left, up the arête, and lastly over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the top. The W. peak, 41' higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm 20' deep.

The **Fibbia** (8995'; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr.), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends suddenly to the Val Tremola, is fatiguing. Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, and the Ticino Alps. — ***Piz Lucendro** (9708'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary for the experienced), a fine point, free from difficulty. From the *Lucendro Lake* (p. 117) we ascend by the *Lucendro Alp* and the depression between the Ywerberhörner and the Pizzo la Valletta to the *Lucendro Glacier* and gradually mount to the rocky summit. — *Leckihorn* (10,070'), see below. — ***Pizzo Rotondo** (10,490'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, from the Hôtel Prosa 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), difficult. We follow the Lecki Pass route (see below) past the Piz Lucendro to the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, ascend to the left to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365') and skirt the precipitous slopes of the Pizzo Rotondo to the *Passo Rotondo* (9692'), whence we climb to the left to the summit (p. 111).

Passes. Over the Orsino Pass to Realp, not difficult (4½ hrs.; adepts need no guide). We ascend either from the *Rodont Bridge* (p. 117) across the stony *Rodont Alp* and past the *Orsino Lake* (7515'), or from the Lucendro Lake to the N.W. over grassy slopes, past the *Orsirora Lake* (8058'; to the left), to the **Orsino Pass** (about 8270'), S.W. of Piz Orsino (p. 117); striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard group from the Furka to the Fibbia. (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and (N.) of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent over the pastures of the *Eisenmanns-Alp* and through brushwood to Realp (p. 122).

Over the Lecki Pass to the Furka (10-11 hrs., guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying at places. From the Lucendro Lake to the *Lucendro Glaciers*, see above; thence across the depression to the N. of *Piz Lucendro* (ascent highly recommended, see above) to the *Wyttenwasser-Thal* and the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 122). We then traverse the *Wyttenwasser Glacier*, pass the *Hühnerstock*, and reach (5½-6 hrs.) the **Lecki Pass** (9555'), lying to the N. of the *Leckihorn* (10,070'; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the *Mutten Glacier*, past the *Muttenhörner*; then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwärze Glacier*, and down to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 122). — Or we may proceed from the Wyttenwasser Glacier to the *Wyttenwasser Pass* (9365') and the *Passo Rotondo* (see above) and thence descend to *All' Acqua* in Val Bedretto (p. 304; 10 hrs. from the Hôtel Prosa, an interesting expedition for experienced mountaineers).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk or drive of 2-2½ hrs.; in the reverse direction 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow-drifts on the roadside are often 30-40' high, and sometimes remain throughout the summer. Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side. About ½ M. to the S.E. the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (p. 117), and enters the **Val Tremŏla**, a dismal valley endangered by avalanches; it then descends past the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010') in numerous windings, avoided by the old bridle-path. Rich Alpine flora. At the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564') the Val Tremola ends, and the *Valle Leventina* (p. 113) begins. *View down to Quinto. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends.

22 M. **Airŏlo** (3755'), 8¼ M. from the St. Gotthard Pass, see p. 111.

Travellers going from the St. Gotthard to the *Val Bedretto* need not descend to Airolo, but save an hour by leaving the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (p. 118), at the angle of the first great bend in the direction of the Val Bedretto. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 304) joins the road leading from Airolo to All'Acqua.

34. The Maderaner-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

The **Maderaner-Thal**, a picturesque valley about 12 M. in length, enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great* and *Little Windgälle*, the *Great* and *Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S., the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (2730′ above Amsteg; porter 6, horse 12 fr., there and back within two days 24 fr.). Beautiful return-route viâ the *Stafeln* (see below, 6-7 hrs., practicable even for ladies.

Amsteg (1712′), see p. 109. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend by a good zigzag path, passing under the huge railway-bridge (p. 110; 178′ high), to the *St. Antoni-Kapelle;* then, through gently sloping pastures and orchards, to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (2615′; quarters at the chaplain's, pens. from 4 fr.; Fedier, a tavern, with garden and collection of minerals, beyond the chapel, to the right). The path descends a little, crosses by (5 min.) an iron bridge to the right bank of the foaming Kärstelenbach, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etzli-Thal* (see p. 121), in which, ¼ hr. farther up, is a fine waterfall. After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to (40 min.) the top of the *Lungenstutz* (3600′; two taverns), and (8 min.) a cross commanding a fine view. Passing through wood at places, we next cross the *Griessenbach* and the *Staldenbach* to (½ hr.) the chalets of *Stössi* (3904′). Crossing the Kärstelenbach at a (5 min.) *Saw-Mill*, and passing the houses of *Balmwald* on the left, in 25 min. more we reach the *Balmenegg* (4442′; **Hôtel zum Schweizer Alpenclub*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Engl. Church Service). Fine view from the terrace on the W. side. Pleasant wood-walks near. About ½ M. from the hotel is the small *Butzli-See*.

To the **Hüfi Glacier**, an interesting walk (1 hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a path, at first through wood, ascends the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the falls of the *Brunnibach*, the *Stäuberbach*, and the *Lämmerbach*), crosses the *Schleierbach*, the *Seidenbach*, and the *Milchbäche*, and ascends to (1 hr.) a rocky height (5385′), overlooking the glacier (which has greatly receded), from which the Kärstelenbach issues. We may now descend to the end of the glacier (guide advisable, 3-4 fr.) and return to the hotel on the left bank of the Kärstelenbach, passing the waterfalls above mentioned, and crossing the *Alp Gufern* (3-4 hrs. in all).

Beautiful return-route to Amsteg by the **Stafeln** (6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley. We may either ascend from the hotel by a steep path through wood direct to the (1¾ hr.) *Stäfel-Alp;* or we may first proceed to the above-

mentioned rock overlooking the Hüfi Glacier (1 hr.), and then ascend by an easy path to the (1 hr.) *Alp Gnof* (6215′), the (¾ hr.) *Stäfel-Alp* (6285′), and the (¼ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt* (6555′; Alpine fare). Magnificent view of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzliberg, the Windgällen, and Ruchen. [A still finer view, especially of the Windgällen, is to be had from the **Widderegg* (7840′), 1¼ hr. from Bernetsmatt, with guide.] We then descend rapidly to the pretty *Golzeren-See* (4625′) and the (1 hr.) *Golzeren-Alp* (4583′; plain fare at Fedier's), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of the (1½ hr.) *Bristen* and (½ hr.) *Amsteg* (to the station ¼ hr. more).

Excursions from the Hôtel Alpenclub. (Guides: *Ambros*, *Carl Ambros*, and *Josef Zgraggen*; *Josef*, *Josef Maria*, *Melch.*, and *Joh. Jos. Tresch*; *Joh.*, *Jos.*, and *Melchior Gnos*; *David* and *Jos. Furger*; *Albin Walker*; *M. Fedier*, and others; ordinary excursions, 8 fr. per day.) The ascent of the **Düssistock** (*Piz Git*, 10,702′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is difficult and requires experience. The path leads up the *Brunni-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren-Alp* (6330′), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Resti-Tschingel Glacier*, and crosses it; we then clamber over the precipitous rocks of the *Kleine Düssi* (10,280′) and ascend the arête to the (2 hrs.) summit. Splendid view. — The ***Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tgietschen*, 10,925′; guide 20 fr., with descent to Disentis 30 fr.), presents no serious difficulty to adepts. We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel by the Brunni Pass route (p. 121) to the upper part of the (4½-5 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier* (p. 121), and mount the snowy slopes to the right, to the summit in 2-2½ hrs.; or ascend from the *Krüzli Pass* (p. 121) across the *Strim Glacier* (7-8 hrs. to the top). Ascent from Sedrun (5½-6 hrs.), see p. 364. — **Weitenalpstock** (9870′), from the *Alp Culma*, on the Kruzli Pass route (4 hrs. from Amsteg), over the *Weiten-Alp* in 4½ hrs., very toilsome. — *Bristenstock* (10,085′), see p. 109. — **Piz Cambriales** (10,540′; 25 fr.), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Club-Hut (see below), and **Claridenstock** (10,730′; 25 fr.). 5 hrs. from the club-hut, not very difficult for practised climbers. **Kammlistock** (10,624′; 25 fr.), 5 hrs. from the club-hut, by the *Kammlilücke*, laborious. — The **Grosse Windgälle** or *Kalkstock* (10,470′), from the Alp Bernetsmatt (see above) by the *Stäfel Glacier* in 5 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and the **Grosse Scheerhorn** (10,815′), from the Hüfi Club-Hut by the *Kammlilücke* in 6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), both very difficult. — The **Grosse Ruchen** (10,290′), less difficult, but very fatiguing from the *Alp Gnof* (4-5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — The **Kleine Windgälle** (9800′), from the *Ober-Käsern Alp* (6390′; 3½ hrs. from Amsteg, ½ hr. from Bernetsmatt) in 3½ hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult.

Passes. To Stachelberg over the ***Clariden Pass** (9740′), 11-12 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and most interesting expedition, without serious difficulty to experts with able guides (35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Club-Hut* on the finely situated *Hüfi Alp* (6558′; spend night). Then a steep ascent for a short distance, over moraine, to the (40 min.) *Hüfi Glacier*, and gradually up the *Hüfifirn* and *Claridenfirn* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Pass*, between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* (9853′) and the *Claridenhorn* (10,184′; fine view of the Tödi, the Rheinwaldgebirge, etc.). We then descend the Claridenfirn, passing the *Bocktschingel*, a rock with a hole through it, and the *Gemsfayrenstock* (p. 68), to the *Clariden Hütte* of the S. A. C. on the *Altenorenstock* (p. 68), whence a steep and arduous descent along the rocks of the *Wallenbach Gorge* brings us to the *Altenoren-Alp* and (5 hrs.) *Stachelberg*. Or from the Claridenfirn (keeping to the right before reaching the Clariden Pass) we may cross the **Hüfi Pass** or **Planura Pass** 9645′),) between the *Hinter Spitzalpeli-Stock* and the *Catscharauls* (10,045′), to the *Sandfirn*, and then either descend to the left to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 68) or to the right by the *Sandgrat* to *Disentis* (p. 363; guide 30 fr.).

Another pass to Stachelberg (12-13 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel; guide 30 fr.) is the **Kammlilücke** (*Scheeryoch*; 9364′), lying between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock* (p. 120). Descent over precipitous ice-slopes to the crevassed *Gries Glacier*, the *Kammli Alp*, and the *Klausen Pass* (p. 70).

To Unterschächen over the **Ruchkehlen Pass** (8790′), 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). From the *Alp Gnof* (p. 120) we ascend precipitous grass-slopes, rock, and glacier to the pass, between the *Sattelhörner* and the *Grosse Ruchen*, and descend steeply through the ice clad *Ruchkehle* into the *Brunni-Thal* and *Schächen-Thal* (p. 70). — The **Scheerhorn-Griggeli Pass** (9180′) is also toilsome. From the Hüfi Club-Hut we mount the Hüfi Glacier and the *Bock'schingelfirn* to the pass, between the Scheerhorn and the Kleine Ruchen, and descend to the *Upper Lammerbach-Alp* and *Unterschächen*.

To Disentis over the **Brunni Pass** (8975′), 9 hrs., interesting but fatiguing (guide necessary, 25 fr.). We ascend the *Brunni-Thal* by *Rinderbiel* and *Waltersfirren* (p. 120) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (6810′), cross the E. lateral moraine and the upper snow-fields of the *Brunni Glacier* to the (2½ hrs.) pass between the *Piz Cavardiras* (9735′) on the left and the *Piz d'Acletta* (9570′) on the right, and descend through the *Val Acletta*, past the small *Lac Serein*, to *Acletta* and (3½ hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 363).

From Amsteg over the Krüzli Pass (7710′) to Sedrun, 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide 25 fr.). Through the *Etzli-Thal* to the pass, 5½ hrs.; thence down the *Strimthal* to *Sedrun* (p. 364), 2½ hrs.

35. From Göschenen to the Rhone Glacier. The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 114.

25 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 6½ hrs. (9 fr. 85, coupé 11 fr. 85 c.); from Göschenen to Brig daily in 12 (Brig to Göschenen 14) hrs., with ½ hr.'s halt at Tiefenbach, and dining at the Rhone Glacier (20 fr. 65 c., coupé 25 fr. 15 c.); from Göschenen over the Furka and Grimsel to Meiringen in 11½ hrs. (19 fr. 15 c., coupé 23 fr. 5 c.). — Walkers from Göschenen to Andermatt 1¼, Realp 2, the Furka 3½ (return 2½), Rhone Glacier 2 (return 2½) hrs. — Horse from Realp to Tiefenbach 5, Furka 8 fr. — Carriages: with one horse from Göschenen to Realp 10 fr., with two horses 15 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier (Gletsch) 35 and 65, Fiesch 55 and 100, Brig 75 and 140, Meiringen 72 and 135 fr.; carr. and pair from Andermatt to Realp 15, the Furka 40, Rhone Glacier 60, Fiesch 90, Brig 125 fr.; from Hospenthal to Realp, with one horse 6, two horses 10, to Furka 20 (there and back 25) and 35, Rhone Glacier 30 and 50, Fiesch 50 and 90, Brig 70 and 120 fr.; from Realp to the Furka, with one horse 12, two horses 20 fr., Rhone Glacier 18 and 25 fr.; one-horse carriage from the Rhone Glacier to the Hotel Belvedere 20, two-horse 35 fr.; to Hospenthal 25 or 40, Andermatt or Göschenen 30 or 60 fr.

The ***Furka Road**, constructed chiefly for military purposes, a convenient route to or from the Grimsel and the Bernese Oberland, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier and the mountains around. From Realp onwards it should be traversed in an open carriage or on foot. Rich flora.

To (5½ M.) *Hospenthal* (4870′), see p. 116. At the upper end of the village the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and skirts the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urseren-Thal* (p. 116). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,050′). 2¼ M. *Zumdorf* (4965′), a group of huts with a chapel. Farther on we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, which descends from the Tiefen Glacier (p. 122), and soon reach (1¾ M.) —

9½ M. **Realp** (5060′; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R. 1½-2, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 fr.; *Post*, both plain), a hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpligen-Lücke* to (6 hrs.) the *Göschener-Alp*, see p. 115; over the *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 118. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 304) by the **Cavanna Pass** (8565′), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting. Guide, *W. Ambros* of Realp.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, ½ M. from Realp, avoids. (In descending from the Furka we quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilomètre stone, and descend by a few steps to the left.) Looking back, we soon obtain a fine view of the broad Urseren-Thal, with the zigzags of the Oberalp-Strasse in the background (p. 366); on the left are the Wyttenwasser-Thal with its glacier, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. By the last winding of the road (*Fuchsenegg*, 6595′), 3½ M. from Realp, is the small *Hôt.-Pens. Galenstock* (R. 2, D. 3½, pens. 6 fr.). About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Ebneten-Alp*, is **Tiefenbach** (6790′; *Hôtel Tiefengletscher*, R., L., & A. 2½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.), where the diligence halts.

By following the slope from this point and crossing the moraine, we reach (1¼ hr.; guide) the **Tiefen Glacier**, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850′), where beautiful crystals (more than 12½ tons) were found in 1868 (p. 148). The Tiefen Glacier is highly interesting on account of its enormous crevasses (some of them upwards of 200′ deep). — Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimsel*, *Trift-Hütte*), see p. 134. — Over the *Winterlücke* (9450′) to the *Göschener-Alp* (p. 115), 6 hrs., with guide; steep descent to the *Winter Glacier*.

The road crosses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope. The old bridle-path follows the *Garschen-Thal* on the left, far below. On the right lies the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a fine fall; above it rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670′). Before us rises the *Furkahorn* (see below). The (3½ M.) —

17½ M. **Furka** (7990′) is a saddle between the Muttenhörner on the left and the Furkahörner on the right, descending abruptly on both sides. We first reach, on the right, the barracks for the garrison of the fortifications (see p. 123) and the small *Hôt.-Rest. Furkablick* (R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2 fr.). A little farther on, to the left, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Furka* (R., L., & A. 3-5, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; post and telegraph office). Magnificent view of the Bernese Alps with the imposing Finsteraarhorn; to the left of it, the Oberaarhorn, Walliser Fiescherhörner, Siedelhorn, and Wannehorn, and to the right, the Agassizhorn and Schreckhörner. From the *Signal*, 10 min. from the hotel, we get a view of the Upper Valais and its Alps (Mischabelhörner, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc.); the **Känzli*, 20 min. from the hotel, also commands the upper part of the Rhone Glacier.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Philipp*, *Jos. Pfaffener*, *Franz Zyraggen*). *Furkahorn (9935′; 2½ hrs.; guide 7 fr., not necessary for adepts), to the N. of the pass, by an easy bridle-path past the barracks. Admirable panorama

of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, the Galenstock, St. Gotthard group, etc. The nearer summit (9248′) may be scaled in 1¼ hr. — The **Blauberg** (9110′), to the S. of the Furka road, is easily ascended by a new path in 1 hr. (attractive). — ***Muttenhorn** (10,184′; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), to the S. of the Furka, a very fine point, not difficult.

Galenstock (11,805′; 4½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult for adepts, if the snow is favourable (axe and rope). From the Furka we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Rhone Glacier* (see below), skirt its left margin, climb a steep snowy slope to the right, a rocky arête, and lastly very steep névé to the overhanging snowy summit (caution required). View exceedingly grand.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* to the *St. Gotthard* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 118; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, see p. 134.

To THE GRIMSEL (p. 186). 5 hrs. (guide necessary, 10 fr.; alpenstock and nailed boots requisite). Walkers descend from the Furka by a good path, diverging to the right from the road ½ M. from the inn, to the (¾ hr.) upper part of the *Rhone Glacier*, cross it above the ice-fall in 1½ hr., ascend the (¾ hr.) ***Nägeli's Grätli** (8265′), affording a splendid view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and descend by a steep path along the face of the rocks to the (2 hrs.) Hospice (p. 186).

The road follows the slope to the right, passing the new fortifications of the Furka, to the (1¼ M.) *Galen-Hütten* (7900′) and descends to the left in long zigzags (short-cuts for pedestrians), high above the huge ***Rhone Glacier** (p. 393), affording admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the second bend of the road is the small *Hôtel Belvedere* (well spoken of). A path leads hence in ¼ hr., over the moraine, keeping to the left, to a point commanding the upper part of the glacier. In the valley we cross the *Mutthach* (discharge of the *Gratschlucht Glacier*). The road is joined here on the left by the steep old bridle-path from the Furka. It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends, which the old bridle-path, to the right, cuts off. Crossing the infant *Rhone*, we reach the (6¼ M.) —

25 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the '*Gletsch*' (5775′; p. 303).

From the Rhone Glacier to *Brig*, see R. 80; over the *Grimsel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 52.

36. From Lucerne to Altdorf viâ Stans and Engelberg. The Surënen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 84.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to Stansstad 8 times daily in 40 min.; fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (p. 97). — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. (fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c.; from Lucerne, incl. steamer, 6 fr. 60, 7 fr. 75 c.); one-horse carriage 15 (from Stans 12), two-horse 25 fr. — Walkers may dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (7 M. from Stans, a drive of 1¼ hr., one-horse carr. 7-8, two-horse 12 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that travellers usually walk. (Travellers from the St. Gotthard may drive from *Beckenried* to Engelberg; one-horse carr. 15-18, two-horse 25-30 fr.; see p. 86.) — From Engelberg to Altdorf over the Surënen Pass, fatiguing (bridle-path, 9 hrs.; guide, 15 fr., unnecessary in fine weather; travellers from Altdorf need a guide to the top of the pass only, 8 fr.).

To *Stansstad*, see p. 98. The road (electric tramway in ¼ hr.) leads between the *Bürgenstock* (p. 98) on the left and the *Stanser Horn* (p. 124) on the right, through orchards and pastures.

2 M. **Stans** or **Stanz** (1500′; pop. 2458; **Engel*, R., L., & A, 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3 fr.; **Stanser Hof*, new; *Winkelried*, R. from 2. B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.; *Krone*, R. 1-1½, B. 1, D. 1½, pens. 3-4 fr.; *Rössli*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, lies amidst a vast orchard, on which, however, from 11th Nov. to 2nd Feb. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Brisen* (7890′) and the *Stanser Horn* (see below). Adjoining the handsome *Parish Church* is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 18), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre perpetrated here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the 'landammanns' from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; a picture by the artist Würsch, who afterwards became blind, and perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 128). In the studio of the late painter *Deschwanden* a number of his paintings are exhibited gratis. The *Historical Museum*, in the Bahnhof-Platz, contains historical and antiquarian curiosities, weapons, coins, minerals, a library, and an interesting relief of Stans on the scale of 1 : 500 (key kept by *Jac. Christen*, behind the Hôt. Winkelried; 30 c.). Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The ***Stanser Horn** (6233′) is a splendid point of view, scarcely inferior to Rigi and Pilatus. Cable-railway (opened in 1893) in 1 hr.; 5 fr., return-ticket 8 fr.; cheaper on Sun.; or, including tramway from Stans, S., R., and B. at the hotel, 15½ fr. The line (4265 yards in length; maximum gradient 60 : 100) is divided into three sections, and carriages are changed twice. Each section has its own power-house; the electric motors are supplied from the central station at Buochs. In the middle of each section is a crossing, where the ascending and descending cars pass each other; there is no toothed rail, but safety is guaranteed by strong automatic brakes. — The line ascends gradually (12 : 100) from the entrance of the village through luxuriant meadows, and farther on more rapidly (27 : 100) to the (13 min.) station of *Kälti* (2343′), where carriages are changed. The second section has a gradient at first of 40 : 100, afterwards of 60 : 100; the line ascends a wooded ravine, crosses a torrent, and intersects a deep cutting to the (13 min.) second station of *Blumatt* (4006′), whence it proceeds (third section) with the same gradient (3 : 5) through a tunnel (150 yds.) to the terminal station (6070′), at the **Hotel Stanserhorn* (R. 3-5, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.). A good path leads hence to the top (60′ higher), which commands a highly picturesque *View of the Bernese Alps (with the Titlis rising in the foreground), the Lake of Lucerne, and the hills of N.W. Switzerland.

The road to (12 M.) Engelberg follows the *Engelberger Aa*, between the Stanser Horn on the right and the Buochser Horn on the left. In the background, the snow-clad Titlis. Near (2 M.) *Dallenwil* we cross the Aa. On a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach*, to the right, stands the village-church (1785′).

A good bridle-path, diverging to the left, ascends to (4½ M.; 6 M. from Stans via *Nieder-Büren*; one-horse carr. from Stansstad to Buren in 1 hr., 4 fr.; from Buochs 5 fr.) the finely-situated health-resort of Nieder-Rikenbach (3840′; **Hôt.-Pens. Engel*, pens. 5-7 fr.). Hence to the *Buochser Horn* (5940′). 1¾ hr., repaying (comp. p. 98); to the **Brisen* (7900′), 3 hrs., by

Wyssenen
Hornmatt
Büren ob dem Bach
Hütti-A.
Stein-A.
Rissete
Aecherli
Hausmatt
Wolfenschiessen
Overeg
Sädel-A.
Dürrenboden
Gummen
Alp
Briesen
Schwandfluh-A.
Hallen
Diegisbalm
am Stulz
Klingen-A.
Bogg-A.
Bickl-A.
Dörfli
Rinderstafel
Reissmatt-A.
Wolterhalden
Barmerlen
Ober-Rickenbach
Sinsgen-A.
Allzellen
Gräfmatt-A.
Bodmen-A.
Bühlen
Schwandbode
Rothhalden
Lindeh
Kaiserstuhl
Gräfmatt
Lauchern-A.
Englern
Kreuu
Schildelboden
Schläberg
Grafenort
Oberfeld-A.
Trnerstafel
Hüttismatt
Schwarzwald-A.
Bann-Alp
Grubben-A.
Bettenebnel
Wullen-Stöcke
Plankengrat
Wand-A.
Unter-
Ober-
Unter-Luter-
Rigithal-Stöcke
Ruchsto
Thuren
Schluchi
See-Alp
Planken-A.
Buchschwand
Aegetli
Stoffelberg-
Riebgarten
Ober-Lutersee
Alp
End der Welt
Melchthal
Alp
Rigithal
Griessen-Tha
Widderfeld
Lutersee
Obbaag-A.
Bockli-A.
Hinter-
Nünalphorn
Ober-Arni
Allboden
Vorder-
Leuze
Hahnen
Thuren-
Nün-A.
Jochli-Pass
Wang
Oberberg
Engelberg
Vorialp-A.
Hutstock
Störkeri
Jungholz
Tagestal-A.
Unterboden-A.
Hunghorn
Alpeln
Gerschni-A.
Wolfis-A.
Rothsandnollen
Bitzistock
Ziegerboden-A.
Burglen
Geissberg
Geissbg.
Lauwelti-A.
Trub-S.
Stand
Tannenband
Graustock
Galtiberg
Gwärtler
Tannen-A.
Engstlenalp
Schafthal
Spitzberglüh
Engstlen-A.
Reissend-Nollen
Melchsee-A.
Tidis
Schutzibodeu
Schafmatlager
Ochsenkopf
Grassen
Wichel
Gadmer Flüh
Wendenstock
Pfaffenluut
Wasenhorn
Baumgarten
Mähren
Wenden-A.
Urat
Gradstöcke
Gent-Th.
Tellistock
Urderth-St.
Ob. Heubg.
Sättelistock
Sätteli
Aldrigten
Bühl
Obermatt
Gschletter-A.
Vorsass
Feldhaus
Pfrundlistock
Birchlauni-
Achselsassgrath
Gadmen
Stein Whs.
Unterführen
Wang
Wissenmad
Staldi
Sattel
Schafleulaui-A.
Gigli-A.
Steinen
Kalchthal-Fu
Susten-P.
Susten-
Graph. Anst. Wien
Deutsche geogr. Meile
English Miles

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 — 0 1 2 3 4 5

Schweizer Stunde — Kilometer

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

the *Aahorn-Alp* and the *Steinalp*, interesting (guide not indispensable for adepts). Another attractive ascent is that of the *Schwalmis* (7380'; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), by the *Aahorn-Alp*, the *Barfallen* (with a cross), and the *Bühl-Alp*, and thence up the N.W. arête. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Isenthal via the *Jochli* (see below). — An interesting pass (4½-5 hrs., with guide) leads from Nieder-Rikenbach by the *Bühl-Alp* (see above) and the Hinterjochli (6915') between the Schwalmis and the Rissetestock, descending by the *Bolgen-Alp* and the *Lauweli* to *St. Jakob* in the Isenthal (p. 91).

1¾ M. **Wolfenschiessen** (1700'; **Eintracht*, unpretending; *Kreuz*). Beside the church is the hermit-hut (brought hither from Altzellen) of *Conrad Scheuber*, grandson of Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 128), whose worship he shares.

From Wolfenschiessen viâ *Ober-Rikenbach* and the *Schönegg Pass* (6315') to (5½-6 hrs.) *Isenthal*, see p. 91. Guide advisable, the descent from the pass to the *Sulzthal-Alp* being steep and pathless.

Beyond (2½ M.) *Grafenort* (1885'; Inn, good wine) the road ascends through beautiful wood. To the right, far below, flows the brawling Aa. We next pass (4 M.) the Inn 'Im Grünen Wald', below which, in the valley to the right, the brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 133) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, we turn to the left, and suddenly obtain a view of the *Engelberger-Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the rocky pinnacles of the *Great* and *Little Spannort* (p. 126); in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8566'). Then (2 M.) —

12 M. **Engelberg.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Sonnenberg, finely situated, with shady grounds, R., L., & A. 3½-6½, B. 1½, D. 3½-4, pens. 8-14 fr.; *Hôt. Kurhaus Titlis, with garden and covered promenade, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *Hôt. National, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engel, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 6½-8 fr.; *Schweizerhof, R. 1½-5, B. 1, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-11 fr.; *Kurhaus-Pens. Müller, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Engelberg, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Hess, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R., L., & A. from 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1½, B. 1 fr. Beer at *Waser's*. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Hôtel Titlis. — Guides: *Jos., Placidus*, and *Jacob Hess; Leodegar, Kurl*, and *Jos. Feierabend; Jos., Alois, Maurus*, and *Eugen Kuster; Carl Amrhein; Jos. Infanger; N. Hurschler; Carl, Joh.*, and *Jos. Waser; Simon Zumstein*.

Engelberg (3340'; pop. 1973), loftily and prettily situated, and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health and summer resort. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in 1121, named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI., and rebuilt after a fire in 1729.

The *Church contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 124). High-altar-piece, an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house, two transparencies by Kaiser, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery is now not very often granted. — The School connected with the abbey is well attended. The Farm Buildings,

with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and in the cheese-magazine several thousand cheeses are frequently stored at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the surrounding district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 min. (Café Bänklialp).

Excursions. Favourite promenade, with pretty views, to the **Schwand** (3970′; *Inn*), in 1¼ hr. — The **Bergli** (4300′; *Inn*) and the **Flühmatt** (4290′), each 1 hr., command an excellent view of the valley and the Titlis. — Pleasant walk (brake several times daily, 60 c.; one-horse carr. there and back 5-6, two-horse 9 fr.) to the (¾ hr.) ***Tätschbach Fall.** We either follow the road to the right of the abbey, passing (1¼ M.) the coffee-garden of *Eienwäldchen*, or we take the shorter path, to the left of the abbey, which passes (10 min.) the *Neue Heimat Inn*, at the mouth of the *Horbis-Thal*, and the (¼ hr.) *Schweizerhaus Inn*. [The rocky basin at the head of the Horbis-Thal, reached in ½ hr., is known as the *End der Welt*.] The road ends at the Tätschbach Fall (3575′; Inn), which descends from the Hahnenberg or Engelberg. The bridle-path (route to the Surenen Pass, p. 127) goes on through wood and crosses the *Fürrenbach*, which also forms several falls. It then traverses pastures, passing the dairy-farm of *Herrenrüti* (left bank), to (¾ hr.) the **Nieder-Surenen Alp** (4133′; rfmts.), which affords a fine view of the pyramidal Schlossberg, the serrated Spannörter, the Firnalpeli and Grassen glaciers, and the huge precipices of the Titlis. — The **Arnitobel**, a gorge with waterfalls, ¾ hr. to the W., a pleasant and shady walk; thence to the right to the (1 hr.) *Lower Arnialp* (4325′; Inn), with a good view of the Engelberger Rothstock, and to (1 hr. färther) the *Upper Arnialp* (5300′; beautiful survey of the Engelberg valley). — ***Fürrenalp** (6073′; 2½ hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tatschbach Fall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

Ascents. **Rigidalstock** (8515′; 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.), the last part difficult, fine panorama. — ***Widderfeld** (7723′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), viâ the *Arni-Alp*, less fatiguing; preferable by the *Zingel-Alp* and *Hohlicht* (5 hrs.; guide 8 fr.). — ***Hutstock** (8790′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), a fine point, by the *Juchli* (p. 127), not difficult for mountaineers (comp. p. 129). — The ***Hanghorn** (8793′) is reached in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by traversing the *Schattband*, on the rocky face of the Hutstock. — ***Engelberger Rothstock** (9250′; 6 hrs.; guide 9, with a night out 12 fr.), interesting and not difficult. We ascend by the *Alp Obhag* to the (4 hrs.) *Club-Hut* above the *Planken-Alp* (7560′), on the *Ruchhubel*, not far from the *Griessen Glacier*; thence by the *Rothgrätli* (p. 91) to the top in 2½ hrs.

***Uri-Rothstock** (9620′; 8½ hrs.; guide 16, with descent to Isenthal 22 fr.), very interesting, not difficult for adepts. From the Plankenalp Club-Hut to the (1¼ hr.) gap (8878′) on the S. of the Engelberger-Rothstock; thence across snow to the (1 hr.) *Porta* or *Schlossstock-Lücke*, adjoining the *Schlossstock* (9055′); then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalpfirn*; again an ascent to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal, and lastly up the *Kleinthalfirn* to the (2½ hrs.) top (comp. p. 91).

The ***Great Spannort** (10,515′) is ascended from the *Spannort Club-Hut* (6500′), 3½ hrs. from Engelberg, by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* and the *Glattenfirn*, or direct by the *Spannort-Joch* (see below) in 4½ hrs.; interesting, though toilsome (comp. p. 109; guide 25 fr.). — The **Little Spannort** (10,380′) is climbed from the Spannort Hut by the Schlossberg-Lücke or the Spannort-Joch in 5½ hrs. (guide 35 fr.); difficult, for expert climbers only. Adepts may ascend the Little and Great Spannort in one day (guide 50 fr.). — **Schlossberg** (10,280′), from the *Blacken-Alp* (p. 127) in 4½ hrs., laborious (guide 25 fr.). Admirable view, scarcely inferior to that from the Titlis. Edelweiss abundant.

The ***Titlis** (10,627′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 12, to Engstlen-Alp 18 fr.) is very interesting, though fatiguing. It is advisable to go on the previous evening to the *Hôtel Hess* (p. 133; 2¼ hrs.; horse 10 fr.), so as not to have the steep

Pfaffenwand (p. 133) to ascend at starting. From this point the guides like to start at 2 a.m., in order to get back before the snow melts; but the ascent by lantern-light is disagreeable and toilsome, and it is better to wait till daybreak. From the Hôtel Hess the path ascends over the *Laubersgrat* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033′); it then mounts a steep incline in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rothegg* (9030′), where the glacier is reached, and a rest is taken. We ascend the glacier, at first gradually, then more rapidly (step-cutting sometimes necessary), and if the snow is in good condition we reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen*, without material difficulty. The view, highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany (panorama by Imfeld). This ascent, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of glacier-excursions. Descent to the Joch Pass (Engstlen-Alp), see p. 133.

Passes. From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (9½-10 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, to Engstlen-Alp 8 fr.), see R. 38; over the *Storegg* (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) or the *Juchli* (6½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.) to the *Melchthal*, see p. 129; over the *Rothgrätli* to the *Isenthal* (10 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), see p. 91.

From Engelberg to Erstfeld (p. 108) by the **Schlossberg-Lücke** (8632′) and the *Glattenfirn* (10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), a fine route, but fatiguing. By spending a night in the *Spannort Hut* (p. 126; 2 hrs. below the pass) mountaineers may combine the ascent of the *Great Spannort* (p. 126) with this pass. — To Erstfeld across the **Spannort-Joch** (9610′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), between the Great and the Little Spannort, toilsome.

To Wasen over the **Grassen Pass** (*Barengrube*, 8917′), 10 hrs., difficult (guide to Meien 25 fr.). — To the Steinalp over the **Wenden-Joch** (8695′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 25 fr.).

The route to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbach Fall and the dairy-farm of Herrenrüti (p. 126), follows the right bank of the Aa to (1¾ hr.) the frontier of Canton Uri by the *Nieder-Surenen Alp* (4133′), and ascends to the (½ hr.) *Stäffeli* (4652′). After a steep ascent to the (50 min.) *Stierenbach Fall* (best viewed from below), we cross (5 min.) the brook, and in 40 min. more recross it to the *Blacken-Alp* (5833′), with its chapel. The path then ascends gradually over snow, which melts in July, to the (1½ hr.) **Surĕnen Pass** (7560′), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587′).

The Titlis becomes grander as we ascend, and we see a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the Klein- and Gross-Spannort and the Schlossberg, extending as far as the Surĕnen. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the Schächen-Thal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgälle being most conspicuous. On the E. side of the Surenen the snow, which never entirely melts, is crossed in ¼ hr. in the height of summer. Then a steep descent to the (1¼ hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754′), which is visible in the long valley below. At a stone bridge (¾ hr.) the road divides. The very steep path, straight on, leads to (1¾ hr.) *Altdorf* (p. 107); that to the right, crossing the bridge, to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 108). The latter leads by the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, with the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach* (beyond which the guide may be dismissed), descends through wood and over pastures to the village of *Erstfeld*, and crosses the Reuss to the station on the St. Gotthard line (p. 108).

37. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Meiringen and Brienz (Interlaken).

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 85, 150.

Railway from Lucerne to (28½ M.) *Meiringen* in 3½ (first-class express in 3) hrs. (fares 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.); to (36 M.) *Brienz* in 3½ 4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25 c.). From Brienz to *Interlaken*, railway and steamboat in 1¼-2 hrs. — Steamboat (preferable) from Lucerne to Alpnach-Stad (¾-1½ hr.; p. 98); the direct trips are timed to connect with the Brünig Railway at Alpnach-Stad. From Alpnach-Stad to *Vitznau (Rigi)* direct steamer thrice daily in 1-1½ hr.

The **Brünig Railway**, opened in 1888-89, is an ordinary narrow-gauge line, as far as (10 M.) Giswyl, about halfway; but it then crosses the pass (3295′) by means of the 'rack-and-pinion' system and the ordinary system alternately. Maximum gradient, 18:100. Views to the *right*. As, however, the old Brünig Road is more picturesque, those who visit the Bernese Oberland for the first time will be repaid by walking from Giswyl or Lungern across the Brünig to Meiringen.

Lucerne, see p. 79. The Brünig Railway runs S.W. in a wide curve into the broad valley of the *Allmend*, and leaving *Kriens* (p. 84), at the foot of the Sonnenberg, to the right, passes (3 M.) *Horw* (a village, with pretty church, to the left), and approaches the S.W. arm of the *Lake* of *Lucerne* (p. 98). 5½ M. **Hergiswyl** (p. 98), at the foot of *Pilatus* (bridle-path to *Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, p. 100). The railway pierces the *Lopperberg* (tunnel, ¾ M.) and skirts the *Lake of Alpnach* to —

8 M. **Alpnach-Stad** (**Hôt.-Pens. Pilatus; Rössli; Stern*), the starting-point of the **Pilatus Railway*; see p. 99.

Thence through the somewhat marshy valley of the *Aa* and across the *Kleine Schlierenbach* to (9½ M.) **Alpnach** or *Alpnachdorf* (1530′; **Krone; Sonne; Schlüssel*). The church with its slender tower was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the Pilatus forests, rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and cut down in 1811-19.

Beyond Alpnach the train crosses the broad stony bed of the *Grosse Schlieren* and the *Saarner Aa*, the right bank of which it follows past *Kägiswyl* (on the right), with its large parquetry-factory, to (11 M.) *Kerns-Kägiswyl* (1620′), the station for the *Melchthal*.

The **Grosse Melchthal**, an idyllic valley, 15 M. long, studded with chalets and watered by the *Melch-Aa*, repays a visit. From the station a diligence plies daily in 2¾ hrs. to the village of Melchthal, via (½ hr.) **Kerns** (1865′; **Krone; *Sonne; Hirsch; Rössli*), a village with a pretty church, finely situated at the foot of the *Arrigrat* (6920′). At the entrance of the Melchthal, 3 M. from Kerns and 3¾ M. from Sarnen, is *St. Niklaus* (2752′), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally called the *Heidenthurm* (heathens' tower). In the ravine of the Melchaa, opposite, below *Flühli* (p. 130), is the *Ranft*, with the hermitage of Sr. Nikolaus von der Flüe, who is said to have lived here for twenty years on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After their victory over Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the confederates disagreed at the Diet of Stans about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit were reconciled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

From the hermitage the road leads to the (3 M.) village of **Melchthal** (2933′; **Kurhaus-Pens. Melchthal*; **Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof*, at both pens. 5 fr.) and the (3 M.) *Alp Stöck*, at the foot of the precipitous *Ramisfluh* (6115′), whence a new road, practicable for light vehicles, leads to (6 M.) *Melchsee-Frutt* (see below). At the *Ohr-Alp* (3375′), 3 M. to the E. of Melchthal, is one of the largest maple-trees in Switzerland, with a girth of 37½ ft. The **Hutstock* (8790′), ascended from Melchthal (4½-5 hrs.; with guide; Kaspar Durer), presents no difficulty to experts; splendid view of the High Alps and the lakes of Central Switzerland. Descent to Engelberg, see p. 126. — From Melchthal a rough path crosses the *Storegg* (5710′) to Engelberg (p. 127) in 4½ hrs. (with guide); another, more interesting but more difficult (steep descent; guide 12 fr.), leads thither in 6 hrs. over the *Juchli* (7120′). The *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7830′; fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hr. from the Juchli. — The basin of the **Melchsee** (6165′; *Hôt.-Pens. Frutt, Pens. Reinhard*, both unpretending) affords an attractive Alpine picture. Rich flora. Interesting excursions: to *Bonì*, 1 hr.; *Spicherfluh* (6690′), 1½ hr.; *Hohmatt* (7950′; 2-2½ hrs.; **Erzegg* (7140′), 1¼ hr.; *Balmeregghorn* (7280′), 1½ hr.; *Alpschütz*, 1¾ hr.; *Hohenstollen* (8150′), 2¼ hrs., with fine view (comp. p. 179); *Glockhaus* (8320′), 2 hrs., toilsome; *Geissberg* (8710′), 3 hrs. viâ the Tannen-Alp (comp. p. 143), etc. To the E. an easy pass crosses the *Tannen-Alp* (6500′) in 2 hrs. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 132); to the W. an interesting pass leads viâ the *Weid Riss* (about 7700′), to the S. of the Hohenstollen, in 4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) to *Meiringen* (p. 178).

13 M. **Sarnen** (1545′: pop. 4000; **Obwaldner Hof*; **Hôt.-Pens. Seiler*, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.; *Adler*; *Metzgern*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Wylerbad*, on the S.W. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen), capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, with a nunnery and a Capuchin monastery. The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see p. 128), and a relief model of Unterwalden and Hasli. The large church, on a hill, with pictures by Deschwanden and Kaiser, the cantonal hospital, the poor-house, the *Niklaus von Flüe Pensionat* (for students), and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667′; fine view; pension, see above), are conspicuous. The castle of Landenberg, destroyed by the Confederates on New Year's Day, 1308, formerly stood on the last-mentioned hill.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. W. of Sarnen, is the solitary **Schwendi-Kaltbad** (4737′), with chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Road up the W. slope of the *Schwendiberg* to (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2614′; refreshm. at the curé's), whence a bridle-path leads across the meadows of *Schwendi* to the (2½ hrs.) Kaltbad. Thence to the *Feuerstein* (6700′) 2½ hrs.; to the *Schimberg Bad*, 2 hrs., see p. 136. By *Seewenegg* and *Seewenalp* to (3½ hrs.) *Flühli*, in the Entlebuch (p. 137), attractive.

To the *Melchthal* (3½ M. to St. Niklaus), see p. 128.

The train (views to the right) crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has been conducted into the **Sarner See** (1550′), a lake 4 M. long and 1-1¼ M. broad, well stocked with fish. The valley of Sarnen is pleasing, though without Alpine grandeur. — At (15 M.) **Sachseln** (1598′; pop. 1556; **Kreuz*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; **Engel*, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a thriving village near the E. bank of the lake, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

From Sachseln a good road (short-cut halfway, to the right, in 3/4 hr.) leads to (3 M.) **Flühli-Ranft** (2450′; *Hôt.-Pens. Nünalphorn*, well situated, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Pens. Anderhalden*, kept by the curé, 4 1/2 fr.; *Pens. Stolzenfels*), a health-resort, the birthplace of Brother Klaus (p. 128), above the Ranft, with a chapel commanding a fine view. Hence to the village of *Melchthal*, a pleasant and shady walk, high above the Melch-Aa, 1 1/4 hr. — From Hôt. Nünalphorn a new path descends through wood into the *Gorge of the Melch-Aa*, with its imposing rocky scenery and foaming waterfalls. — A new road leads from Flühli-Ranft to (2 1/2 M.) *Kerns* (p. 128), passing (1/2 M. from Flühli) a covered wooden *Bridge over the Melch-Aa*, 85′ long, and 318′ above the torrent, the highest of its kind in Switzerland.

Ascending a little from the S. end of the lake, and passing (on the left) the entrance of the *Kleine Melchthal*, the train halts at (18 M.) **Giswil** (1665′; **Hôtel de la Gare; Krone*), partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lauibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard, beside the high-lying church; to the S.W. rise the *Giswiler Stock* (6605′) and the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (7715′). Above the station are the relics of a château of the *Rudenz* family.

Excursions. The romantic **Kleine Melchthal* has recently been made accessible and deserves a visit. From the hamlet of *Eiwyl* (Schiff, rustic), 1 M. to the N. of Giswil, at the S.E. end of the Sarner See, the road ascends E. to the entrance of the narrow and very picturesque wooded ravine, through which it is carried for about 3 M. — The **Giswiler Stock** (6605′; beautiful view) is ascended from Giswil in 4 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), viâ *Kleintheil* and *Alpboglen*. The descent may be made to the *Marien-Thal* (*Entlebuch*, p. 137). — The **Brienzer Rothhorn** (p. 180) is ascended from Giswil in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr., not needed by experts); good road for the first 3 hrs., afterwards a steep footpath. — Pedestrians should walk by the old *Brünig Road from Giswil to (3 hrs.) the **Brünig Pass** (3395′; **Hôtel*, p. 131), whence they may descend to (1 3/4 hr.) *Meiringen* or (3 hrs.) *Brienz* (p. 180).

At Giswil, where the first steep incline occurs, the 'rack-and-pinion' system begins. The line rapidly ascends the side of the valley (10 : 100), through wood, across two torrents, and through two rock-cuttings, and at *Bürgeln* reaches the top of the *Kaiserstuhl* (2305′). The three peaks of the Wetterhorn are visible to the S. over the depression of the Brünig. The train runs high above the picturesque **Lake of Lungern** (2155′; 1 1/2 M. long), and through a short tunnel, to —

22 1/2 M. **Lungern** (2475′). The large village (pop. 1756; **Kurhaus Lungern*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Löwe & Hôt. Brünig*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof; Bär*), with the adjoining *Ober-Seewies*, is the last in the valley, and lies 1/2 M. from the S. end of the lake, half of which was drained into the Lake of Sarnen in 1836, by means of a channel 3/4 M. long. — The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the hillside to the W. The *Giebel* (6680′; fine view), to the S.E., S.E., is easily ascended from Lungern in 3 1/2 hrs.

The second steep gradient begins beyond Lungern. Fine view of the Lungern-Thal. The train passes through the *Küppeli Tunnel* (2970′; 150 yds.) and ascends the wooded *Brünigmatt-Thal* (above

us, to the right, is the road), at a moderate gradient, which becomes steeper near (25¹ ₂ M.) **Brünig** (3295′; *Rail. Rest.*, D. incl. wine 3-3½ fr.; **Hôt. - Pens. Kurhaus Brünig*, 3 min. from the station, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.), well situated near the old Brünig Pass. Opposite us tower the Engelhörner (p. 183) and the Faulhorn chain (p. 176); to the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the Kirchet (p. 184); at the foot of the hills to the S. is the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 182); opposite is the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 179); below us flows the Aare, and to the right is part of Lake Brienz.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4855′), 1½ hr. N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive from the *Wylerhorn* (6590′), 3 hrs. from the pass, viâ the *Brünig-Aelpeli*.

From the Kurhaus Brunig a footpath descends mostly through wood to the finely situated village of (1 hr.) *Hohfluh* (p. 179). New road thence to (2½ M.) *Meiringen* (p. 178).

The railway is carried down the steep rocks (maximum gradient 12 : 100) by means of retaining-walls and cuttings, and across the ravines of the *Grossbach*, *Kehlbach*, and *Hausenbach* (charming view at the *Brunnenfluh*), into the Aare-Thal, to *Hausen*, and — 28½ M. *Meiringen* (p. 178). Thence to *Brienz* and *Interlaken*, see R. 50.

38. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Engstlen-Alp. Joch Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 124.

9¾ hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Engstlen-Alp 4½ (Lauenen direct from Meiringen 2½, Engstlen-Alp 2½ hrs.), Joch 1½, Trübsee ½, Engelberg 1½ hr. — Horse from Im-Hof to Engstlen-Alp 15, to Engelberg 30, for two days 45 fr.; guide (unnecessary) 16; porter from Im-Hof to Engstlen-Alp 8, from Meiringen 9 fr.; horse from Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg 15, guide 8 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey (still more attractive in the reverse direction), he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to (1¼ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2053′), see p. 184. Two routes lead thence to the Genthal. We follow the Susten route (p. 133) to the (¾ hr.) saw-mill in the *Mühle-Thal*; then, beyond the (¾ hr.) bridge over the *Genthal-Wasser*, ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) *Leimboden* (3910′; Inn zur Wagenkehr, plain), where we recross to the right bank. Or we may (less recommended) diverge to the left from the Susten route at *Wyler*, 20 min. from Im-Hof, cross the *Gadmenbach*, turn to the left again after 5 min., and ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3800′) begins the **Genthal-Alp.**

The direct path called the '*Hundschüpfi*', ½ hr. shorter, is narrow and dizzy at places (guide advisable). From Meiringen we go straight on for ½ M. from the bridge over the Dorfbach; then ascend to the left, skirt the brow of the *Hasliberg*, with a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below, and (2¼ hrs.) reach the chalets of *Lauenen* see abov (e).

The path approaches the *Genthalbach*, and follows its right bank. On the (1/4 hr.) *Leimboden* (p. 131) our path is joined on the right by that from the Mühle-Thal. We gradually ascend the monotonous Genthal. Behind us rise the Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the head of the Urbach-Thal (p. 184). We pass (10 min.) the chalets *Bei den Spichern* and (10 min.) the *Genthal-Hütten* (3993′; on the left bank of the brook), and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzenthal-Hütten* (4596′; rfmts.).

The scenery becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750′) on the right, which become grander, falls a series of cascades, varying with the state of the melting snow, and eight of these are seen close together *(Achtelsassbäche)*. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through fine wood, to the (1 1/2 hr.) ***Engstlen-Alp** (6033′; **Immer's Hotel*, with dépendances, R., L., & A. 3-5, D. 4, S. 3, pens. 7-9, in June and Sept. 6 1/2-8 fr.; good water), a beautiful and sheltered pasture, with fine old pines and 'Alpine cedars', frequented as a health-resort. The flora of the neighbourhood is remarkably rich and varied, and the avi-fauna is very interesting. The hotel has a boat on the pretty lake (p. 133). *View, to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to its left, the Schreckhörner and Finsteraarhorn; to the right, more distant, the Blümlisalp; to the S., the precipices of the Gadmer Flühe, from the Tellistock to the Wendenstöcke; to the E., the rounded Titlis.

Excursions. **Schafberg** (7850′; 2 hrs.). easy. Starting E. from the hotel, we ascend the steep *Schafthal*, keeping farther up, well to the right, along a grassy ridge till near the top, which affords an interesting view of the Engelberg valley and its surrounding mountains, and a peep of Lake Lucerne to the left.

Sätteli (6890′; 2 hrs.). At the W. end of the Engstlen-See (p. 133) we cross the Engstlenbach to the *Alp Scharmadläger*, and ascend a narrow path, diverging to the left above the *Bäregg-Alp*, on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) *Sätteli* (splendid view of the Gadmen-Thal, Trift Glacier, and Bernese Alps). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrätli* (6540′), to the S.W. of the Sätteli, reached in 1/2 hr. more by keeping above the Bäregg-Alp straight along the slope at a lower level.

To Melchsee-Frutt (2 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). From the hotel we go N.W. to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690′), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannen-Alp* (6500′), with its numerous chalets. We next traverse level pastures, pass three other small lakes, and reach (1 hr.) **Melchsee-Frutt** (6105′; *Hôt.-Pens. Frutt, Pens. Reinhard*; see p. 129). — Or, after passing the Spicherfluh (see above), the regular path may be quitted and the grassy ridges to the left followed as far as the *Erzegg* (7110′), affording grand views of the above-mentioned giants of the Bernese Oberland. From Erzegg we descend to the right to Melchsee-Frutt (this route takes 1 hr. more, but is repaying).

Hohmatt (2950′; 2 1/2 hrs.). To the *Tannen-Alp* chalets, as above; then across hilly pastures to W.N.W., where we discover an easy path over scree and detritus leading up through a gap in the precipices of the *Tannen-*

hand to a flat rocky ridge, where we enjoy an excellent panorama: to the W., all the above-mentioned Oberland mountains, with the addition of the Eiger (not seen from Engstlen-Alp); to the S. (over the Sätteli), the Trift Glacier and surrounding peaks; to the N., the whole of the beautiful Melchthal lies at our feet, and beyond it Canton Lucerne with Pilatus as the central point.

The **Mittaglücke** (2¼ hrs.), a gap in the rocky ridge of the Gadmer Fluh, directly S. of the hotel, affords a very interesting peep at the little village of Gadmen at the foot of precipices 4500′ below us, and a good view of the Trift Glacier and surrounding peaks.

Ascents. *Gwärtler* (7950′; 2 hrs.); good view to the W. and S., but quite shut in on the N. — *Geissberg* (8710′; 3 hrs.) and *Rothsand-Nollen* (8905′; 3½ hrs.), both easy; grand views. — *Hohenstollen* (8150′; 4¼ hrs.), rather fatiguing (guide 10 fr.); magnificent prospect (comp. p. 179). — *Graustock* (8737′; 3 hrs.), fatiguing; but the lower ridge to the E. is easy and repaying. — *Wendenstock* (9990′; 4 hrs.; with guide), difficult, for experts only; imposing view.

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (10,627′) is shorter from the Engstlen-Alp than from Engelberg (p. 126). From the (1½ hr.) Joch Pass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the (3½-4 hrs.) top after a steep and fatiguing climb. Guide from the hotel 15 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.).

Over the Sätteli to Gadmen, 3½-4 hrs. (guide to Gadmen 10, Steinalp 14, Wasen 21 fr.), a fine route; see p. 132.

For ½ hr. the bridle-path to (3½ hrs.) Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6075′), and then ascends, in view of the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers*, to the (1 hr.) **Joch Pass** (7265′; view limited). The tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus to the (½ hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (Inn), on the S.E. side of the turbid *Trübsee* (5795′), and leads N.E. through the flat and marshy valley (with the Trübsee on the left), and across the brook which descends from the Titlis glaciers, to (¼ hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Hess* (R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.), on the brink of the *Pfaffenwand* (5870′). *View of the Titlis and the Engelberg Valley; finer from the *Bitzistock* (6225′; easily ascended in 20 min. from the hotel), where it includes the Schlossberg, Spannörter, and other mountains. Ascent of the *Titlis*, see p. 126.

The path now descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags, leads over the *Gerschni-Alp* (4125′) towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill, and reaches — 1½ hr. *Engelberg* (p. 125).

39. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 124, 114.

12 hrs.: Im-Hof 1¼, Gadmen 3, Am Stein 2¾, Susten Pass 1¼, Meien 2¾, Wasen 1 hr. Horse 35 (two days, 40), guide 18 fr. (needless).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2053′), 1¼ hr., see p. 184. The Susten Road, constructed by Bern and Uri in 1811, and still tolerably well kept on the Bernese side (practicable for driving as far as the Stein Inn), diverges here to the E. from the Grimsel route. It traverses

pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the W. background.

The lower part of the valley is called the *Mühle-Thal*, the upper the *Nessen-Thal*. Beyond (20 min.) *Wyler*, the road crosses (10 min.) the Gadmenbach, and at (1/4 hr.) a saw-mill the *Genthalbach*. (Path to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 131.) At (3/4 hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3117′) the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (comp. Map, p. 114; 4½ hrs. to the Trift Hut; guide necessary; *Andreas von Weissenfluh* of Mühlestalden, *Joh. Moor* and *Joh. Luchs* of Gadmen). The path ascends on the right bank of the *Triftwasser* to the *Ahorni-Alp* (4365′) and on the right side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) simple *Graggi-Hütte* (6289′). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (2 hrs.) *Trift Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (8250′), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the Trift Glacier. From the Trift Hut over the (2½ hrs.) **Trift-Limmi** (10,170′) and the *Rhone Glacier* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Furka* (p. 122), an interesting glacier expedition. From the Trift-Limmi the *Thieralplistock* (11,040′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 3/4 hr. — The **Dammastock** (11,920′; splendid view) is ascended without very serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4½-5 hrs. (guide from Meiringen, 40 fr.; descent by the Rhone Glacier and Nägeli's Grätli to the Grimsel, 6 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,837′; 5 hrs.), *Rhonestock* (11,825′; 5 hrs.), *Diechterhorn* (11,120′; 4 hrs.), and *Gwächtenhorn* (10,560′; 4 hrs.) may also be ascended from the Trift Hut without difficulty. — Passes to the *Göschener-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range* (*Maasplank-Joch*, *Damma Pass*, *Winterjoch*), 8 hrs., difficult (comp. p. 115). — Over the *Tiefen-Sattel* (about 10,820′) and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 122) to the Furka, 9 hrs., interesting, and in certain states of the snow not difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the **Furtwang-Sattel** (8392′) to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg-Hütte*, opposite the Graggi-Hütte on the W. side of the glacier; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to Guttannen in 3 hrs.), and the **Stein-Limmi** (8970′) to the *Stein-Alp*. The latter route leads from the *Graggi-Hütte*, by the Trift Glacier and the *Drosi-Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the Stein Inn from Guttannen in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the Gadmenbach and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Unterfüren* (3848′), where the beautiful *Gadmen-Thal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of **Gadmen** (3960′; *Bär*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 133.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren *Gadmer Fluh* (see p. 132). To the E., on the slope of the *Uratstöcke* (9545′), lies the *Wenden Glacier*.

After a level stretch the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4935′), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('Hölle') to the (2½ hrs.) **Stein Inn** (6122′), at the foot of the huge *Steinen Glacier*.

Over the Susten-Limmi to the Göschener-Alp, 8 hrs., laborious (guide from Meiringen 35 fr.). We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli*, cross the *Stein-Limmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*, and traverse the névé of the *Steinen Glacier* to the (5 hrs.) **Susten-Limmi** (10,180′), lying between the *Brunnen-*

stock (see below) and *Steinberg* (11,245′). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562′) and across the *Kehle Glacier* to the *Hintere Röthe* and (3 hrs.) *Goschener-Alp* (p. 115). — A more difficult pass is the **Thierberg-Limmi** (about 10,500′): we cross the Steinen Glacier to the col between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descend (very steep and difficult) the Kehle Glacier to the (9-10 hrs.) Göschener-Alp. — Ascent of the **°Brunnenstock** (11,520′), the highest of the *Sustenhörner*, viâ the *Steinen Glacier*, toilsome but interesting (7-8 hrs. from the Stein Inn; guide 35 fr.). The descent may be made to the *Voralp Hut*, or viâ the *Susten-Limmi* to the *Göschener-Alp* (p. 115).

Over the *Stein-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier* (5 hrs. to the Windegg Hut), see p. 134. Another route crosses the snow-saddle of **Zwischen-Thierbergen** (about 9780′), between the *Vorder-* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, to the (6-7 hrs.) *Trift Hut* (p. 134). — To *Engelberg* over the *Wenden-Joch*, see p. 127.

The bridle-path now leads above the moraine, sweeping round to the right (observe short-cut), and ascends in windings, overlooking the grand Steinen Glacier, environed by the Sustenhörner, Susten-Limmi, Gwächtenhorn, Vorder- and Hinter-Thierberg, and Giglistock, to the (1¼ hr.) **Susten Pass** (7420′), between the *Heuberg* (8510′) on the left (ascent 1 hr., interesting), and the *Sustenspitz* (9615′) on the right. Admirable survey, to the E., of the imposing mountains bounding the Meien-Thal on the N. and culminating in the Spannörter (p. 126).

The path, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, a brook issuing from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches often fall from the *Stucklistock* (10,855′) and the *Sustenhorn* (10,890′; over the *Sustenjoch* to the *Voralp-Hütte*, see p. 115). Below us lie the *Susten-Alp* (5767′), on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten-Alp* (5725′), on the left. The path traverses the stony valley of the Meien-Reuss, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the (¾ hr.) *Gorezmettlenbach* (5137′), and passes the *Gorezmettlen-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rüttifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Färnigen* (4787′; poor inn); then (40 min.) **Meien** (4330′; *Kreuz*, *Stern*, both unpretending) and (20 min.) the hamlet of *Husen* (3865′). Above Wasen we pass the *Meienschanz* (3600′), an intrenchment erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 60), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short way, and crossing the St. Gotthard Railway, we at length reach (40 min.) *Wasen* (p. 110).

40. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmen-Thal.

59 M. Railway in 2¼-4 hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 95 c.).

Lucerne, see p. 79. — Near the Reuss bridge the train diverges to the left from the Zürich line (p. 79), and passes through a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, into the broad dale of the *Kleine Emme*. 3 M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 84); 7½ M. *Malters* (1693′; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

Road hence to (3¼ M.) **Schwarzenberg** (2760′; *°Hôt.-Pens. Malt; Weisses Kreuz*, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rössli*), on the hill to the S., a pleasant summer-resort.

About 2 M. above it is the rustic *Kurhaus Eigenthal* (3475′), in a sheltered situation. (Fine view of Lucerne and its lake from the *Würzenegg.*) Hence to (6 M.) *Kriens*, viâ *Herrgottswald*, see p. 84.

From *Schachen* (see below) the old Brameggg Road leads to the (2 M.) prettily-situated **Farnbühlbad** (2460′; **Kurhaus*, pens. 5-6 fr.), with chalybeate and mineral springs, and thence over the *Bramegg* (3366′) to (5 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen* (1½ M. from Malters) the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12½ M.) **Wolhusen** (1873′; pop. 1661; *Rössli; Kreuz*), a large village, divided by the Emme into *Wolhusen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wolhusen-Markt* opposite. — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (p. 137), lies the *Kurhaus Menzberg* (3314′), a health-resort.

From Wolhusen to Langenthal, 25 M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. The line, which generally follows the highroad, passes the small *Dürnten-See*, and leads viâ *Menznau* to (6 M.) **Willisau** (1830′; pop. 1647; *Rössli, Stern*), a pleasant little town at the confluence of the *Buchwiggern* and *Enzwiggern*, with handsome church and old castle. The line now turns W. and runs by *Gettnau*, *Zell* on the *Lutherbach*, and *Hüswil* to (15½ M.) **Huttwil** (2105′; pop. 3376; *Mohr, Krone*), a thriving place with mineral baths. Beyond (17½ M.) *Rohrbach* the line descends the *Langeten Valley*, with its rich meadows; stations: *Kleindietwyl, Lindenholz, Mädiswil*, (32½ M.) *Bad Gutenburg*, with mineral baths (Kurhaus, pens. 4-5 fr.), *Lotzwil*, and (25 M.) *Langénthal* (p. 17).

We here enter the **Entlebuch**, a valley 15 M. long, with wooded slopes and rich pastures. The train recrosses the Emme and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and tunnels).

17½ M. **Entlebuch** (2225′; pop. 2720; **Hôtel du Port; Drei Könige;* **Pension Jenni*), a well-built village, picturesquely situated. — Ascent of the *Napf*, see p. 137.

From Entlebuch to the Schimberg-Bad, 10½ M., diligence in summer daily in 3 hrs. (5 fr.); carriage for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 22 fr.; to the Entlen-Brücke 1-2 pers. 5 fr. The road ascends the *Entlen-Thal* to the (5½ M.) Eugstlenmatt Inn, descends to the *Entlen-Brücke* and again ascends in windings to the (5 M.) **Schimberg-Bad** (4080′; **Kurhaus*, pens. from 6 fr.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Fine mountain-view N. and N.W. A good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5975′), which affords an admirable panorama. Still grander and more extensive are the views from the (2½ hrs.) **Feuerstein* (6700′) and from the (2¼ hrs.) *Schafmatt* (6505′). Footpaths lead also to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below), to the (2¼ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 129), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the Emme. On the left lies the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated.

22 M. **Schüpfheim** (2388′; pop. 2808; *Adler; Kreuz; Rössli*), capital of the valley. From the station ½ M. to the *Bad and Kurhaus Schüpfheim* (chalybeate spring, with iodine). To the E. (1½ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3700′; rustic Inn), a summer-resort, with fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.; carr. for one pers. 5, two pers. 7 fr.) gradually ascends S. through the picturesque valley of the *Waldemme* or *Kleine Emme*, to the (5 M.) pretty mountain-village of Flühli (2930′; **Hôt.-Pens. Kreuzbuch*, pens. 4½-5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. Fine woods; rich flora. Pleasant excursions to (1 hr.) the *Kesselloch*, a rocky gorge

with a high waterfall; to (3 hrs.) the *Bäuchlen* (5810); to the (3½ hrs.) *Hagleren* (6400); and to the (4 hrs.) **Schrattenfluhe* (6810), with interesting slopes of débris and a splendid view, particularly from the *Scheibengütsch* (6600), the W. point of the long ridge.

From Flühli a road (diligence daily in 1¾ hr.) leads to (4½ M.) Sörenberg (3812'; *Hotel*, pens. 4-4½ fr.), a health-resort in the upper Emmen Thal or *Marien-Thal*. The road goes on for about 3 M. more to the foot of the **Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 180), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.).

From Flühli to Sarnen viâ the Seewenegg, 6¾ hrs., an attractive route. The path diverges to the left, ¾ M. S. of Flühli, passes the hamlet of *Kragen* and the Alps of *Holzhuck*, *Stäldeli*, and *Blätili*, leads through wood and past a saw-mill, and reaches (3 hrs.) the ***Seewen-Alp (5640'), a health-resort on the *Seewenalp-See*, with a chalet and a small Kurhaus (pens. 3½ fr.). Splendid view of the Bernese Alps. The **Feuerstein* (6700'), which affords an imposing survey of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mt. Blanc, is easily ascended hence in 1 hr. — From the chalet the footpath ascends the (¼ hr.) *Seewenegg*, another fine point of view (still better from a height 250 yds. to the left). It then descends to the right into the valley, passing a saw-mill and leaving the Schwendi-Kaltbad (p. 129) to the left, to *Stalden* and *Sarnen* (p. 129).

We now cross the Kleine Emme, which rises on the Brienzer Rothhorn, ascend the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

26 M. **Escholzmatt** (2815'; **Löwe; Krone*), a scattered village (3086 inhab.) with a new Gothic church, on the watershed between the Entlebuch and Emmen-Thal, and then descend to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2600'; Rössli).

From Wiggen a road ascends S. (diligence to Schangnau twice daily in 1 hr. 50 min.) viâ *Marbach* (Krone) to (7½ M.) **Schangnau** (3055'; *Löwe*) in the *Grosse Emmen-Thal*, whence the **Hohgant* (7215') may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. by the *Lautere Wängli* (guide desirable); rustic quarters in the *Mast-Alp* or the *Grossensteinen-Alp*, 1½ hr. from Schangnau). Descent to Habkern, see p. 161. — 4½ M. above Schangnau in the upper Emmen-Thal (road viâ *Bumbach*) is the **Kemmeriboden-Bad** (3100'; *Kurhaus*, modest, pens. 5 fr.), with sulphur-springs, much visited by the natives, at the base of the *Scheibengütsch* (6630'), which may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. (see above). From Kemmeriboden-Bad to the top of the *Hohgant* (see above), 3½-4 hrs. with guide; to the *Tannhorn* (7290'), with imposing view, 4 4½ hrs. with guide (the descent may be made to Brienz, p. 180).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ilfis*, and reach (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396'), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and Ilfis, the first village in Canton Bern.

The **Napf* (4620'; 3½-4 hrs., guide needless; **Inn* at the top, health-resort, pens. 5-6 fr.), N. of Trubschachen, deserves a visit. A road leads viâ (2¼ M.) *Trub* (2675'; Inn) to (6 M.) *Mettlen* (3454'; carr. for 1 pers. to this point, 6 fr.), and a bridle-path thence to the (¾ hr.) top of the Napf, whence there is a fine panorama from the Sentis to the Dôle, and a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. — From Entlebuch (p. 136) a road crosses the Grosse and the Kleine Emme, to the W.; we then either follow the road by *Dopleschwand* to (5 M.) *Romoos* (2592'; Inn), or reach it by a direct path in 1 hr.; from Romoos a good bridle-path leads to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — From the Napf a footpath, with almost continuous view, leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Lusshütte* (rustic inn), the *Lüderen-Gässli* (Hotel zu den Alpen, moderate), and the *Rafrüti* (p. 138) to (4 hrs.) *Langnau* (guide desirable, 5-6 fr.).

35½ M. **Langnau** (2245'; pop. 7644; **Hirsch*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 5 fr.; **Löwe; Bär; Hôt. Bahnhof; Hôt. Emmenthal*),

a large, wealthy village, is the capital of the **Emmen-Thal,** a valley about 25 M. long, 10-12 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. Emmenthal cheese is much esteemed. Carefully kept pastures, a fine breed of cattle, and neat dwellings with pretty gardens indicate the prosperity of the natives.

Railway to *Burgdorf*, see p. 17. — The *Bageschwand Höhe*, 1 hr. to the N.W., commands a fine view of the Emmen-Thal and the Alps; the view from the *Rafrüti* (3950′), 2¼ hrs. to the N., is still more extensive (panorama by G. Studer).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the Ilfis and the Emme. 38 M. *Emmenmatt*, 40 M. *Signau* (2090′; Bär; Thurm), 44 M. *Zäziwyl* (Krone), thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hürnberg* in a wide curve to (46 M.) *Konolfingen*. — 48½ M. *Tägertschi*. — 51 M. *Worb* (*Löwe; Stern), a large village with an old Schloss. Fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Stockhorn chain to the left.

Road to the E. to (2 M.) *Enggistein* (2264′; *Inn), situated in a pleasant valley, and to the (1 M. farther) *Rüttihubelbad (2414′; pens. 4-5½ fr., unpretending), situated among woods, with a saline chalybeate spring, pleasant walks, and a fine view, especially from the *Knörihubel* (3027′; 35 min.). Magnificent views from the *Gummegg* (3208′), reached by *Walkringen* in 1½ hr., and from the *Ballenbühl*, the W. summit of the Hürnberg, reached by *Schlosswyl* in 1¾ hr. (descent to the station of *Tägertschi* in 20 min.).

54 M. *Gümlingen*, junction of the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 149). Thence to —

59 M. *Bern*, see p. 149.

41. From Lucerne to Lenzburg *(Aarau)*. The Seethal Railway.

29½ M. Steam Tramway in 2⅓-3 hrs.; 2nd cl. 4 fr. 85, 3rd cl. 3 fr. 30 c. — This 'Seethal Railway' from Emmenbrücke to Lenzburg offers a pleasant tour, though dusty in summer. The gauge is that of the ordinary railways, the carriages of which can run on this line.

From Lucerne to (2½ M.) *Emmenbrücke*, see p. 18; here we change carriages for the 'Seethalbahn', which diverges to the right.

4 M. *Emmen* (1410′; Stern), near the *Reuss*, on the right bank of which, ½ M. to the E., is the old nunnery of *Rathhausen*, now an asylum for poor children. We traverse the fertile *Emmenboden* to (6 M.) *Waldibruck*. The line quits the road, here unsuitable for a tramway, and ascends, affording a fine view of the Rigi to the right, to (8 M.) *Eschenbach* (1560′; Rössli; Löwe), with its large Cistercian Abbey and valuable gravel-pits. (Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to *Gisikon*, p. 78.)

At (9½ M.) *Ballwyl* (1693′) we cross the watershed between the Reuss and the *Aa*, and descend into the **Seethal,** belonging partly to Lucerne and partly to Aargau, one of the most fertile and attractive valleys in central Switzerland. This 'lake-valley', 18½ M. long, is bounded on the E. by the long *Lindenberg* (2953′) and on

the W. by the *Ehrlose* (2670′) and the *Homberg* (2595′). In the middle of it lie the pretty *Baldegg* or *Obere See* and the larger *Hallwyl* or *Untere See*.

11 M. **Hochdorf** (1653′; **Hirsch*), a picturesque and prosperous village, with beautiful pine-woods near it.

Excursions. On a hill to the E. (1/2 hr.) is the cantonal deaf-and-dumb asylum of **Hohenrain** (2014′), formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a fine view of the Alps. Thence 1 1/2 hr. to *Schloss Horben* (2625′; Pens.); superb view to the N. and E.; then to the (1/2 hr.) ruined castle of *Lieli*, another fine point, to (1/2 hr.) *Augstholz* (Hydropathic), and back to (1/2 hr.) Hochdorf. This excursion may be made by carriage.

Roads lead W. of Hochdorf by *Römerswyl* to (4 M.) *Oberreinach*, a ruin, with admirable view of the Seethal and the Jura; by the pilgrimage-shrine of *Hildisrieden* to the (5 M.) memorial chapel of the battle of *Sempach* (p. 18); and by *Urswyl* to (3 1/2 M.) *Rain*, near *Oberbuchen* (2133′), where we get a picturesque survey of Pilatus and the Entlebuch Mts.

12 1/2 M. *Baldegg* (Löwe), a pretty village with an old castle, now a nunnery and girls' school, lies at the S.E. end of the **Baldegger See** (1530′), a lake 3 M. long. Skirting the E. bank of the lake, we next reach (15 M.) *Gelfingen* (Stern), where the vine begins. Charming view of the lake and the Bernese Alps. On the right is the castle of *Heidegg*, and 3/4 M. N. is the pretty village of *Hitzkirch* (Kranz; Engel), once a Teutonic commandery, with a seminary for teachers.

To the N. of Hitzkirch a road leads by *Altwis* and *Aesch* to (5 M.) *Fahrwangen* (Bär) and *Meisterschwanden* (Löwe; *Pens. Seerose), two large villages, where straw-plaiting is the chief industry (see below); thence by *Sarmensdorf*, past *Schloss Hilfikon*, to *Villmergen* and (5 M.) *Wohlen* (p. 22).

16 1/4 M. *Richensee*, with the ruins of the *Grünenburg*, which was destroyed in 1386, standing upon an enormous erratic block. 17 M. *Ermensee*, a well-to-do village on the Aa. At (18 M.) *Mosen* the tramway reaches the **Hallwyler See** (1490′), a lake 5 1/2 M. long and 1 1/4 M. broad (small steamer), and ascends on its W. bank to —

20 M. **Beinwyl** (1700′; 1679 inhab.; *Löwe*), a thriving village with large cigar-manufactories, commanding a charming view of the lake.

Railway in 5 min. to (1 1/4 M.) *Reinach* (Bär) and in 9 min. to (2 1/2 M.) *Menziken* (Stern), two industrial villages in the upper *Wynen-Thal*. — From Beinwyl a good path ascends in 50 min., partly through wood, to the *Homberg (2595′; good Inn 5 min. below the top), the 'Rigi of the Aargau'; beautiful view of the Alps and the Jura Mts. Descent to *Birrwyl* (see below), 20 min.

The cars run high above the lake to (21 1/4 M.) *Birrwyl*, with its large factories, and descend to (23 1/2 M.) *Boniswyl* (Rail. Rest.), a busy wine-trading place.

To Fahrwangen, diligence twice daily in 1 hour. The road leads past the handsome old château of *Hallwyl*, the ancestral seat of the distinguished family of that name, to (1 1/2 M.) *Seengen* (Bär), a large village, with the burial-vaults of the Hallwyl family. About 1/2 M. to the S.E. is the **Brestenberg Hydropathic**, formerly a château of Hans Rudolph von Hallwyl, built in 1625, prettily situated among vineyards at the N. end of the Lake of Hallwyl. Road from Seengen to (1 1/4 M.) **Pens. Eichberg* (1985′), a health resort commanding a fine view (pens. 4 fr.). — From

Brestenberg we follow the road on the E. bank to *Tennwyl*, *Meisterschwanden*, and (2 M.) *Fahrwangen* (p. 139).

24½ M. *Niederhallwyl-Dürrenäsch;* 25½ M. *Seon* (Stern), a large manufacturing village (1794 inhab.).

29½ M. **Lenzburg** (1300′; 2501 inhab.; **Krone; Löwe*), a busy little town on the *Aa*, with the large cantonal prison. On a hill above the town, to the E., stands the old *Schloss Lenzburg* (1663′), the property of Mr. Jessup, an American, at whose expense it is being restored. Opposite, to the W., rises the *Staufberg* (1710′).

From Lenzburg to *Aarau* and *Baden*, see p. 22.

III. BERNESE OBERLAND.

42. Bern 142
Enge. Gurten, 148. — Zimmerwald. The Gurnigel Bad. 149.

43. From Bern to Thun 149
Environs of Thun, 150.

44. The Niesen 151

45. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun. 152

a. Thunersee Railway 152

b. Steamboat Journey 153
Sigriswyl, 154. — From Spiez to Aeschi. Tanzbödeli Pass; Morgenberghorn; Schwalmern, 154. — St. Beatenberg; Amisbühel; Gemmenalphorn; Niederhorn; Burgfeldstand, 155, 156.

46. Interlaken and Environs 156
Heimwehfluh; Abendberg; Saxeten-Thal; Brückwald; Sulegg; Harder; Habkern-Thal; Hohgant; Augstmatthorn; Schynige Platte, 160-162.

47. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren 162
Isenfluh 163. — Schmadribach Fall. Upper Steinberg. Oberhornsee, 164. — Allmendhubel. Schilthorn. The Sefinen-Thal, 166. — From Lauterbrunnen over the Sefinenfurgge to the Kienthal; over the Hohthürli to Kandersteg, 167. — From Lauterbrunnen over the Tschingel Pass to Kandersteg; over the Petersgrat to the Lötschen-Thal. Mutthorn Hut, 168. — Wetterlücke, Schmadri-Joch, Mittag-Joch, Lauithor, Roththal-Sattel, and Ebnefluh-Joch, 168, 169.

48. From Interlaken to Grindelwald 169

a. Direct Line 169

b. Wengernalp Railway 169
Mettlen-Alp, 170. — Jungfrau; Silberhorn. Jungfrau Railway, 171. — Guggi-Hütte; Lauberhorn; Männlichen, 172. — From Grindelwald over the Eismeer to Zäsenberg. Mettenberg; Wetterhorn; Berglistock; Schreckhorn; Mönch; Eiger, 175. — From Grindelwald over the Strahlegg and the Finsteraar-Joch or Lauteraar-Sattel to the Grimsel Hospice, 175. — From Grindelwald over the Jungfrau-Joch, Mönchjoch, Eiger-Joch, and Fiescher-Joch to the Eggishorn, 176.

49. The Faulhorn 176
From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn, 176. — From the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn, 177. From the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg, 177. — Röthihorn. Schwarzhorn, 178.

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz . . . 178
Gorge of the Aare. Hasleberg. Hohenstollen, 179. — Brienzer Rothhorn, 180. — Giessbach. Rauft. Enge. Axalp. Hinterburg-See. Ascent of the Faulhorn from the Giessbach. From the Giessbach to Interlaken, 181.

51. From Meiringen to Grindelwald 182
Falls of the Reichenbach, 182. — Baths of Rosenlaui. Rosenlaui Glacier; Dossen-Hutte; Wetterlimmi; Rosenegg, 183.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel . . 184
Urbach-Thal; Gauli-Hütte; Gauli Pass; Berglijoch; Dossen-Hütte, 184. — Kleine Siedelhorn; Unteraar Glacier; Dollfus Pavilion, 186. — Ewigschneehorn; Finsteraarhorn. From the Grimsel over the Oberaar-Joch, the Oberaar-Rothjoch, or the Studer-Joch to Fiesch, 187.

53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi 188
Kienthal; Gamchilücke; Büttlassen; Gspaltenhorn; Wilde Frau, 188. — Steinschlaghorn. The Blaue See. The Oeschinen-See, 189. — Blümlisalp. Doldenhorn; Fründenhorn; Dundenhorn; Gastern-Thal; Alpschelenhubel; Tschingel Pass; Petersgrat, 190. — Balmhorn; Altels, 191. — Excursions from Bad Leuk; Torrenthorn, etc., 192.

54. The Adelboden Valley 193
Excursions and Ascents from Adelboden. Bonderspitz. Elsighorn. Albrist. Gsür. Gross-Lohner. Wildstrubel, etc. From Adelboden to Lenk viâ the Hahnenmoos; to Kandersteg viâ the Bonderkrinden; to Schwarenbach viâ the Engstligen-Grat, 193, 194.

55. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass . . . 194
Hohgleifen; Bietschhorn. From Ried to Leuk over the Ferden Pass, the Gitzi-Furgge, the Resti Pass, the Faldum Pass, or the Niven Pass, 196.

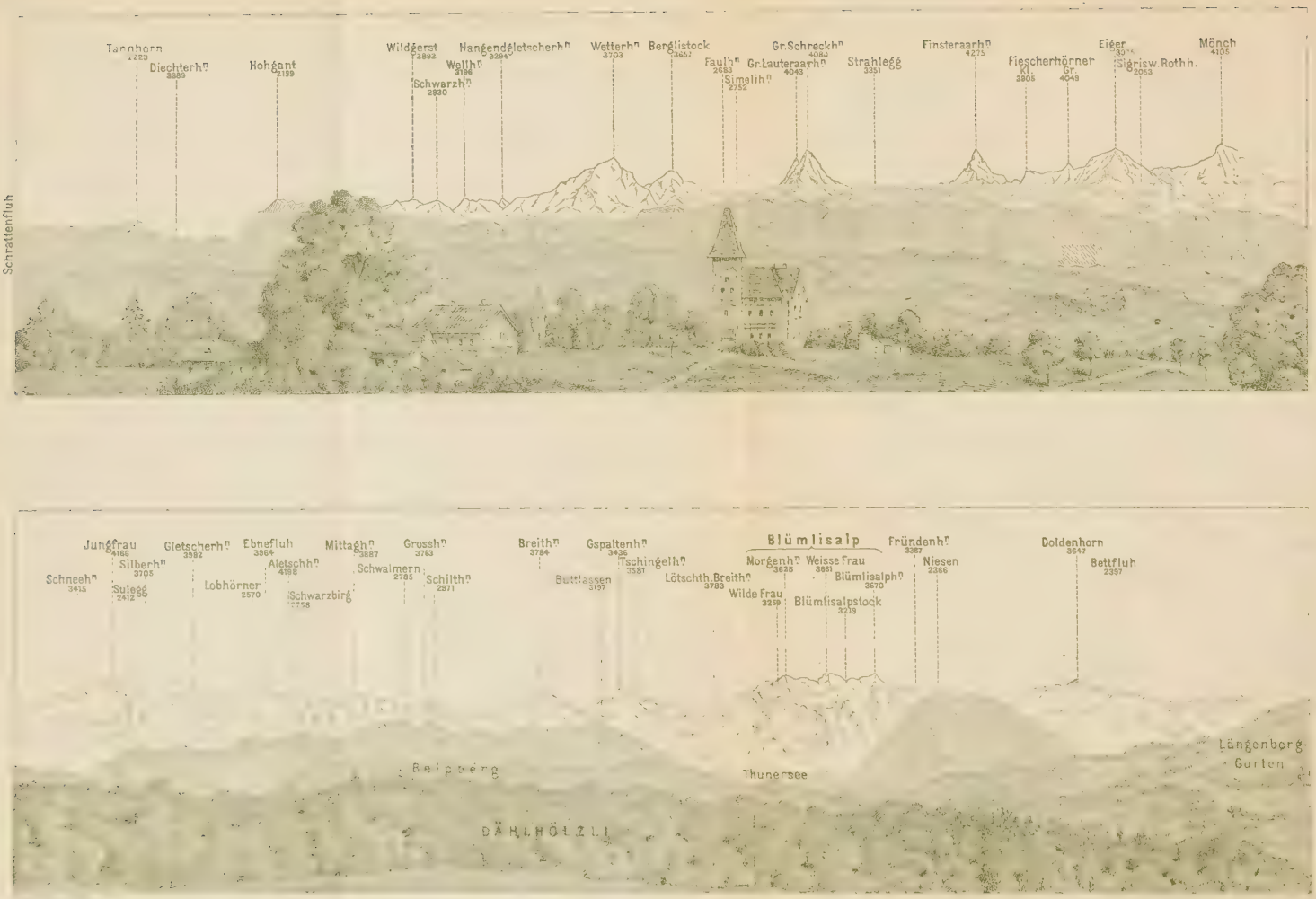
56. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl 196
Source of the Simme; Oberlaubhorn; Mülkerblatt; Iffigensee; Wildhorn; Rohrbachstein; Wildstrubel. From Lenk to Gsteig; to Saanen; to Adelboden, 197.

57. From Thun to Saanen through the Simmen-Thal . . 198
From Oei to Matten through the Diemtig-Thal. Stockhorn. Bad Weissenburg. Over the Gantrisch Pass to the Gurnigelbad, 199. — From Reidenbach to Bulle. Charmey. Bad Schwefelberg, 199, 200. — From Saanen to Château d'Oex, 200.

42. Bern.

Hotels. *Bernerhof (Pl. a; D, 4), Bundesgasse 3, with lift, R., L., & A. 4½-8, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. b; E, 4). Inselgasse 3, R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. in July and Aug. 10-15, in June and Sept. 8-12 fr.; both these command a view of the Alps. — *Schweizerhof (Pl. c; C, 3), R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôtel de France (Pl. e; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôtel du Jura (Pl. d; C, 4), R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½ fr.; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. s; D, 3). Hôtel Bahnhof (Pl. t; D, 3), both in the Neue Gasse: these five near the station. — In the town: *Faucon (Pl. f; E, 4), Marktgasse, R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Pfistern (*Hôtel des Boulangers*; Pl. g, E 3), near the clock-tower, R., L., & A. from 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; Cigogne (Pl. h; D, 3. 4); Croix Blanche, Zeughausgasse; *Lion d'Or (Pl. i; C, D, 4), Spitalgasse, R., L., & A. 2½. B. 1¼. D. 2½, pens. 8 fr.; *Schmieden (*Maréchaux*; Pl. k, E 3), unpretending; Hôtel-Pension Ruof (Pl. l; D, 3), Waisenhaus-Platz, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Sternen (Pl. m; D, 3), Aarbergergasse, plain, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ fr.; Hôtel zu Zimmerleuten (*Charpentiers*; Pl. n, E 3), Marktgasse; *Cerf (Pl. o; D, 3). *Ours, both near the station, R. 2½-3 D. 3 fr.; Hôtel du Sauvage (Wilder Mann; Pl. p, D 3), Aarbergergasse, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; Zähringer Hof (Pl. u; B, 2), Gesellschafts-Str., near the Grosse Schanze; Emmenthaler Hof, Neue Gasse; these last all moderate.

BERN
1:13.100
0 100 200 300
Meter
Bremgartenwald
Enge
Lyss, Burgdf.
Luzern, Thun
Brückfeld
Lorraine
Blinden-Anst.
Schlachthof
Hirsch-Park
Spitalacker
Schänzli
Botanischer Garten
Reitschule
Justiz Geb.
Kunstmuseum
Aarberger Th.
Sternwarte
Grosse Schanze
Post & Telegr.
Bahnhof
Bürger-Spital
Heil. Geist-K.
Güter-Bahnhof
Villette
Bundeshäuser
Kleine Schanze
Marzili
Friedhof
Monbijou
Aare
Im Altenberg
Altenbergstrasse
Kornhaus-Br.
Pelikan Bad
Altkath. K.
Rathaus
Post
Münster
Münsterterrasse
An der Matte
Theater
Bibl.
Univ.
Münze
Schwelle
Helvetia Platz
Bernisches Hist. Mus.
Kirchenfeld
Marienstrasse
Gryphenhübeli
Ev. Seminar
Liebegg
Bärengraben
Obstberg
Rosenbg.
Ober Beundenfeld
Militär-Anstalten
Kaserne
Zeughäuser
Stallungen
Reitbahn
Schönburg
Oranienburg
Schönburg Strasse
Kasernenstrasse
Blumenbergstr.
Spitalackerstrasse
Moser Strasse
Viktoria-Pl.
Viktoria-rain
Breitenrain-Str.
Schulweg
Lagerweg
Waldweg
Ulmenweg
Hofweg
Platanenweg
Lorraine-Str.
Tierspital
Alpeneck
Alpenegg
Engestrasse
Schutzenmatt-Str.
Eisenbahn-Br.
Altenbergbad
Nischenweg
Sonnenberg
Schanzenberg
Pens. Victoria
Schanzlistrasse
Rabbenthalstrasse
Schanzeneck-Str.
Falkenhöheweg
Falkenpl.
Falkenweg
Malerweg
Haller Strasse
Gesellschaftsstrasse
Vereinsweg
Sennweg
Seidenweg
Mittelstrasse
Zähringer Strasse
Neufeldstrasse
Hochfeldweg
Brückfeldstrasse
Neubrückstrasse
Tiefenaustrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Bühlstrasse
Erlach-Str.
Stadtbachstrasse
Laupenstrasse
Schlössli-Str.
Effingerstrasse
Waisenhaus
Kapellen-Str.
Schwarzthorstrasse
Mattenhofstrasse
Mühlemattstrasse
Brunnenhofweg
Wabern
Eidg. Archiv
Inselspital, Friedhof, Freib'g.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



ALPENAUSSICHT AUS BERN

vom Klosterhof bei der Kirchenfeldbrücke (538 m).

Pensions. *Herter (Pl. c; F, 4), well situated, near the cathedral; *Villa Frey, Schwarzthor-Str. 71 (Pl. r; A, 4), pens. 4½-7 fr.; *Margaretha, Louisen-Str. 10, in the Kirchenfeld, pens. 5 fr.; Beau-Site, Niesenweg 3; *Jolimont, Äussere Enge (1½ M.; p. 148), with fine view (5-6 fr.).

Cafés and Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant, D. 2½ fr.; *Café du Jura, Café de France, at the hotels of these names, near the station; *Gesellschaftshaus Museum, Baren-Platz, corner of the Bundesgasse, déj. or D. 1-2½ fr.; *Café National, Schauplatzgasse 3 (mural paintings of old Bern); *Café du Pont, beyond the Kirchenfeld bridge, to the right, with a fine view, déj. 2 fr.; Schwellenmätteli, adjacent, below, to the left (Pl. E, 4; fish). — Good *Wine* on draught at the *Café Bär*, Schauplatzgasse 4 (quaint wall-paintings); *Weibel*, Zeughausgasse. — Beer Gardens. *Café de la Poste*, Neuengasse; *Café Sternwarte*, on the Grosse Schanze (p. 148); *Café Schänzli* (p. 148; daily concert or theatrical performance in summer, 2 fr., 1 fr., 50 c.); *Café in the Innere Enge* (p. 148), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — **Confectioner.** *G. Ströbel-Durheim*, Bahnhofs-Platz.

Baths. *River Baths* in the Aare (58-68° Fahr.), at the Marzili (Pl. D, 6; p. 147); *Warm Baths* in the Sommerlustbad, Laupen-Str.; also Turkish Baths).

Cabs. One-horse, for ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional ¼ hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse: same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. Whole day, *i.e.* over 8 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr. — The '*Taxameter Cabs*' (red badges) have a special tariff.

Tramway (propelled by compressed air) from the Bears' Den through the chief street to the railway-station, and thence to the 'Linde' (Bremgarten Cemetery; fares 10-20 c.) and back. *Steam Tramway* from the railway-station to Wabern (p. 149; 25 c.) and to the Länggasse (Bremgartenwald, 10 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), near the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse.

British Minister, *F. R. St John*, Effinger-Strasse 49, office-hours 10-12. — **American Minister,** *James O. Broadhead;* Vice-Consul, *J. E. Hinnen*, Hirschengraben 7 (9-12 and 2-4). — **English Church Service** in the Hall of the Lerber Schule, Nägeligasse 2, at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (4 p.m. in winter).

The **Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrsbureau*), at the E. corner of the railway-station, furnishes information gratis as to sights, excursions, etc. — *Money Changers* in the Christoffelgasse, to the S. of the railway-station.

Attractions. Visit the 'Kleine Schanze' and walk past the Federal Buildings to the Kirchenfeld-Brücke and the Historical Museum; then to the Cathedral (Münster-Terrasse); follow the Kreuzgasse to the Rathhaus; across the Nydeck-Brücke to the Bears' Den; return past the Zeitglockenthurm to the Kornhaus-Platz and cross the Waisenhaus-Platz to the Art and Natural History Museum; lastly cross the railway-bridge to the Schänzli and then return to the station.

Bern (1765′), the capital of Canton Bern, with 53,283 inhab. (including its extensive suburbs), has been the seat of the Swiss government since 1848. It is also the seat of a university (500-600 students), founded in 1834, and of the Central Office of the International Postal Union. — The city, in a striking situation, is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the *Aare*, which flows 100′ below. The streets in the old part of the town are flanked with arcades (*Lauben*), which form a covered way for foot-passengers. One of the chief characteristics of Bern consists in its numerous fountains, mostly dating from the 16th cent., and recently restored. In other respects also Bern retains more mediæval features than any other large town in Switzerland.

Founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen in 1191, the town became independent of the Empire in 1218. By 1288 its powers had so increased

that it warded off two sieges by Rudolph of Hapsburg, and in 1339 the Bernese overthrew the Burgundian nobles at the battle of Laupen (p. 211). In 1353 Bern joined the Confederation, and in 1528 the citizens embraced the reformed faith. In 1415 they conquered part of Aargau, and in 1536 they wrested the Pays de Vaud from the princes of Savoy; but in 1798 they were deprived of these territories.

Bern is celebrated for its splendid "VIEWS OF THE ALPS, and the phenomenon of the 'Alpine glow, (p. xvii) is seen here to great advantage. The most important mountains are marked in the annexed Panorama. From other points (the Klosterhof, Bundes-Terrasse, Kleine Schanze, Café Schänzli, and the Enge outside the Aarberger Thor) the following mountains are also visible: — To the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,180′) with the *Altels* (11,930′; 37 M. distant), and over the *Gurten*, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195′; 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515′; 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,280′; 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Eschoizmatt (5810′; 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700′; 30 M.).

The chief artery of traffic is a series of broad streets, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, the Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, which extend from the Obere Thor (Pl. C, 4) to the Nydeck Bridge (p. 145), a distance of nearly a mile. In the SPITALGASSE is the pretty *Bagpiper Fountain*, dating from early in the 16th cent. At the beginning of the MARKTGASSE, where the Bären-Platz and the Waisenhaus-Platz mark the W. limit of the town down to 1346, stands the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. D, 3), restored in the 17th cent. The Marktgasse contains the fine *Schützenbrunnen (Archer Fountain)* of 1527 and the *Seilerbrunnen*, the latter with a statue of the foundress of the Insel Hospital (p. 148) on an ancient marble column. Farther on, beyond the interesting old guild-houses *(Webern, Schmieden, Zimmerleuten)*, is the **Zeitglockenthurm** (Pl. E, 3), the W. gate of the town in its earliest phase, but now its central point, rebuilt in the 15-17th cent., and recently decorated with frescoes. On the E. side is a curious clock, which proclaims the approach of each hour by the crowing of a cock, while just before the hour a troop of bears marches in procession round a sitting figure. Being the heraldic emblem of Bern, the bear frequently recurs. Thus, on the neighbouring *Zähringer-Brunnen* (Pl. E, 3, 4), in the KRAMGASSE, Bruin appears with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. The *Samson Fountain* and the **Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen*, the latter in the GERECHTIGKEITSGASSE, also deserve notice.

The KORNHAUS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 3) is embellished with the grotesque *Kindlifresser-Brunnen (Ogre Fountain)*, with a procession of armed bears on the shaft of the column. The **Kornhaus** (Pl. E, 3), built in 1711-16, rebuilt and fitted up as an *Industrial School* in 1896, contains a large open hall on the ground-floor, with 34 columns, in which the weekly corn-market takes place (wine-cellar below, much frequented; the largest cask contains about 8800 gal.). On the upper floor is the cantonal *Industrial Museum* (collection of samples and models, open gratis, 10-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12, and on Frid. evening, 7-9). — The *Kornhaus-Brücke*, now building, leads hence to the Spitalacker, to the E. of the Schänzli (p. 148).

Opposite, at the E. end of the METZGERGASSE, are the modern *Old Catholic Church* (Pl. F, 3), Romanesque-Gothic, designed by Deperthes of Rheims, and the cantonal **Rathhaus** or *Town Hall* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1406-16 in the Burgundian late-Gothic style, and restored in 1862. The Rathhaus, approached by a fine flight of steps, and adorned with the arms of the Bernese districts, contains the Great Council and the Government Council rooms. — Adjacent is the *State Chancellery*, a late-Gothic building of 1520-41.

On the E. side of Bern, where the old castle of *Nydeck* stood, the Aare is crossed by the handsome *Nydeck Bridge* (Pl. H, 3), in three arches, built in 1844 by K. E. Müller (tramway, see p. 143). The central arch has a span of 165′, and is 100′ high. On the right bank of the Aare is the **Bears' Den** *(Bärengraben)*, where Bruin is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the cost of the municipality. Bread and fruit are the only offerings permitted. — From this point the *Muri-Stalden*, a handsome avenue of plane-trees, affording a fine view of the town, ascends to the right, whence we may return to the (20 min.) centre of the town by the Marien-Strasse and the Kirchenfeld-Brücke (p. 146).

The ***Cathedral** or *Münster* (Pl. F, 4), a fine late-Gothic edifice, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, 77′ high, was begun in 1421, completed in 1598, and restored in 1850. Round the roof runs a beautiful open *Balustrade*, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The sculptures of the **W. Portal* (end of 15th cent.) represent the Last Judgment; in the outer arches are Christ, above, with the Virgin and John the Baptist on the left and right, and the Twelve Apostles; in the inner (smaller) arches are the Prophets and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The *Tower*, 328′ high, was completed in 1890-94 by the German architect Beyer

INTERIOR (adm. 20 c.; Sun., 2-6, free). The *Stained Glass* on the N. side of the Choir (one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation) dates from 1496; that on the S. side is modern (1867). The *Choir Stalls* (1522) are adorned on one side with Christ and the Apostles, on the other with Moses and the Prophets. A monument with the armorial bearings of *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 143), was erected by the city in 1600. Another in memory of the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, bears the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the Grauholz and at Neuenegg, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is an Entombment in marble, by *Tscharner* (1870). The great organ dates from 1849 and has 58 stops (performance four times weekly in summer at 8½ p.m.; adm. 1 fr.). — The octagonal gallery of the TOWER (223 steps; 20 c.) commands a magnificent view.

The Platz in front of the cathedral is adorned with an *Equestrian Statue of Rudolph von Erlach*, the victor at Laupen (p. 211), in bronze, designed by *Volmar* of Bern, and erected in 1848, with bears at the corners and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The *CATHEDRAL TERRACE (*Münster-Terrasse;* Pl. F, 4), rising abruptly 110′ above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (p. 143), designed by *Tscharner*, with Bruin as a helmet-bearer. The view is justly celebrated (comp. p. 144). At the S.E. corner, an electric lift descends to the quarter of *Matte* (p. 147), on the Aare.

From the Cathedral Square we follow the Herrengasse to the *Municipal Library* (Pl. E, 4; adm. on week-days, 2-4), containing numerous works on Swiss history, the *University Library*, and the *University* (Pl. E, 4). We then turn to the left and cross the *Klosterhof* (whence our Panorama was taken) to the ***Kirchenfeld-Brücke** (Pl. E, 4; splendid view), a bold iron bridge built in 1882-83, 113′ above the Aare, which crosses the Aare Valley in two spans of 285′ each, and connects the old town with the new *Kirchenfeld* quarter.

Here, in the Helvetia-Platz, rises the imposing ***Bernese Historical Museum** (Pl. E, 5), a picturesque building in the mediæval style, designed by Lambert (adm. in summer daily, 8-12 and 1-6, 50 c.; Sun. 10½-12 and Tues. and Sat. 3-5, free).

Middle Floor (first entered). The vestibule contains a Roman mosaic pavement from Toffen and a model for a monument to Adrian von Bubenberg, the leader of the Bernese in the battle of Morat. — To the left (E.) is the *Ethnographical Collection*, consisting chiefly of objects from N. America (Greenland, United States, Canada), the islands of the Pacific (collection of Weber, the companion of Capt. Cook on his third voyage), China, Japan, Persia, Central Africa, Borneo, and Java. — To the right (W.) is the *Archaeological Collection*, including antiquities from lake-dwellings, implements of the flint, bronze, and iron periods, and Roman remains (fragments of a mosaic floor from Herzogenbuchsee, bronze vase from Grächwyl).

Upper Floor. In the handsome staircase are *Armour* of the 15-16th cent. and modern *Weapons* and *Banners*, all from the Bern Arsenal. — To the right (E.). Room I. *Tapestry* from Burgundy and the Netherlands, including embroidered *Antependia* from Lausanne and the Convent of Königsfelden (p. 19), of the 13-15th cent.; table from the Bern Town Hall, 1576; *Ecclesiastical Vestments* of the 14-16th cent. (by the windows); *Stained Glass* of the 16th century. Room II. *Articles in Wrought Iron*, including some well-preserved swords of the 13-14th cent. (in a case); Swiss coins, tiles, etc. Room III (Silver Chamber). About 100 silver *Guild, Family, and Church Cups; Diptych*, formerly supposed to be the field-altar of Charles the Bold, executed at Venice in the end of the 13 cent. for King Andreas of Hungary, presented before 1357 to the Convent of Königsfelden by Queen Agnes, and in Bern since the Reformation; *Bernese Coins* and *Medals*. — To the left (W.) of the staircase. Room I. *Tapestry* from Lausanne and Burgundy (with the Burgundian and other arms); Bernese *Magistrate's Chair* of the 18th cent.; views of Bern in the 17-18th centuries.

Ground Floor. Reproductions of *Early Swiss Rooms*.

On a height to the N.W. of the Kirchenfeld-Brücke rise conspicuously the **Bundeshäuser** (Pl. D, 4), or *Federal Buildings*, two handsome edifices in the Florentine palatial style, which are to be connected by a domed building not yet completed. The *Bundeshaus-Ost*, erected from Auer's designs in 1888-92, accommodates the departments of war, industry, and agriculture; the *Bundeshaus-West*, built by Stadler and Studer in 1852-57, contains the chambers of the two legislative assemblies (the 'Nationalrath' and the 'Ständerath'). Both buildings are shown (free) by the custodian, 9.30-11.30 and 2-4. In front of the Bundeshaus-West is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons (1863). The *Bundes-Terrasse*, adjoining the S. façade, commands a splendid view. — Near the Bundeshaus-Ost is the *Federal Statistical Office*, in the house once owned by A. von Haller (d. 1777), the

physician and poet; adjacent, at the corner of the Inselgasse, is the *Mint* (1790-93). — Between the two federal buildings, to the N., extends the Bären-Platz, in which, to the left, is the *Museum* (p. 143), adorned with statues of celebrated Bernese.

A *Cable Tramway*, 360' long (gradient 3:10), descends on the W. side of the Bundes-Terrasse to the *Marzili* quarter (baths, see p. 143). Car every 5 min.; fare 10 c. — Interesting walk thence, under the Kirchenfeld Bridge, and through the busy *Matte* quarter to the Nydeck Bridge (p. 145).

To the W. of the Bundeshäuser, passing the Bernerhof, a few paces bring us to the ***Kleine Schanze** (Pl. C, 4), with is promenades, which afford a superb survey of the Bernese Alps (comp. p. 144; panorama by Imfeld on a round stone in the upper promenade): in the foreground, the Aare Valley and the Kirchenfeld-Brücke, with the cathedral-tower to the left and the Historical Museum to the right. In the grounds is a bust of *Niggeler* (d. 1887), the 'Turnvater' ('father of gymnastics').

The Christoffelgasse leads hence to the N. to the Bahnhof-Platz and Christoffel-Platz, where 'Zwischen den Thoren', in front of the Burger-Spital, a *Monument to Adrian von Bubenberg*, the victor of Morat, from a design by Leu, was erected in 1897 (comp. p. 146).

The **Kunst-Museum** (Pl. D, 2) in the Waisenhaus-Str., built by Stettler in 1879, is open on week-days, 9-12 and 1-5 (adm. 50 c.; free on Tues. and on Sun., 10.30-12 and 2-4; catalogue 50 c.).

On the Ground Floor are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts.

The vestibule of the Upper Floor contains statues of Rebecca, Miriam, Ruth, and David, by *Imhof;* busts of Bianca Capello and of an Arab sheikh, after *Marcello* (p. 213); *Burnand*. Herd leaving the mountain-pasture. On the left, three cabinets with early German, Italian, and Netherlandish pictures, including several, by *Nic. Manuel* (1484-1520) and others, from Bern Cathedral. — Room IV (left). 210. *A. Stäbli*, After the storm; 187. *Rüdisühli*, Deserted castle; 228. *A. Veillon*, Spring on the Lake of Brienz; 48. *Fr. Diday*, View of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal from Wengen; 17. *Böcklin*, Idyl of the Sea; 42. *Castan*, Lake of Oeschinen; 8. *Bachmann*, Going to baptism in winter; *Sandreuter*, Entrance to Paradise; 163. *A. Potter*, Evening in South Italy; 137. *T. Massarani*, Oriental scene; 242. *R. Weiss*, Street in Cairo; 214. *C. Stauffer*, Sister of the artist. — In the adjoining Cabinet: 61-68. *Joh. Dünz* (1645-1736, Bern), Bernese portraits. — Room V. On the right wall: 212-219. Pictures and studies by *Carl Stauffer* (1857-91); to the left, 218. Portrait of Gustav Freytag, by the same; to the left, farther on, 37. *Al. Calame*, Waterfall near Meiringen; 92, 93. *Ed. Girardet*, Going to school, Alms giving; 226. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 144. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; 121. *R. Koller*, Strayed cow and calf; 143. *A. de Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; *Anker*, Boy reading to his sick grandfather. — Room VI. 97. *K. Girardet*, Battle of Morat; 115. *Ch. Humbert*, Cattle at a ford; 39. *Arth. Calame*, Lake of Geneva near Hermance; 6. *Anker*, Bernese village-school; 112. *Annie Hopf*, Prayer-meeting in the house of G. Monod at Paris; 160. *Th. Pixis*, Huss taking leave of his friends before his execution; 229. *A. Veillon*, Tombs of the Califs at Cairo; 256. *Zünd*, Forest landscape in autumn, with figures by *Koller;* 169. *A. de Regny*, Arch of Titus at Rome; above the door, 215. *Carl Stauffer*, Sister of the artist. — The following four cabinets chiefly contain works by Swiss masters of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries and a few other pictures. Cab. VII. 83. *K. Gehri*, Golden wedding; 38. *Al. Calame*, Handegg. Cab. VIII. 201. *Jul. Schrader*, Abdication of Emp. Henry IV. Cab. X. *Anastasio*, Ad bestias (Christian martyrs in the Arena).

Opposite is the **Natural History Museum** (Pl. D, 3), built by A. Jahn in 1879-81 (open in summer, Tues. and Sat., 2-5, and Sun., 10.30-12.30 and 2-4, free; on other days, 8-6, adm. 1 fr.; for 2-5 pers., 50 c. each, larger parties 3 fr.).

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall are busts of *A. von Haller* (p. 146) and *E. L. Gruner* (d. 1883), the geologist; also a geological map of Switzerland. By the staircase is a group of chamois. The room to the right contains the *Collection of Minerals*, which includes two cases of magnificent crystals from the St. Gotthard. Bust of *B. Studer* (d. 1887). To the left is the *Palaeontological Collection*, rich in Alpine fossils. Perfect skeletons of the Irish elk and the cave-bear. Relief of the Bernese Oberland by Ed. Beck. — On the first and second floors is the *Zoological Collection*. In the central saloon (1st floor), with ceiling-frescoes by Baldancoli, are large ruminants. In the room on the left, birds and eggs. In the room on the right, mammalia. Adjacent, a small room devoted to the Swiss fauna; Bary, the celebrated St. Bernard dog. — On the 2nd floor, to the left, reptiles, amphibia, fish, corals, and sponges; to the right, mollusks, crabs, insects, echinodermata, and worms.

Adjoining the Museum on the S.E. is a large *School Building* (Pl. D, 3; 'Gymnasium', 'Real', and 'Primar' Schools). — The old *Cavalry Barracks* (Pl. D, 3), near the post-office, contain the *Permanent Educational Exhibition* (ground-floor), the *Pharmaceutical Institute* (1st floor), and the *Zoological* and *Mineralogic-Geological Institutes* (2nd floor).

The grounds on the **Grosse Schanze**, above the station to the W. (Pl. B, C, 3), afford an extensive panorama, but the view of the city is less picturesque than from other points. At the top are the *Observatory* (1880'), the *Offices of the Jura-Simplon Railway*, the *Women's Hospital*, and a bust of *President Stämpfli* (d. 1879).

To the W. of the town, in the prolonged Laupen-Strasse (Pl. A, 3, 4), are the large *Inselspital*, on the pavilion system (1880-84), originally founded in 1354 (in the Inselgasse), and the *University Cliniques*.

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (p. 17), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 2) and reach (1/2 M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E, 2; *Café*, see p. 143; non-customers pay 50 c.), with a terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the picturesque city; above it rises the wooded Gurten; to the left, the Bernese Alps, and to the right, the Stockhorn chain, adjoined by the Freiburg Mts.; to the extreme W., the Moléson. — Adjacent is the *Pension Victoria*, for invalids.

The large **Military Depot** of Canton Bern, in the *Beundenfeld* beyond the Schänzli, erected in 1874-78 at a cost of 4 1/2 million francs, comprises an arsenal, offices, stables with riding-schools, and barracks. Adjacent is the large *Drill Ground*.

To the N., 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, on the left bank of the Aare past the *Deer and Chamois Park* (comp. Pl. C, 1), is the ***Enge** (Café, see p. 143), rising high above the Aare, with promenades and view of the town and the Alps. Monument to *Gottlieb Studer* (1801-90), the Alpine author ity. Adjacent is the beautiful *Bremgarten Forest*, with marked paths.

The view from the ***Gurten** (2825'; *Inn*), a long hill to the S. of Bern, embraces, besides the Bernese Alps (p. 144), the Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the Unterwald and Lucerne Mts. as far as Pilatus. A steam-tramway runs half-hourly from Bern railway-station to

(10 min.) *Wabern*, whence several paths ascend to the top. On the hillside are the *Bächtelen* asylum for deserted boys and the girls' institute *Victoria*.

Above *Belp* (see below), 7 M. to the S. of Bern, lies *Zimmerwald* (2815'; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour), charmingly situated, and (4 M. farther) *Bütschelegg* (3470'; Inn), with an extensive view. — During a longer stay, excursions may be undertaken to the *Frieswythubel* (2385'; 4 hrs.), to the *Belpberg* (2935'; 4¾ hrs.), and to the *Falkenfluh* (3410'; 4 hrs., see below).

To THE GURNIGEL-BAD (17 M.), diligence from Bern twice daily in 4½ hrs. (fare 7 fr. 15 c., coupé 8 fr. 60 c.; carriage, ordered from the baths by letter or telegram, with one horse 25 fr. and 2½ fr. driver's fee, with two horses 40 fr. and 5 fr. fee). The road leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the Gürbe-Thal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps, to (7½ M.) *Toffen*. At (12½ M.) *Kirchenthurnen* (1995') it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (2500'; Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to (15 M.) *Rüti* and ascend steeply through the *Laswald* to the (17 M.) ***Gurnigel-Bad** (3600'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (600 beds, R. 2½-7, board 5-11 fr.; S. B. G. H.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to (½ hr.) *Seftigschwend* (3515'; Inn); past the Lashöfe to the (¾ hr.) *Längnei-Bad* (2960'); to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5085'), an admirable point of view; to the (1½ hr.) *Selibühl* (5750'), etc. — Over the *Selibühlgrat* to (2½ hrs.) *Bad Schwefelberg*, see p. 200; over the *Gantrisch* to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 199.

43. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

19½ M. RAILWAY *(Centralbahn)* in 40-65 min. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). View to the *right* as far as Münsingen; thence to Uttigen on the *left*. — Through-trains from Bern to *Interlaken* (*Thunersee Railway*, p. 152).

Bern, see p. 142. On the *Wyler-Feld* (p. 17) the train turns to the right. View of the Alps to the S.; lunatic asylum of *Waldau* on the left. 3 M. *Ostermundingen*. 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôt. Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 138); 2¼ M. to the E. is the ***Pension Dentenberg** (2325'); the *Giebel* (¼ hr. from the station) commands a fine view. 8 M. *Rubigen*; 10 M. *Münsingen* (Löwe). On the right rise the Stockhorn and Niesen, on the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and (farther on) Eiger. 12½ M. *Wichtrach*; 14½ M. *Kiesen*, whence a road ascends by *Diesbach* in 2½ hrs. to the *Falkenfluh* (3410'), a health-resort with an unpretending *Kurhaus and a fine view. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* we cross the *Aare*.

19½ M. **Thun.** — **Railway Stations.** *Thun*, the chief station, on the N.W. side of the town; *Scherzligen*, to the S. (for Interlaken), where passengers alight for the steamer. — The **Steamer** (p. 153) calls at *Thun-Stadt*, near the Hôtel Freienhof, at *Thun-Hofstetten*, above the large hotels, and at *Scherzligen*, close to the railway-station (see above).

Hotels. *THUNERHOF, a large first-class house, with a garden on the Aare, R. 3½-8, L. ½, A. 1, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-16, omn. 1 fr.; *BELLEVUE, with grounds, R. 3-6, L. & A. 1¼, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12, omnibus 1 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. BAUMGARTEN, with grounds, and dépendance (CHOISY) on the Aare, R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr. — *FREIENHOF (Pl. *c*), in the town, with café-restaurant and garden on the Aare, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *FALKEN (Pl. *a*), near the station, with terrace on the Aare, same prices; *WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. *d*), next the post-office, D. 3 fr.; *KRONE, Rathaus-Platz (Pl. *R P.*), R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-6 fr.; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. *b*), at the end of

the street leading straight from the station, R. 1½ 3, D. 2½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bär, farther on, beyond the bridge, unpretending; Hôt. Emmenthal. — *Pens. Itten, on the Amsoldingen road, 6½ fr.; Pens. Hünibach, on the Oberhofen road, moderate.

Munich beer at the *Falkenhalle*. Native beer at the *Freienhof*, the *Steinbock* and in several beer-gardens. — Kurgarten. Concerts daily 3.30-5 and 8-10 p.m. Adm. 50 c.; weekly ticket 2, monthly 5 fr.

Baths in the very rapid and cold Aare, to the N. of the town, 50 c. Warm Baths at the *Bälliz Baths*. — Boat on the lake, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, ½ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; but better terms may sometimes be made. — Money Changer. *Spar- & Leihkasse Thun*, between the two lower bridges.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. P), on the Aare island.

Cab to or from the station 1 fr. Carriage with one horse the first hour 5, with two horses 10 fr., each addit. hour 3 and 5 fr. To Wimmis 8 or 15, to Kandersteg 22 or 40, to Weissenburg 13 or 24, to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, Gessenay 35 or 60. Gsteig 40 or 70, Château d'Oex 40 or 70, Aigle 80 or 150, Gurnigel 25 or 45 fr.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue.

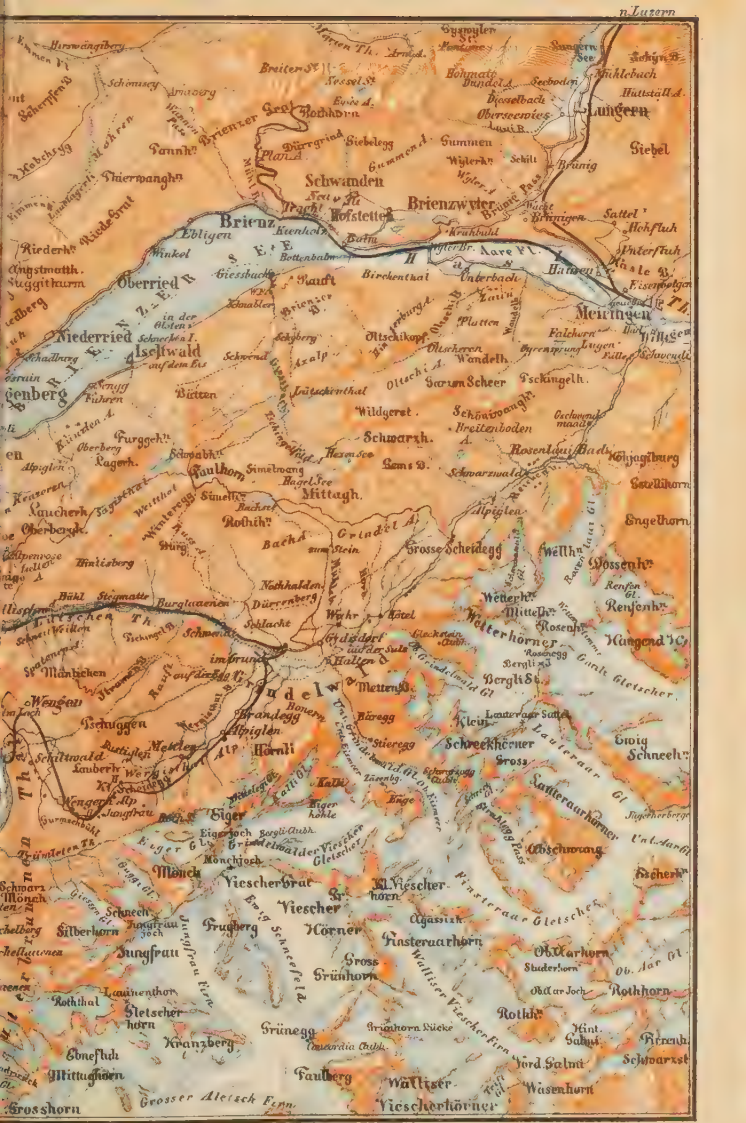
Thun (1844′; pop. 5750), a quaint old town, charmingly situated on the rapid green *Aare*, ¾ M. below its efflux from the lake, is a fitting portal to the beautiful Oberland. All the open spaces in the town command splendid views to the S.E. of the snowy peaks of the Blümlisalp and the Doldenhorn (see the Niesen Panorama, lower range, to the left), with the Niesen in the foreground and the Stockhorn chain to the left of it. Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School*, for officers and sergeants. The *Artistic Pottery* of Thun has some reputation. One of the chief potteries is that of *Wanzenried* at *Schwäbis*, 1 M. to the N.W. (depot in Thun-Hofstetten).

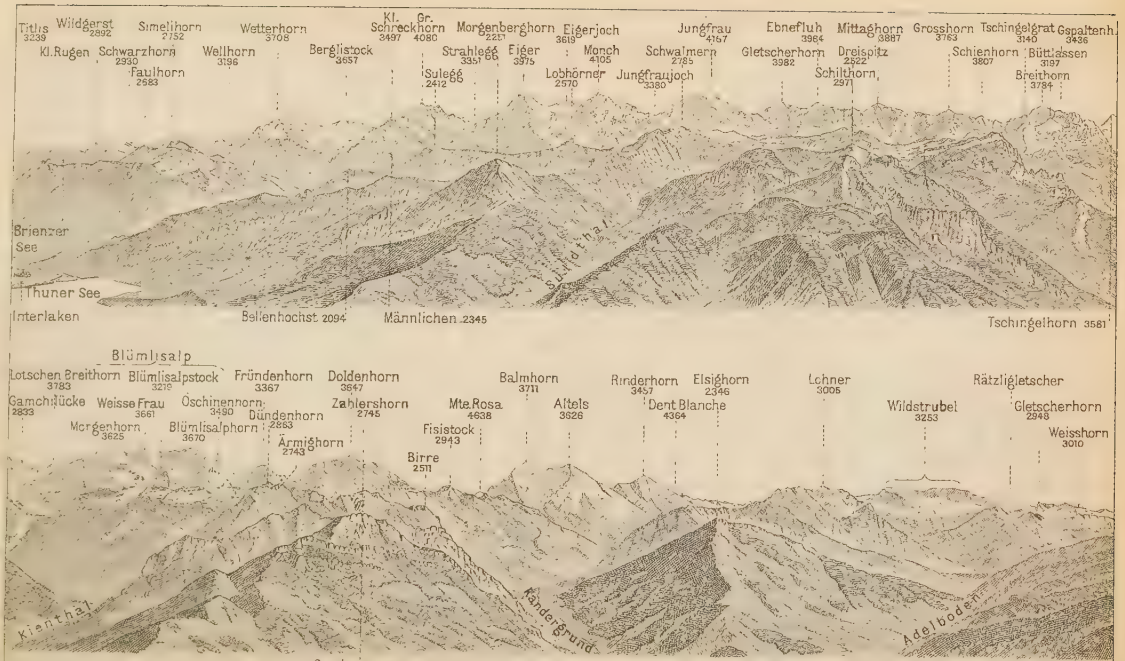
Above the town rises the bold square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (Pl. S), with its corner-turrets, erected in 1182. Within the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the Bernese bailiffs, erected in 1429. It may be reached from the N. gate (¼ M. from the station, viâ the bridges), by a covered flight of steps from the market-place (Pl. R, P), and on the S.E. by another flight of steps, or by an easy path from the Hôtel Baumgarten. The tower contains a small historical museum (50 c.). A walk round the castle reveals beautiful views. Still more picturesque are the views from the *Church* (Pl. K; 1738), S.E. of the castle, and from the pavilion in the corner of the churchyard.

Walks. On the right bank of the Aare, about 110 yds. above the Thun-Hofstetten landing-place (p. 149), is a finger-post (left) indicating a flight of steps, which ascends, at first between houses, to the (¼ hr.) **Pavillon St. Jacques** (*Jakobshübeli*; 2100′), commanding the lake, the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Doldenhorn, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. [Guests of the Hôtel Bellevue can reach this point by a prettier route through the hotel-grounds.] A sign-post here shows the way to (10 min.) the *Pavilion* (fine view of Thun); to the (¾ hr.) Rabenfluh; to the (25 min.) Kohleren Waterfalls; and to (1 hr.) the Hattenegg (p. 151). Close to the Pavillon St. Jacques is the *Pension Kurhaus Obere Wacht* (pens. 5 fr.). — Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the Aare and of the lake across the *Bächimatt*, with its pretty grounds and Alpine view, to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse*. Here (or by a shorter path 8 min. farther back) we turn to the left, passing the *Bächihölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a path through the picturesque *Kohleren Ravine*, where the

Steffisburg
Bern
Konolfingen
Seftigen & Bürenhöfe
Amsoldingen
In der Bernstrasse
Rebgasse
Dorfhalde
Heimenbühl
Willimatt
Gibegg
Kohli
Schönbühl
Spiteli
Brändlisberg
Gallishubel
Zügeli
Prägel
Weienegg
Holefluh
Bruchboden
Trüelmatt
Farneren
Goldiwyl
Auf dem Sädel
Hübeli
Krankenhaus
Badeanstalt
THUN
Geissenthal-
Rappenfluh
egg
Geissenthal
Tschabold
Hübel
Grüsisberg-
Wald
Hübeli
In der Schwelle
Eichgut
Unter-
Kobeli
Krämerei
Iseli
Mühle
Schaubmatt
Kohleren
Heiligen-
schwendi
Eichholz
Schallenberg
Hundsschüpf
Kohlerenwald
Obere Wart
Jacobsbühel
Rufenen
Riedegg
Ludwigshaften
Kirchrain
Riedli
Kelli
Eichholzweid
Kellifluh
Hartscheren
Rain
Hattenegg
Trachsenwegen
Aspiwald
Hünibach
Vor dem Wald
Scherzligen
Schadaumatteli
Charteuse
Bächimatt
Rufeli
Bächihölzli
Eselmatt
Seftenmatte
Lachenbach
Aare
Gurtenbach
Gwattbach
Hofstätten
Ober-
Wartboden
Unter-
Engl. Capelle
Hôt. Bellevue
Hôt. Carmingarten
Götzibach
Hôt. Falken
Bhf
Kohlerenbach
Kellibach
Kellisgraben
Hünibach
Rufenenbach
Ludwigshaftenbach
Gurtenbach
Gwattbach
Aare
Thunersee
Kirchrain
Riedli
Kirchrain

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Hirswängberg
Schönsee
Schönsee Alp
Scharfenstein
Mühlebach
Huttstall A.
Lungern
Lungern See
Sarnen See
Seebodenalp
Bonnatt
Dundel A.
Rosselt
Breitenst
Grat
Rothhorn
Ewiti A.
Brienzer
Brienzer Grat
Tannh.
Hohbalg
Hierwanghorn
Durrgrind
Siebeleg
Summen
Wilerh.
Schilt
Brünig
Siebel
Schwanden
Brienz
Ebligen
Riederh.
Riedl Grat
Winkel
Angstmatth.
Guggitthurm
Hofstetten
Brienzwyler
Bonigen
Sattel
Hohfluh
Unterstuh
Oberried
Giesshach
Giessbach
Bottenbalm
Kienholz
Balm
Aare Fl.
Birkenthal
Unterbach
Hasleberg
Meiringen
Falchern
Willigen
Niederried
Aeschwald
Schachlibrg
Schwend
Gentenberg
Dürren
Litzlerenthal
Ottschi A.
Scheer
Wildgeret
Schwarzh.
Rosenlaui Bad
Kirchet
Lauchern
Oberbergli
Furggenh.
Lagerh.
Schwabh.
Faulhorn
Simelwang
Lams D.
Mittagh.
Engelhorn
Grosse Scheidegg
Wellh.
Wossenh.
Renfenh.
Wetterh.
Mittelh.
Wetterhorner
Rosenl. Gl.
Rosenegg
Bergli A.
Bergli Sc.
Mettenb.
Wengen
Schuggen
Brandegg
Alpiglen
Hörnli
Kleine Scheidegg
Lauterar Sattel
Schreckhorner
Ewig Schneeh.
Gross
Sauteraarhorner
Sauteraar Gl.
Eiger
Eigergl.
Eigerjoch
Eiger Gletsch.
Mönch
Mönchjoch
Viescher Gletscher
Viescher Grat
Kl. Viescher horn
Gr. Viescher
Finsteraarhorn
Finsteraar Gletscher
Obschwung
Lauteraar Gl.
Jungfrau
Jungfrau Joch
Jungfrau Firn
Aggassiz
Ob. Aarhorn
Studerhorn
Ob. Aar Gl.
Rothhorn
Ob. Aar Joch
Silberhorn
Schneehorn
Frugberg
Hörner
Gross Grünhorn
Wallliser Viescher Firn
Lauinenthorn
Roththal
Fletscherhorn
Kranzberg
Grünegg
Grünhorn Lücke
Rothh.
Hint. Sahut
Ritzenh.
Ebneflüh
Mittaghorn
Faulberg
Wallliser Viescherhörner
Nord Sahut
Schwarzst.
Wasenhorn
Grosshorn
Grosser Aletsch Fern.
Tomendan Gletsch.
English miles



Panorama vom Niesen 2366 m.

brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the Grüsisberg wood (see below) and the Goldiwyl road (1/2 hr.; see below).

The *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to the right from the Steffisburg road, at the '*Hübeli*', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town (shorter path to the right at the Hôt.-Pens. Baumgarten, with numerous guide-posts), leads along the slope of the *Grüsisberg*, the fine woods of which are intersected by numerous walks. Fine view of the town, the valley of the Aare, and the Stockhorn chain from the *Rappenfluh* or *Rabenfluh* (2910'; 1 hr.). Hence we may return to the town, in a curve towards the N., viâ the *Brändlisberg* (2397'; 20 min.), another view-point, and the Pavillon St. Jacques (1/2 hr.), or we may go to the S. direct to the Pavillon St. Jacques (1/2 hr.). After about 2 1/4 M. the Goldiwyl road joins a road connecting it with the above-mentioned road on the right bank of the Aare, and divides. The left branch leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Goldiwyl* (3155'; Zysset's Inn), the right to (2 1/4 M.) *Heiligenschwendi* (3324'), 3/4 M. to the S. of which is the **Hallevegy* (3283'), affording a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

Schloss Schadau, 1/4 M. S. of Scherzligen, see p. 153 (park open on Sun.). — *Schloss Hünegg*, 1 1/2 M. S. of Thun-Hofstetten, see p. 153.

Longer Excursions. To the N. of Thun (1 1/2 M.; diligence 5 times daily in 20 min.; carr. with one horse 3 fr.) is the considerable village of *Steffisburg* (brewery), on the *Zulg*, whence we may ascend in 1/2 hr. to the small and well-sheltered **Schnittweyer-Bad* (2625'; pens. 5 fr.), with its mineral spring and pretty walks. — *Thierachern* (1867'; Löwe), with fine view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther to the W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence through wood in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (p. 149). *Baths of Schwefelberg* (3 1/2 hrs. to the W. of Blumenstein, beyond the *Gantrisch Pass*), see p. 199. — *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 8 M. to the N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 3 1/2 M. to the S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 152), 3 1/2 M. to the S. of Thun, a splendid point of view. The undulating district between the Stocken-Thal and Thun abounds in beautiful walks and mountain-views. — The *Stockhorn* (from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen 4-4 1/2 hrs.), see p. 199.

44. The Niesen.

Two Bridle Paths: on the N. side from *Wimmis* (see below), on the E. from the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 152), each 4 1/2 hrs. The former has shade in the morning, the latter in the afternoon. Horse to the top and back 15 fr., or, if the start is later than 10 a.m., 20 fr.; to Heustrich over the Niesen (or from Heustrich over the Niesen to Wimmis), 22 and 28 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 10 fr. — Chair-porters 12 fr. each (four porters required for one chair).

Spiez (p. 154) is the station both for Wimmis (2 3/4 M.; railway in 15 min., 28 or 20 c.) and for the Heustrichbad (4 M.; diligence twice daily in 55 min., 1 fr. 10 c.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.). — The diligence starts from the railway-station; carriages may also be had at the pier. — Railway to Wimmis, see p. 198. — The Kanderthal road (comp. p. 188) crosses the railway near *Spiezmoos*, at its junction with the Thun road, and leads to the left to (1 1/4 M.) *Spiezwyler* (Bär). It then divides, the left branch leading to Heustrichbad and Frutigen (see p. 152), while the right branch descends in a wide curve (or we may take a direct path through wood to the left) to the *Kanderbrücke*. Fine view of the Blümlisalp. Then a slight ascent to (2 1/4 M.) —

Wimmis (2075'; pop. 1242; **Löwe; Hôt. Niesen*, unpretending), a pretty village at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (3248'), overlooked

by a castle, now a school and public offices. The church is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

Ascent of the Niesen from Wimmis. The route (at first a narrow cart-track) ascends on the S. side of the Burgfluh. After 35 min. it crosses the *Staldenbach;* 3 min. later, by a gate, is a finger-post indicating the path to the left ('Niesen 3¾ hrs.'), which ascends in zigzags through pastures and wood, passing the chalet on the *Bergli.* By the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Unterstalden* (4940') the path crosses to the right bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden* (5833'). The prospect first reveals itself beyond the (1¼ hr.) *Staldenegg* (6345'), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7864') or *Fromberghorn* with the Niesen. Thence to the top 1-1¼ hr. more.

Beyond Spiezwyler (p. 151) the road to Heustrichbad and Frutigen follows the hill, in view of the Blümlisalp, the Niesen (r.), and, beyond the lake (l.), the Sigriswyl Rothhorn and the Ralligstöcke. After ¾ M. a road diverges to the left to Aeschi (p. 154), while the main road descends to the Kanderthal. At the *Casino Inn* at *Emdthal*, 4 M. from Spiez, our road diverges to the right from that to Frutigen (p. 189) and crosses the *Kander.* On the left bank, at the foot of the Niesen, lies the —

***Heustrichbad** (2295'; R. 1-10, board 4½-7 fr.; S.B.G.H.), with an alkaline-saline sulphur-spring and a view of the Blümlisalp.

A bridle-path (poor at places) ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings. When it divides, the steeper branch must be selected. We first reach (½ hr.) an old lime-tree, with a bench. Then through wood (1 hr.) and over pastures, past the chalets of *Schlechtenwaldegg* and the *Hegern-Alp* (6308'), and in numerous windings to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. The Niesen Inn lies to the left. Milk at the two upper chalets.

The ***Niesen** (7763'; *Weissmüller's Inn*, 5 min. below the top, R. 4, B. 2 fr.), the conspicuous N. outpost of a branch of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus regarded as an infallible barometer (see p. 99), rises in the form of a pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The view vies with that from the Faulhorn (comp. the Panorama, p. 151). The beautiful snow-clad Blümlisalp is seen to great advantage. Best light towards sunset or before 10 a.m.

45. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 150.

a. Thunersee Railway.

16¾ M. Railway in 51-63 min. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50 c.); from Bern to Interlaken in 1½-2¼ hrs. (6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.). — Through railway tickets may be also used for the steamboat (see p. 153), but allow no break in the journey.

Thun, see p. 149. — ½ M. *Scherzligen* (see p. 153), at the efflux of the Aare, close to the steamboat-pier (see p. 153). To the right, a view of the Stockhorn chain; to the left, the Bernese Alps from the Wetterhorn to the Blümlisalp. 3 M. *Gwatt* (Schäfle; Post). Beyond *Strättligen*, with its old tower (p. 151), we cross the gorge of the *Kander* (p. 198) by a handsome bridge, 98' high.

6 M. **Spiez** (2070′). The station is high above the village (p. 154); splendid view of the Lake of Thun and the mountains on its N. bank (Ralligstöcke, Sigriswyler Rothhorn, etc.); in the foreground, Spiez with its château, and to the S.E. and S., the Bernese Alps. — *Simmenthal Railway*, see p. 198.

Beyond Spiez the line descends past *Faulensee* (p. 155); it then skirts the precipitous S. bank, passing through three tunnels near *Krattigen*. 11 M. *Leissigen* (Steinbock, Weisses Kreuz), pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 160; road to Aeschi, see p. 154). Beatenberg (p. 155) is visible high above the N. bank. — 13½ M. *Därligen* (Pens. Seiler, Schärz, Schwalbenheim; Hôt. Bellevue, well spoken of, pens. from 4 fr.). To the left, near the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau*. The train skirts the new *Aare Channel* and reaches the station of *Interlaken* (p. 156).

b. Steamboat Journey.

Steamboat (Restaurant on board, D. 2½ fr.), 6-7 times daily in 2 hrs. from *Thun-Stadt* (p. 149) to *Interlaken* (fare 2 fr. 95 c.). Railway passengers wishing to go on by steamboat change at *Scherzligen* (p. 152). — Stations: *Hofstetten*, *Scherzligen*, *Oberhofen*, *Gunten*, *Spiez*, *Merligen*, *Beatenbucht*. *Leissigen*, *Därligen* (the last two not always touched at).

The steamer starts from the Freienhof Hotel (p. 149), ascends the *Aare*, stops at *Hofstetten* on the right bank (p. 149), and then at rail. stat. *Scherzligen* (p. 152). To the left, among trees, is the *Chartreuse* (p. 150); to the right, on a peninsula at the efflux of the Aare, *Schloss Schadau*, a turreted building in the English Gothic style, with a large park.

The **Lake of Thun** (1840′), which the steamer now enters, is 11 M. long and nearly 2 M. wide; its greatest depth is 702′. The *View from the steamer is magnificent. The Stockhorn (7195′), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763′) rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 199). To the left of the Niesen are the glittering snow-fields of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kander-Thal, the Fründenhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Mittaghorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger in the foreground, and farther off the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, with its villas and gardens, and woods above them, and passes the pretty village of *Hilterfingen*. To the left is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style (adm. to the park on application to the gardener, who lives on the road, close by; no fee). The boat touches at **Oberhofen** *(Pensions *Moy*, *Oberhofen*, *Restaur. Zimmermann)*, which has a picturesque château of Count Arac, and at **Gunten** (*Hôt.-Pens. *Hirsch*, with garden, *Pens. du Lac*, 5 fr., recommended for a stay, both on the lake; *Weisses Kreuz; Pens. Schönberg*, on the hill). In the

vicinity (1½ M. from the lake) the water of the Guntenbach forms a curious gorge with waterfalls.

A road (one-horse carriage from Gunten 6, from Thun 10, two-horse 18 fr.) ascends from Gunten to (¾ hr.) **Sigriswyl** (2620′; *Pens. Bär*, R. 2½, B. 1½, pens. from 5 fr.), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577′; fine view) is ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden*; the *Sigriswyl-Grat* (*Vorder-Bergli*, 5508′; *Hinter-Bergli*, 6056′) by the *Alpiglen Alp* in 2½-3 hrs.; the **Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6735′), the highest point of the Sigriswyl-Grat, in 4 hrs. (with guide). — On the steep slope of the Sigriswyl-Grat towards the *Justis-Thal* (p. 155) is the *Schafloch* (5840′), a grand ice-cavern, reached from the Obere Bergli by a giddy path in ¾ hr. (guide, ice-axe, and torches necessary).

The steamer now crosses the lake, at its broadest part, to —

Spiez. — **Hotels.** *Spiezer Hof, by the pier, with garden and lake-baths, R. 4-6, L. ½, A. ¾, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr., Eng. Church Serv. in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. Schonegg, 1½ M. from the lake, near the rail. station, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pens. Itten, 3 min. to the W. of the station; Railway Restaurant, with rooms and fine view of Spiez. — Post & Telegraph Office, at the rail. station. — Carriage from the rail. station or pier to Wimmis 4, with two horses 7 fr.; to Heustrichbad 5 or 10 fr. (see p. 151); to Aeschi 6 or 12 fr.

The village of *Spiez*, the starting-point for an ascent of the Niesen (p. 151) and for excursions to the Kander and Simme valleys (pp. 188, 198), is attractively situated. The picturesque old château, formerly that of the Erlach family, has been restored and is surrounded with grounds. The road ascends among the houses and orchards of the village and divides into three branches at (½ M.) *Pension Itten*. That in a straight direction leads to the *Railway Station* (p. 153; 235′ above the lake; ¾ M. from the pier), that to the left to Faulensee (p. 155), and that to the right to Wimmis and the Kander-Thal (pp. 151, 188).

From Spiez to Aeschi, 2¼ M. (carr. see above). The road diverges to the left from the Kander-Thal road, about ¾ M. to the S. of Spiezwyler (p. 151). Walkers may follow the Faulensee road from the rail. station and then (20 min.) ascend the path to the right (finger-post; ½ hr.). The village of **Aeschi** (2818′; **Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp*, pension 5-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Niesen*) lies on the height between the Lake of Thun and the Kander Thal, with a charming view of the lake, and is visited as a health-resort. A pleasant road also leads in 2 hrs. from *Leissigen* (p. 153) to Aeschi viâ *Kratligen* (Stern). From Aeschi to the *Heustrichbad* (p. 152), footpath in 40 min.; to the Mülinen road, ¾ hr. (The *Faulensee-bad*, see p. 155, is 1 M. to the S.E.) Descent to Emdthal or Mülinen, 1½ M. — From Aeschi to the Saxeten-Thal, a pleasant route (6½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). Road by *Aeschi-Ried* in the *Suldthal* to the (6 M.) *Untere Suldalp* (3418′); then a bridle-path, past a fine fall of the Suldbach, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schlieren-Alp* (4675′): ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Tanzbödeli Pass**, or **Renggli Pass** (6168′), between the *Morgenberghorn* and the *Schwalmern*; then descent by the *Hinter-Bergli-Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Saxeten* (p. 160). The **Morgenberghorn** (7385′) may be ascended from the Tanzbödeli Pass in 1½ hr. (by experts only, with guide), or direct from Aeschi viâ *Aeschi-Allmend*, the *Sonnenberg*, and the *Hatmad Alp* in 5 hrs. The ascent of the **Schwalmern** (9137′) is more interesting, butmore laborious (from the Tanzbödeli Pass by the N.W. arête in 3 hrs.); descent to Saxeten (p. 160) or Isenfluh (p. 163).

From Spiez two black peaks are visible for a short time to the E., above the S. bank of Lake Brienz; that to the right is the Faulhorn, that to the left (the broader) the Schwarzhorn. The next

station on the S. bank is *Faulensee*, above which (3 M. from Spiez, one-horse carr. 5 fr.) is the *Faulensee-Bad* (2625′; *Hôtel Victoria, pens. 6-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), with a mineral spring, pleasant grounds, and beautiful view.

On the N. bank we observe the abrupt *Sigriswyl-Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5452′) and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6735′). On the lake is *Schloss Ralligen*. Beyond stat. **Merligen** (*Hôt. *Beatus*, with garden on the lake, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Löwe*), at the mouth of the *Justis-Thal*, the steamer touches at the (1/4 hr.) *Beatenbucht* (Restaur.), the station for *St. Beatenberg* (see below).

The *Nase*, a rocky headland, here juts into the lake. High up on the steep bank runs the bold road (Merligen to Interlaken 6 M.), hewn in the rock and passing through two tunnels. On the lake is the château of *Leroy*, near the *Beatenbach*, which issues from the *Beatushöhle*, 3/4 M. above the road, making a noise like thunder in spring and after heavy rain. Farther on the road threads three more tunnels, crosses the ravine of the *Sundgraben* (p. 156), in which lie the houses of *Sundlauenen*, and leads past the *Kühlibad* or *St. Beatusbad*, the *Neuhaus*, and the *Pension Simpkin*, to Unterseen.

The steamer, which sometimes calls at *Leissigen* (p. 153) on the S. bank, next enters the *Aare Channel* (1 3/4 M. long; to the left, the ruin of Weissenau, p. 153) and stops at the landing-place *Interlaken-Thunersee* near the W. or principal station of *Interlaken* (p. 156).

From Beatenbucht to St. Beatenberg, *Cable Tramway* in 16 min. (ascent 2 1/2 fr., descent 1 fr., return-fare 3 fr.). The line is 1 M. long and has an average gradient of 1 : 3. The station at the top is 5 min. from the Kurhaus.

From Interlaken to St. Beatenberg, by road, 7 M. This diverges to the left from the Habkern road (p. 161), about 1 M. from Unterseen, crosses the *Lombach*, and winds upwards through the wood (one-horse carr. 13, two-horse 24, to the Kurhaus 14 or 25 fr.). Walkers, with the aid of short-cuts, take 1 hr. from the Lombach bridge to a roadside inn, and 3/4 hr. thence to the Hôtel des Alpes.

St. Beatenberg. — **Hotels.** *Kurhaus, at the W. end of the village, near a wood, with 160 beds and 2 'dépendances', R., L., & A. 3 1/2-7 1/2, D. 4 1/2, S. 3, pens. 7 1/2-12 fr. (S.B.G.H.). The following are named in their order from W. to E.: Pension Edelweiss; *Pension Beatrice, 4 1/2-6, in July and Aug. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp, 3/4 M. from the Kurhaus, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1.20, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour (formerly *Waldrand*), R., L., & A. 4 1/2-5 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 7-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Schönegg (an Evangelical resort), in the middle of the village, 4 1/2-7, in July and Aug. 5 1/2-8 fr.; Feuz, village inn; *Grand Hôtel Victoria, a first-class house 1 1/4 M. from the Kurhaus, rebuilt after a fire in 1894, R., L., & A. 3-6, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Post, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, frequented by the English, 7 1/2-10 fr.; *Pens. Silberhorn, 2 1/4 M. from the Kurhaus, 6-10 fr.; Pens. Balmer: on the other side of the Sundgraben: *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, 3 M. from the Kurhaus, R., L., & A. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2,

D. 3, pens. from 5-6 fr. — *Private Lodgings.* — *English Church.* — Good wood-carvings at moderate prices.

The village of *St. Beatenberg* (3775′), a favourite health-resort, stretches along the flank of the Beatenberg for 2½ M., overhung by the rocky ridge of the *Güggisgrat* and occupying both sides of the *Sundgraben*, the deep bed of a mountain-torrent. Admirable view of the Alps, from the Schreckhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Pleasant paths, with benches, have been laid out above and below the road.

At Pens. Edelweiss is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Waldbrand* (25 min.; green marks), the *Vorsass*, and the *Niederhorn;* one at the Hôt.-Pens. Blumlisalp indicates the *Parallel Promenade* (blue marks); another between the church and the Victoria shows the way to the (¾ M.) *Beatushöhle* (p. 155; red marks); a fourth, at the Bellevue, points upwards towards the (½ hr.) *Känzli* (white and blue marks).

The finest point of view is the *Amisbühel (4383′; *Inn* at the top), 25 min. to the E. of the Hôtel Alpenrose. Walkers from Interlaken diverge from the road to the right by a finger-post (where another sign-post indicates the route down to the Beatushöhle to the left), 2 M. above the roadside inn above mentioned, and ½ M. before the Hôtel des Alpes is reached. From that point to the top ½ hr.

Ascent of the *Gemmenalphorn (6770′), the highest point of the *Güggisgrat*, from the Amisbühel over the *Waldegg-Allmend*, *Leimern*, and *Gemmen-Alp*, or from St. Beatenberg through the *Rieschenen Valley* in 2½ hrs., not difficult (path marked red and white; guide 4 fr., unnecessary). Superb view, ranging from Pilatus to the Stockhorn chain and the Diablerets; at our feet lies the Justis-Thal (p. 154), beyond it are the Aare valley, Bern, and the Jura Mts. The Lake of Thun is not visible. — The *Niederhorn (6445′) and Burgfeldstand (6780′), each 2½-3 hrs. from Beatenberg, are also fine points. The route to the former is indicated by white and yellow marks, that to the latter, passing the Känzli, by white and blue marks. By following the arête, all three points may be combined.

46. Interlaken and Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

Railway Stations. Thunersee Railway or Principal Station (p. 153), at the W. end of the town; Bernese Oberland Railway (station *Interlaken-Ost*, pp. 158, 162), at the E. end, 1 M. from the first-named. They are connected by the Bödelibahn (change carriages; 1¼ M., in 7 min.; fares 40, 25, 15, return 60, 35, 25 c.), on which 12 trains run daily in each direction, six going on to Bönigen (p. 182). Hotel-omnibuses and other vehicles at both stations. — **Steamboat Piers** for the Lake of Thun near the Principal Station (p. 153); for the Lake of Brienz by the Hôtel du Lac opposite the station Interlaken-Ost (p. 182).

Hotels and Pensions (omnibus 1 fr.). On the *Höheweg*, from W. to E. *Victoria (Pl. 2), R., L., & A. from 4½-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-12, in July and Aug. 10-15 fr.; *Jungfrau (Pl. 3), R., L., & A. 4-8, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. 1), R., L., & A. from 3-5, lunch 3, D. 5 fr.; *Schweizerhof (Pl. 4), R., L., & A. 4-8, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr., good cuisine; *Belvedere (Pl. 5), R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes (Pl. 6), R., L., & A. from 4, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Hôtel Beaurivage (Pl. 9), R., L., & A. from 4½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. 7), R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. St. George (*Reichshotel*, Pl. 22), R. from 3, B. 1.20, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr., well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. Interlaken (Pl. 8), R., L., & A. 3½-6, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. du Lac

(Pl. 10), near the E. station, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr., unpretending.

To the W. of the Höheweg, in the direction of the railway-station (all second-class): *Hôt. Oberland (Pl. 12), R., L., & A. 3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; opposite to it, Post (Pl. 26), moderate; Cerf, pens. 5-6 fr., well spoken of; Croix Blanche (Pl. 11), R. 2-2½, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Swan, R. 1-2 fr.; *Hôt. Bernerhof (Pl. 28), R., L., & A. 2½-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Krebs (Pl. 27), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus (Pl. 29), R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr., the last three near the station. — Beyond the station on the Rugen road: *Hôt.-Pens. St. Gotthard (Pl. 31), pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eden (Pl. 32). — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *Bellevue (Pl. 15), R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; between the lower and middle bridges: *Hôt.-Pens. Horn (Pl. 30), with brewery, near the Kurhaus.

On the small island of *Spielmatten*: *Hôt. du Pont (Pl. 16), with garden, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Krone, unpretending. — At *Unterseen*: *Hôt. Unterseen (Pl. 17), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; *Beau-Site (Pl. 18), R. 2-4, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Eiger, on the Neuhaus road, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Pens. Alpenruhe, on the Beatenberg road, 5-6 fr.; Pens. Simpkin, near the Lake of Thun. — Furnished apartments in the *Villa Alpina*, Jungfrau-Str.

To the S. of the Höheweg, on the road to the Kleine Rugen: Deutscher Hof (Pl. 20), R., L., & A.3-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. National (Pl. 19), R., L. & A. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; Union Hôtel & Pens. Reber (Pl. 21), pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Ober & Villa Silvana (Pl. 23), R. 2-6, lunch 2½, D. 3½-4, pens. 6-9 fr. — *Hôt. Jungfraublick, a first-class house, in an elevated position close to the Rugen Park (p. 159), commanding a splendid view; R., L., & A. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, omn. 1½ fr.; pens. in July and August 12-20, at other times 10-15 fr. — *Hôt.- Pens. Mattenhof (Pl. 24), at the foot of the Kleine Rugen, pens. in July and August 6-8, at other times 5 fr.; Pens. Zwahlen-Spycher, 4½-5 fr.

In the Environs of Interlaken good and inexpensive quarters may be obtained. At *Wilderswyl* (p. 163), 1½ M. to the S.: *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, pens. from 5 fr., both 3 min. from the station; *Pens. Schönbühl, 5-6 fr., *Hôt.-Pens. Wilderswyl, 5-7 fr., both in a fine lofty situation; *Bär, in the village, pens. 5-6 fr.; Kreuz, modest. — At *Osteigwyler*, ½ M. from the railway-station of Wilderswyl-Gsteig: *Pens. Schönfels. — On the Brienz road, on this side of the church-hill of Goldswyl, (¾ M.) *Pens. Schönegg, 5½ fr. — At *Bönigen* (p. 182), on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, terminus of the Bödelibahn (p. 156): *Hôt.-Pens. Bellerive, *Hôt.-Pens. Bönigen, *Chalet du Lac, and *Hôt.-Pens. de la Gare (near the steamboat-pier), R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 1½-3, pens. 5 fr.

Restaurants in the hotels *Métropole*, *Victoria*, *Beaurivage* (with terrace on the Aare), etc. — **Beer.** *Kursaal*, see below; *Café Oberland*, in the hotel of that name (see above); *Baierische Bierbrauerei*, with garden, next to Hôt. Beaurivage (concert in the evening); *St. George*, see above; *Hôt. du Pont*, on the Aare, with garden and view; *Bernerhof*, *Krebs*, *Haenny*, by the Thunersee rail. station. — **Confectioners:** *Weber*, on the Höheweg, at the entrance to the Kursaal; *Schuh*, opposite the Métropole; *Seitz*, Bahnhof-Str.

Kursaal on the Höheweg, with café-restaurant, reading, concert, and billiard rooms, garden, etc.; music in the morning, afternoon, and evening; admission 50 c., per day 1 fr., per week 4 fr., month 12 fr.; for extra entertainments (usually Sun. and Thurs.) higher charges. At the back of the Casino is a wheycure establishment (open 7-8 a.m.). — Music on the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Kursaal, daily 10.30-11.30 a.m.

Chemists. *Seewer*, opposite Hôt. Oberland; *Pulver*, Postgasse. — **Money Changers:** *Volksbank* (Pl. 26), Bahnhof-Str.

Carriage from the station to Interlaken, Unterseen, and Matten 1 fr. each person, to Bönigen, Gsteig, Wilderswyl, and Ringgenberg 2 fr.; per

hour with one horse 4, with two horses 8, each additional hour 3 or 5 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, see p. 162. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. P), adjoining the Oberländer Hof. — The **Enquiry Office** (*Verkehrsbureau*), on the Höheweg, adjoining the Kursaal, supplies information gratis, sells railway-tickets, etc.

Guides (generally stationed in the Höheweg, opposite the entrance to the Kursaal): *Christian Haesler*, *Eduard Feuz*, *Jacob Müller*, *Rudolf Wyss*, *Fritz Michel*.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scottish Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4. American Services (in summer) at the Hôtels Victoria and Métropole.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes were probably once united, but gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine*, flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, falling into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, descending from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and from the N. out of the Habkëren valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* describes. Beautifully situated on this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863′; pop. 5385), consisting of the villages of *Aarmühle*, *Matten*, and *Unterseen*, and extending nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz. It is a favourite summer-resort, noted for its mild and equable temperature, and is a good starting-point for excursions to the Oberland.

The chief resort of visitors is the *Höheweg, an avenue of old walnuts, now rather thinned, extending from the village of Aarmühle to the upper bridge over the Aare, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. It commands a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau (finest by evening-light). To the right, near the upper or N.E. end of the Höheweg, rises the old *Monastery of Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The monastery, with the *Schloss* added in 1750, is now occupied by the hospital and the government-offices. Different parts of its old church are now used for the Anglican, Presbyterian, French Protestant, and Roman Catholic services. The prolongation of the Höheweg leads to rail. stat. *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 156; near the landing-place of the Brienz steamer) and to Bönigen (2 M.; p. 182). The Brienz road, diverging to the left at the Hôtel Beaurivage (to Ringgenberg 2 M., to Brienz 10 M.), crosses the Aare (Brückwald, see p. 160).

At the S.W. end of the Höheweg, opposite Hôtel Oberland, the road to the Kleine Rugen (p. 159) diverges S.E., while that in a straight direction leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. P) and the *Volksbank* (Pl. 26) to the *Thunersee Station* (p. 156). — The road diverging to the N.W. at the Volksbank crosses the two islands of *Spielmatten* (fine view, from the middle bridge, of the Jungfrau, rising to the S. between the two Rugen) and leads to *Unterseen*, with its old timber-built houses and modern church. Large manufactory of parquetry. The road to Merligen and Thun

(p. 155) begins here to the left, by the hotels mentioned on p. 157. The road to the Habkern valley and to St. Beatenberg leads N.W. (pp. 161, 155).

The ***Kleine Rugen**, a wooded spur of the Grosse Rugen, offers attractive walks and varying views. The principal path ascends straight from the Hôtel Jungfraublick to the walk encircling the hill. Turning to the left, we reach the 'Humboldtsruhe' (view of the Jungfrau and Lake of Brienz) and the (1/2 hr.) *Trinkhalle* (Café), commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. Farther on, beyond the 'Scheffel Pavilion' (with a view of Lake Thun), is the *Kasthofer-Stein*, a memorial of the chief forester Kasthofer, who, at the beginning of the century, planted the hill with specimens of all the Swiss trees. Then past a reservoir and a chamois-enclosure, and back to Hôtel Jungfraublick. Other paths, with benches and points of view, ramify in every direction. One of these ascends to the (25 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2425'), where three clearings in the wood disclose views of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz.

Just beyond the Trinkhalle a path to the left, and then to the right, by a (1 min.) bench (where the path straight on leads in 10 min. to Café Unspunnen) descends to the *Wagnêren-Schlucht*, between the Kleine and the Grosse Rugen. Near the Studer memorial (p. 160) our path joins a road which leads through the ravine, past the **Hôtel* and *Café Unspunnen* and the *Bai-*

View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in metres.)

rische Bierkeller, and below the ruin of *Unspunnen*, to Wilderswyl (p. 162), affording views of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Jungfrau, and of Lake Brienz to the left.

In the middle of the Wagnerenschlucht, about 300 paces from the parting of the roads at its W. end, is a rock inscribed with the name of Bernh. Studer (d. 1887), the geologist. Here diverges a path to the right (W.), and ascends rapidly, passing a fine point of view on the right, to the (20 min.) ***Heimwehfluh** (2218′). The terrace in front of the restaurant commands a charming view (best in the afternoon) of the Bödeli and the lakes. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjacent belvedere.

A more extensive view (as far as the Schreckhorn on the left) is commanded by the ***Abendberg**, above the Grosse Rugen (1½-2 hrs.; horse 8, mule 6 fr.). We follow the Heimwehfluh path in the Wagnerenschlucht (see above), and after ¼ hr. turn to the left, and farther on (notice-board) to the left again, through wood all the way. On the top is the **Hôtel Bellevue* (3735′; pens. 5½-7 fr.). — A path ascends from the hotel, across grass and past some chalets, to (20 min.) the '*Siebenuhrtanne*' (4125′), whence there is a charming view of Lake Thun, lying far below.

A footpath leads past the different peaks of the Abendberg to the (3 hrs.) *Rothenegg* (6234′; shortest way from the hotel, 2 hrs.). The next peaks of the range are the *Fuchsegg* (6318′), the *Grosse Schiffli* (6575′), the *Kleine Schiffli* (6587′), and finally the *Morgenberghorn* (7385′). The last is very difficult from this side (better from Saxeten, by the Tanzbödeli Pass, see below). — A footpath leads from the Hôtel Bellevue to Saxeten in 1 hr. (the upper path to the right in the meadow, behind the second chalet).

The **Saxēten-Thal**, between the *Abendberg* and the *Bellenhöchs* (6970′), is reached from Wilderswyl (p. 162) by a new road. The (5 M.) village of *Saxēten* (3600′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, pens. 4-6 fr.) is a health-resort, in a sheltered situation. Beyond it (½ hr.) are the falls of the *Gürbenbach* and *Weissbach*. The valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern* (9137′).

The ***Sulegg** (7915′), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Saxeten in 3½-4 hrs., with guide (5 fr.). Following the well-made new path, we cross (2 min.) the Gürbenbach, and beyond the saw-mill ascend rapidly across the pastures of the *Schlipfweng-Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Bellen-Alp* (6205′); we turn to the right between the *Bellenhöchst* (6870′) and the Sulegg, skirt the E. slope of the latter, nearly as far as the *Suls-Alp*, for ¾ hr., and reach the top in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made to *Isenfluh* (p. 163), by the *Suls-Alp* and *Gummen-Alp* (guide 10 fr.). — From Saxeten over the *Tanzbödeli Pass* and through the *Suldthal* to (6 hrs.) *Aeschi*, see p. 154 (guide not essential). The *Morgenberghorn* (7385′) may be ascended from the Tanzbödeli Pass by experts in 1 hr. (from Saxeten 3 hrs.) with guide (comp. p. 154). — The *Schwalmern* (9137′), from Saxeten 5 hrs. with guide (8 fr.), laborious but most interesting.

About 100 paces beyond the Aare bridge on the Brienz road (p. 158) a notice-board indicates a number of walks on the **Brückwald**, which stretches to the left up the slopes of the *Harder*. Fine view of the Bödeli, the lakes, and the mountains from the (20 min.) *Hohbühl* (2070′), where a pavilion commemorates the visits of Weber, Mendelssohn, and Wagner to Interlaken. The Jungfrau is better

Hardermatten
1216
Hardermannli
1123
Unter-Bleicki
Harder
Brienz
Felsenegg
Schönegg
Aarbühl
Brückwald
831
Aare
Hohbühl
Der Brand
Goldei
Bahnhof Interlaken-Ost
Aare
Kursaal
Kloster
UNTERSEEN
Spielmatten
Höheweg
INTERLAKEN
Spühlbach
Dorf
Höhenmatte
Schule
Öle
571
Bönigen
Weissenau
Schiffstation Interlaken-Thunersee
Bahnhof
AARMÜHLE
Moos
Sichen moos
Rugenau
Jungfraubrk
MATTEN
Aare
Tschingeley
Thunerseebahn
Kl. Rugen
Kana
Beim Kreuz
Säge
Trinkhalle
Heimweh-Fluh
Café Unspunnen
Thun
Grosser Rugen
Bierkeller
Abendberg
1071
Ruine Unspunnen
WILDERSWYL
Bhf.
Bönigen
Lauterbrunnen
Oberacher
Bellevue
1139
Lauterbrunnen u. Grindelwald
Wagner's Geb. Leipzig
0 200 400 600 Meter 1 : 26.000
0 200 400 600 800 Schritte

Habkern
Schwarzwald
Niederried
Brienzer See
Schwand
Bort
Rothe Fluh
Schneckenl.
Iseltwald
Ringgenberg
Moosrain
Plangault
Wetzisboden
Goldswyl
Gaulen
Unterseen
INTERLAKEN
Bönigen
Bödeli
Matten
Aarmühle
Bellevue
Rugen
Bonigenalp
Bombergе
Lauchernhorn
Wilderswyl
Gsteig
Oberberghe
Gsteigwyl
Daube
Buss-Alp
Burg
Sägistal-See
Lütschen-Thal
Gündlischwand
Saxeten
Bellenhöchst
Isenfluh
Sulegg
Männlichen
Wengen
Alp
Tschuggen
Lob-Horn
Lauterbrunnen
Lauberhorn
Holzgand
Drettenhorn
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Rothstock
Sausegg
Schwarzbirg
Mettlen-A.
Kl. Eiger
Kitchfluh
Weissbirg
Trümleten-Th.
Schilthorn
Schwarzgr.
Engelthal
Schwarz-Th.
Schilt-Th.
Schw. Mönch
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Lauterbrunnen-Thal
Saus-Th.
Pletschen-Th.
Saxeten-Th.
Harder
Graggen
Iselten Alp
Sägis-Th.
Schratten-Th.
Winteregg
Ausserb.
Thuner See
Brienzer See
Schynige Platte
Rothenfluh
Braunwalder
Schneidfluh
Tschingel-berg
Hintisberg
Scharlimatte
Burglauenen
Schneidfluh
Wengwald
Bergli
Alpiglen
Ob. Suls
Kl. Suls
Gr. Suls
Ob. Sausbalmen
Sausgrätten
Zuberen
Fuhren
Stechelberg
Trümmelbach
Almigubel
Mürren
Gimmelwald
Obersteg
Ober-Saus Alp
Ozen
Sefinen-Thal
Boganggen-A.
Ruschern
Mattenhorn
Stapfen
Aarmühle
Neuhaus
Thuner See
Abendberg
Rothenfluh
Schynige Platte
Gündlischwand
Wald
Schneidfluh
Tschingel-berg
Spätenen-A.
Hinter der Egg
Steinenberg
Bauten
Iltramen-Wald
Wengwald
Bergli
Alpiglen
Schwalmern
Lob-Horn
Gr.
Holzgand
Drettenhorn
Lauberhorn
Mettlen
Kl. Scheidegg
Wengern-A.
Rothstock
Sausegg
Schwarzbirg
Mettlen-A.
Kl. Eiger
Kitchfluh
Weissbirg
Trümleten-Th.
Schilthorn
Schwarzgr.
Engelthal
Schilt-Th.
Schw. Mönch
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Lauterbrunnen-Thal
Saus-Th.
Pletschen-Th.
Saxeten-Th.
Harder
Graggen
Iselten Alp
Sägis-Th.
Schratten-Th.
Winteregg
Ausserb.
Thuner See
Brienzer See
Schynige Platte
Rothenfluh
Braunwalder
Schneidfluh
Tschingel-berg
Hintisberg
Scharlimatte
Burglauenen
Schneidfluh

Brienzerberg
Hinterberg-A.
Schwyberg
Bidmer
Platten
Vorder-A.
Unterfluh-W.
Balmeren
Meiringen
Aare
Haslithal
Kirchet
Innere-Kirchen
Hof
Brugg
Winkel
Ritzlauenen
Ritzlauenen-Gl.
Ritzlauenen-Pass
Ritzlauenen-Firn
Ritzlauenen-Horn

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Trümmelbach
Almendhubel
Birg
Mürren
Gr. Schilthorn
Schwarzgl.
Schilt-Th.
Gimmeln
Gimmeld
Suchelb.
Horn
Oberberg
Serinenthal
Ozeri
Gsteg
Spitzhorn
Kildelhorn
Trachsellauenen
Ober-Steinberg
Unt. Steinberg
Gspaltenhorn
Tschingel-Gl.
Tschingel-Grat
Oberhorn A.
Tschingel Firn
Lauterbr. Wetterhorn
Breithorn-Gl.
Matthornhütte
Wetterlücke
Tschingel-horn
Lbr. Breithorn
Peters-Gl.
Äusser Inner Thal-Gl.
Barstsp.
Im Grindel
Lötschen-Th.
Fafleralp A.
Gletscherstufel
Distel Gl.
Beichpass
Beichflühe
Beich-Gl.
Weisshorn
Tungg-Gletscher
In der Aren
Aletsch-Gl.
Schienhorn
Distelhorn
Lötschen-Lücke
Sattel-H.
Jägigl.
Jägihorn
Jägihubel
Aren-Gl.
Aren-Firn
Mittaghorn
Mittagjoch
Grosshorn
Schmadri-Joch
Schmadri-Gl.
Schmadri-Fall
Ebnefluh
Ebnefluh-Joch
Gletscherhorn
Rothal-Gl.
Rothal-H.
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Schneehorn
Schw. Mönch
Mönch-Joch
Eiger
Stufenstein
Schmadri-Lücke
Tschingel-Lücke
Rothal
Lauinen-thor
Clubhütte
Rothal-Sattel
Trümmelbach-Gl.
Trümmelbach-Th.
Saus-Th.
Schwarzbach
Allmend
Mürren
Schilt-A.
Mutten
Bogangen
Gimmeln
Oberberg
Sichellauenen
Stufenstein
Rothal
Lauinen-thor
Gletscherhorn
Ebnefluh
Tschingel-Gl.
Tschingel Firn
Mittaghorn
Grosshorn
Schmadri-Gl.
Schmadri-Fall
Ebnefluh-Joch
Mittagjoch
Wetterlücke
Tschingel-horn
Lbr. Breithorn
Jägihubel
Jägihorn
Jägigl.
Aren-Gl.
Aren-Firn
Lötschen-Lücke
Sattel-H.
Distelhorn
In der Aren
Aletsch-Gl.
Schienhorn
Tungg-Gletscher
Beich-Gl.
Beichflühe
Weisshorn
Beichpass
Barstsp.
Lötschen-Th.
Im Grindel
Ausserfafler-Th.
Fafleralp A.
Gletscherstufel
Distel Gl.
Peters-Gl.
Äusser Inner Thal-Gl.
Breithorn-Gl.
Matthornhütte
Wetterlücke
Tschingel-horn
Lbr. Breithorn
Gspaltenhorn
Tschingel-Gl.
Tschingel-Grat
Oberhorn A.
Tschingel Firn
Lauterbr. Wetterhorn
Kildelhorn
Spitzhorn
Trachsellauenen
Ober-Steinberg
Unt. Steinberg
Eiger
Schmadri-Fall
Schmadri-Gl.
Schmadri-Joch
Schmadri-Lücke
Ebnefluh
Ebnefluh-Joch
Mittaghorn
Mittagjoch
Grosshorn
Aren-Gl.
Aren-Firn
Jägihubel
Jägihorn
Jägigl.
Lötschen-Lücke
Sattel-H.
Distelhorn
In der Aren
Aletsch-Gl.
Schienhorn
Tungg-Gletscher
Beich-Gl.
Beichflühe
Weisshorn
Beichpass
Barstsp.
Lötschen-Th.
Im Grindel
Ausserfafler-Th.
Fafleralp A.
Gletscherstufel
Distel Gl.
Rothal-Gl.
Rothal-H.
Jungfrau
Silberhorn
Schneehorn
Schw. Mönch
Mönch-Joch
Eiger
Stufenstein
Rothal
Lauinen-thor
Gletscherhorn
Ebnefluh
Trümmelbach-Gl.
Trümmelbach-Th.
Saus-Th.
Schwarzbach
Allmend
Mürren
Schilt-A.
Mutten
Bogangen
Gimmeln
Oberberg
Sichellauenen
Stufenstein
Rothal
Lauinen-thor
Gletscherhorn
Ebnefluh
Kilometer
1:150.000
Engl. Miles

seen from the *Lustbühl* pavilion, 1/4 hr. farther along the slope, whence we may return by the middle Aare bridge or Unterseen (a walk of 1-1 1/4 hr. in all).

The *Obere Bleiki*, 1 hr. above the Hohbühl, affords a more distant but not a finer view. The *Pavillon Falkenfluh* (see below) is 1/2 hr. higher. These two points are also reached by a bridle-path, to the left (waypost) from the Brienz road, 350 paces from the Aare bridge.

The **Thurmberg of Goldswyl** (1/2 hr.), beyond *Schönegg* on the Brienz road (p. 157), overlooks Lake Brienz and the sombre little Faulensee or Lake of Goldswyl. — A walk may be taken by the same road (or by a picturesque path crossing the hills between the road and Lake Brienz) to (1/2 hr.) **Ringgenberg** (*Pens. & Rest. Seeburg*, with garden, at the pier; *Pens. Beausé jour*, farther up the slope; *Bär*, *Chalet zur Post*, in the village, pens. 4-5 fr.), with a church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadenburg* (2388'; 1 1/2 M. farther on), on a spur of the Graggen, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

A guide-post at the upper Aare bridge in Unterseen (p. 158) indicates the road to Beatenberg, which skirts the S.W. slope of the *Harder*, enters the (1/4 hr.) **Habkern-Thal**, watered by the *Lombach*, and diverges to the left (3/4 M. from Unterseen) from the road to the (3 1/2 M.) village of *Habkern* (3500'; Inn). One-horse carr. from Interlaken to Habkern and back 15 fr.

Just before the above-mentioned parting of the roads, a bridle-path to the right ascends through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hardermatte* (3990': fine view of the Bernese Alps). Then level for a short way; down to (1/4 hr.) the pavilion on the *Falkenfluh*; and back by the Obere Bleiki to the Brienz road (p. 158) and to Interlaken (3-3 1/2 hrs. in all).

Three fine points of view may be visited from Habkern. The **Gemmenalphorn** (6770') is reached by the *Brändlisegg* and *Gemmen-Alp* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 156). The **Hohgant** (7215') is ascended in 4 hrs. by *Bohl* (5902') and the *Aelgäu-Alp* (descent to *Schangnau* in the Emmen-Thal, see p. 137). The **Augstmatthorn** (7020') is ascended by the *Bodmi-Alp* in 3 1/2 hrs.

A pleasant morning walk may be taken from *Gsteig* (see below; 1 1/2 M. from the Höheweg), where the cemetery of the district lies, down the right bank of the Lütschine, either to (1 1/4 M.) *Bönigen* (p. 182), or to the bridge halfway, across the river, and back to Matten. Another walk from Gsteig up the right bank of the Lütschine to (1/4 hr.) *Gsteigwyler*.

From Bönigen to the *Giessbach* viâ Iseltwald, see p. 181.

The *Schynige Platte, one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland, is reached by a Rack- and -Pinion Railway, opened in 1893, from station *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1870'; p. 162) in 1 1/4 hr. (fare 8; down 4; return 10 fr.), or from *Interlaken-Ost* (change at Wilderswyl-Gsteig) in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 9, 5, 11 fr. 60 c.; 3rd cl. 8 fr. 60 c., 4 fr. 60 c., 11 fr.). — The line (maximum gradient 1 : 4) crosses the Lütschine and ascends in curves to the *Rothenegg Tunnel*, beyond which it enters a wood of beeches and pines, affording pretty glimpses to the left of Interlaken, and the lakes. 3 M. Stat. *Breitlauenen* (5068'; Kurhaus, pens. from 6 fr.), with view of the lakes of Brienz and Thun and the hills to the N.W. (or better from the *Vogelistein*, a jutting rock 150 paces N.). The line then ascends in a curve to the mountain-crest and passes through the

Grätli Tunnel to the S. side of the hill, where we obtain a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley, and then of the Lütschine Valley; to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following the S. slope of the crest, overlooking the Grindelwald Valley with the S'hreckhörner and Wetterhörner, and threading a short tunnel, we reach the (4½ M.) **Schynige Platte** (6463′), the terminus. A broad path leads from the station along the Platte, a slope of crumbling and 'shining' slate, in a few minutes to the **Hôt.-Rest.* (R., L., & A. from 4, lunch 4, D. 5, 'plat du jour' 1½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in July).

Magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps to the S: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn peeping over the Eigergrat, the Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and the peaks of the Niesen and Stockhorn chains. The ridge concealing the base of the Jungfrau group is the Männlichen (p. 172).

An easy winding path ascends from the hotel past the *Geisshorn* (view like that from the hotel) and the precipitous *Gummihorn* (6893′) to the (20 min.) *Daube (6772′; rfmts.), whence the survey of the lakes and of the peaks to the N. is particularly fine; N.E. is the Brienzer Rothhorn, with Pilatus to the right in the distance. Towards evening the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne glitter in the distance.

From the Schynige Platte to the *Faulhorn*, see p. 177. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen*, 2½-3 hrs., steep at places. By the small pond near the Platte we descend to the right across pastures to the (¾ hr.) lower chalets of the *Iselten-Alp* (5116′; guide advisable to this point, 2 fr.); thence through wood.

Path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte (3½ hrs.; neglected at places). We either cross the bridge by the church of Gsteig, and take the road to the right to (¾ M.) *Gsteigwyler;* in the middle of the village take the bridle-path to the left, and soon to the left again; after 17 min. ascend to the right, through wood; or, shorter, we ascend from Gsteig to the left, by a path between the church and the Steinbock, turning to the right where the path divides, and in 20 min. reach the bridle-path where it enters the wood. Then by numerous zigzags, crossing the railway twice, to the (1½ hr.) *Schönegg* (4754′) and the (¼ hr.) *Kurhaus Breitlauenen* (p. 161). Thence to the top, 1½ hr.

47. The Lauterbrunnen Valley and Mürren.

From Interlaken to *Lauterbrunnen*, 8 M., Bernese Oberland Railway in 42 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c., return 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15 c.); circular tour from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, the Kleine Scheidegg Grindelwald, and back to Interlaken, 22 fr. 65, 13 fr. 95 c. (tickets valid for 6 days). The railway (maximum gradient 35:1000) has short sections on the rack- and pinion system (maximum gradient 120:1000). — Carriage from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen (in fine weather preferable to the railway) and back, including 2 hrs.' stay, with one horse 9, two horses 15 fr.; to Trümmelbach 12 or 22, to Stechelberg 14 or 27 fr. — The following *Excursion (one day) is recommended: by rail. to *Mürren* (p. 165), walk to the *Obere Steinberg* (p. 164; 2¾ 3 hrs.) descend to (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 164), and return by the valley, past the falls of the *Trümmelbach* and *Staubbach* (p. 163) to *Lauterbrunnen* (2¾ hrs. to the station). The views from Mürren and the Obere Steinberg are among the finest in Switzerland.

The line begins at the *Interlaken-Ost* station (1865′; p. 156) and curves round through the fertile plain to (1½ M.) *Wilderswyl-Gsteig* (1925′; change for the Schynige Platte, p. 161). To the right is the

village of *Wilderswyl*; to the left, the church of *Gsteig* (see p. 161). — The train crosses the *Lütschine* and ascends its right bank through wood. On the left bank is the highroad. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*, overtopped by the Sulegg; in the foreground, to the left, is the Männlichen, with the Mönch and Jungfrau adjacent. We cross the *Black Lütschine*, which descends from Grindelwald. To the left, in the background, peers the finely-shaped Wetterhorn.

5 M. **Zweilütschinen** (2150′; *Hôt.-Pens. Zweilütschinen*), junction of the Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald line (p. 169; unless in a through-carriage, change for Lauterbrunnen).

Interesting excursion to (1¼ hr.) Isenfluh (3610′; *Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau*, 4½-6 fr.). About ½ M. from Zweilütschinen the bridle-path diverges to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road, and ascends the steep W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.). Isenfluh commands a splendid view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, from the Grossborn to the Eiger. From Isenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary), a fine walk: follow the path straight to the (¾ hr.) *Sausbach*; ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Spriessweid*: then level to the (½ hr.) *Grutsch Alp* station (p. 165), and thence to (1 hr.) *Mürren*. — Ascent of the *Sulegg* (7915′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), see p. 160.

The train crosses the *White Lütschine*, and ascends (two rack-and-pinion sections) the wooded **Valley of Lauterbrunnen*, bounded by limestone cliffs, 1000-1500′ in height. It crosses the *Sausbach*, which dashes down on the right, passes the *Hunnenfluh*, a huge tower-like rock on the left, and crosses the road several times.

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen**. — The Railway Station lies 2620′ above the sea-level; change carriages for Wengen, Scheidegg, and Grindelwald (p. 169): 3 min. higher up to the right, is the station for the cable-railway to Mürren (p. 165). — **Hotels**: *Steinbock, at the station, R. L., & A. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. Staubbach, with view of the Staubbach, R., L., & A. 2-3, lunch 2½, D. 4 fr.; *Adler, near the station, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland; Hôt. Pens. Schweizerhof, opposite the station; *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach (p. 164). — **Guides**: *Christ., Joh.*, and *Peter Lauener*, *Heinr., Fritz*, and *Ulrich von Almen*, *Fritz* and *Carl Christ. Graf*. *Fritz Fuchs*, *Ulrich Brunner*, *Karl Schlunegger*, *Christ.* and *Fr. Steiner*.

Lauterbrunnen (2640′), a pretty, scattered village, lies on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley ½ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7, and in winter not till 11 a.m. It derives its name ('nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their base. The snow-mountain to the left, rising above the huge rocky precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, is the Jungfrau; to the right is the Breithorn.

By the Hôtel Staubbach, about 8 min. from the station, the road forks. The left branch descends past the church to the Trümmelbach (p. 164); the right branch leads straight on to the (5 min.) ***Staubbach** ('dust-brook'), the best-known of the Lauterbrunnen falls. This brook, never copious, and in dry summers disappointing, descends from a jutting rock in a leap of 980′, most of it, before it reaches the ground, being converted into spray, which bedews the

meadows and trees far and near. In the morning-sun it resembles a silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and by moonlight also it is beautiful. The best point of view is in a meadow in front of the fall, to the left of a seat marked by a flag (20 c.).

The road to the left at the fork (p. 163) crosses the White Lütschine near the church, and ascends its right bank, in view of the snowy Breithorn and the Schmadribach Fall. (To the left, a bridle-path to Wengen, p. 170.) In 1/2 hr. we reach the *Hôt.-Pens. Trümmelbach* (R., L., & A. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; omn. at Lauterbrunnen station; carr. there and back, including stay, 4 fr.). A path (adm. 50 c.) diverges here to the left to the (7 min.) ***Trümmelbach Fall.** The narrow gorge, with the copious *Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is rendered accessible by steps and paths. The sun forms beautiful rainbows in the spray.

Through the *Trümleten-Thal* to the *Wengern-Alp* (p. 170; 3 hrs., with guide), trying but interesting. — To the *Roththal Hut*, see p. 169. — From Stechelberg (see below) to the *Tanzbödeli* (7010'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; with guide), very repaying.

The road ascends the valley, in view of several waterfalls, and passes the (18 min.) *Dornigen-Brücke*, where we join the old route coming from the Staubbach. Beyond *Stechelberg* we reach (1/2 hr.) the **Café & Pens. Stechelberg* (3020'; pens. 5 fr.), where the road ends. The main bridle-path (to the left; that to the right leads to the SefinenValley and Mürren, p. 167) skirts the right bank of the wild Lütschine, and crosses it near the (1/4 hr.) chalets of *Sichellauenen* (3275'). Thence we traverse wooded meadows to (50 min.) **Trachsellauënen** (4145'; *Hôt. Schmadribach*, R., L., & A. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, pens. 5 fr., well spoken of), a picturesque cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Lütschine, 1 3/4-2 hrs. from the Trümmelbach and 2 1/2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen.

The path hence to the (1 hr.) Schmadribach Fall ascends the left bank of the Lütschine to the (12 min.) 'Bergwerk', a ruined house with a chimney. Here it diverges to the left from the main path (which goes on to the Upper Steinberg, see below), and ascends (notice-boards) round a jutting rock (the 'Nadla'; the top of which, 20 min. from the inn, affords a good view of the waterfall), and past the chalets of the (1/2 hr.) *Lower Steinberg Alp* (4480'), where it crosses (to the left) the *Thalbach* (two bridges). Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, mount the *Holdri*, and reach (1/2 hr.) the *Läger Chalet*, in sight of the ***Schmadribach Fall.** Nothing is gained by going closer to the fall. — From the 'Bergwerk' it is preferable to follow the main path, to the right, which zigzags up a gorge, clad with firs and ferns, to the chalets of the *Ammerten-Alp*, and thence to the **Upper Steinberg** (5820'). Here (1 1/2 hr. from Trachsellauenen) are the small *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* (well spoken of; R. & L. 3 1/2 fr., B. 1 fr. 60 c., pens. 4 1/2-5 fr.), and (20 min. farther up) the *Hôtel Ober-Steinberg* (pens. from 5 fr.). The *View of the mountains and glaciers enclosing the upper valley

of Lauterbrunnen is very fine; from right to left are seen the Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn, with the Tschingelhorn behind it, the Breithorn, the beautiful Tschingel Glacier between these, then the Grosshorn, the Mittaghorn, the Ebnefluh, the Gletscherhorn, and the Jungfrau, while directly opposite is the Schmadribach Fall.

An interesting walk (boy as guide 1½-2 fr.) may be taken from the Upper Steinberg along the *Tschingel Glacier*, at the end of which is an interesting ice-grotto, and via the *Oberhorn-Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Oberhornsee (6823'), a beautiful little blue lake, magnificently situated in the rocky hollow between the Tschingel and Breithorn glaciers.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. — *Cable and Electric Railway* in 55 min. (fares 3 fr. 75 c.; return-ticket, valid for 3 days, 6 fr.). The station of the cable-railway in Lauterbrunnen lies 3 min. from that of the Bernese Oberland Railway (see p. 163). The trains from Interlaken often bring so many passengers that several cable-trains have to be despatched in succession.

The Cable Railway (maximum gradient 60 : 100) mounts straight through meadows and wood, to the *Grütsch-Alp* (4890'). Here we change carriages (comp. above) for the Electric Railway, which follows the slope, crossing several streams, to (2½ M.) *Mürren*. To the left (even below the Grütsch-Alp) a magnificent *View of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the huge precipices of the Schwarze Mönch rising abruptly from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical peak to the left and its mantle of spotless snow; then, as we approach Mürren (near which the Jungfrau disappears behind the Schwarze Mönch), the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn (from which the Schmadribach descends), the Breithorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn.

The Bridle-Path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren, 2½ hrs., very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 3 min. from the station, beyond the Adler Hotel, at the guide-post ('Mürren 5.7 Kil.', *i.e.* 3½ M.), and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Laubach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the scanty *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (4037'; rfmts.). In 5 min. more, where the wood has been much thinned, we obtain a beautiful view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, which remain in sight for the rest of the way. Farther up, by (½ hr.) a saw-mill (4920'), we cross two branches of the *Spissbach*, in 25 min. more reach the top of the hill (View see above), and then walk alongside the railway to (½ hr.) *Mürren*.

Mürren. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus Mürren, 5 min. from the station, beautifully situated, with restaurant, Kursaal, and several dépendances (*Bellevue*, *Fontana*, *Victoria*), R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. from July 15th to Sept. 10th 10-16, at other times 9-14 fr.; *Grand Hôtel des Alpes, nearer the station, with restaurant (Munich beer on draught 60 c.), R., L., & A. 5-8, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; S. B. G. H. at both. — *Hôt. Jungfrau, R. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr., near the English Church, above the Kurhaus; Hôt. Eiger, close to the station, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Beau Site, 8 min. from the station, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenruhe, farther S., in an open situation, pens. 6-7 fr.; Pens. Blumenthal; Pens. Edelweiss. — *English Church.*

Mürren (5370′), situated on a terrace high above the Lauterbrunnen Valley, is one of the most frequented points in the Bernese Oberland. It commands a famous view, including not only the above-mentioned peaks, but also the Wetterhorn to the left, and the Sefinen-Furgge to the extreme right (p. 167). Pleasant walks with numerous benches skirt the slopes of the *Allmendhubel*, a height t the W., on which firs grow higher up.

The top of the *Allmendhubel* (6358′) is reached in 3/4 hr., by following the above-mentioned paths to the left to (1/4 hr.) the first chalets of *Allmend*, then the path to the Schilthorn to (20 min.) a solitary chalet, and finally to the right for 6 or 8 min. more. The view includes the snowy Jungfrau in addition to the peaks seen from Mürren. — Another good view-point is the *Obere Winteregg* (5738′), 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Mürren, by a path diverging to the left above the electric railway, 10 min. from Mürren.

The ***Schilthorn** (9753′; 3 1/2-4 hrs., guide 8 fr. and fee) is an admirable point of view. The path ascends along the S. or N. side of the *Allmendhubel* (see above) and farther up enters the dreary *Enge-Thal*, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (8540′; to this point riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent over snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the *Kleine Schilthorn* (9400′) and across the arête without difficulty to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the *Grosse Schilthorn*. Magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and of the whole chain (including the Blumlisalp, to the S.W., quite near), and of N. Switzerland (Rigi, Pilatus, etc.); panorama by Imfeld. Mont Blanc is not visible hence, but is seen from the arête, about 250 yds. to the W., a little below the summit. — The descent through the imposing *Sefinen-Thal* (see below), by the *Sefinen-Alp* and the *Teufelsbrücke* (a fine point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1 1/2 hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unfit for ladies). A shorter way back leads past the *Graue Seeli* and down the steep *Schiltfluhe* (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schiltalp* (6380′), with views of the Jungfrau, etc. — Another route (interesting; guide advisable) crosses the *Rothe Herd* and the *Telli* (a saddle between the Grosse Hundshorn and the Wild-Andrist) to the *Dürrenberg Chalets* in the *Kienthal* (p. 167).

At the Chalet Bellevue, beyond the Kurhaus, a guide-post indicates the way (to the left) to Stechelberg, and 100 paces farther the path divides; here we descend to the left. In 5 min. more we cross a bridge over a fall of the *Mürrenbach*, and at (20 min.) the beginning of **Gimmelwald** (4545′) the road forks. The branch to the right leads straight to the (8 min.) *Hôt.-Pens. Schilthorn* (5-6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on the brink of the grand *Sefinen-Thal*, which is enclosed by the Büttlassen, the Gspaltenhorn, and the Tschingelgrat. The branch to the left descends in 4 min. to the *Hôt.-Pens. Gimmelwald* (4 1/2-5 fr.).

To the **Sefinen-Thal**, an interesting walk (as far as the Gspaltenhorn Glacier and back 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). To the W. of Pension Schilthorn we cross the (5 min.) *Schiltbach*, and ascend on the left side of the Sefinen-Thal (with the superb Jungfrau behind us); then (3/4 hr.) cross a bridge and enter a pine-wood, and lastly, in a grand basin, with numerous waterfalls, traverse stony débris to the (3/4 hr.) *Gspaltenhorn* (or *Kilchbalm*) *Glacier*, at the foot of the *Gspaltenhorn* (11,235′; p. 188).

The route to Stechelberg descends to the left past the Hôtel Gimmelwald and (1/4 hr.) crosses the *Sefinen-Lütschine*. After a short ascent we again descend through wood, and cross a brook

descending from the right, enjoying a view, to the left, of the beautiful *Sefinen Fall*. The path divides (12 min.): the branch to the left descends steeply to (1/4 hr.) *Stechelberg* (p. 164); that to the right goes on at the same level to *Trachsellauenen* ('Hôt. Schmadribach 40 min.'; p. 164). A footpath diverges to the right from the latter after 6 min., passes a deserted shaft, and, after affording a view of the Schmadribach, reaches (1 1/2 hr.) the *Hôtel Tschingelhorn* on the Upper Steinberg (p. 164; in all about 3 hrs. from Mürren; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary in good weather).

Passes. From Mürren over the Sefinen-Furgge to the Kienthal, not difficult, and on the whole attractive (7 1/2-8 hrs. to Reichenbach-guide from Lauterbrunnen 25 fr.). From Mürren the path ascends viâ the *Schiltalp* (p. 166) and *Alp Boganggen* to the (3 hrs.) **Sefinen-Furgge** (8583′), between the *Great Hundshorn* (9620′) and the *Büttlassen* (10,490′; p. 188). (The path by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinen-Thal is easier, but 1 hr. longer.) Descent (fine view of the Wilde Frau and Blümlisalp) past the chalets of *Dürrenberg* (6545′), *Bürgli* (5327′), and *Steinenberg* (4856′; night-quarters) to the *Gorneren-Alp*, by the *Bärenpfad* to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783′) and down the *Kienthal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 188). — From the *Bürgli-Alp* over the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingelfirn*, see below and p. 188.

From Mürren to Kandersteg over the Sefinen-Furgge and the Hohthürli, a fatiguing but interesting expedition (11 1/2 hrs.; guide from Lauterbrunnen 30 fr.). Over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to the *Kienthal*, see above. At the chalet of *Bürgli* (see above) we follow a narrow path to the left through the rocky gorge of the *Pochtenbach* (observe the curiously contorted strata of the rocks on the opposite bank) to the *Gamchi* (5500′), near the end of the *Gamchi Glacier* (*Gamchilücke*, see p. 138); here we cross the brook,

ascend rapidly to the *Upper Bund-Alp*, and traverse pastures, stony slopes, and snow to (4½ hrs. from the Furgge) the **Hohthürli** or **Dünden Pass** (8880′), a depression of the *Oeschinengrat* between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150′) and the *Wilde Frau* (10,693′), affording a superb view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhon, etc. Descending on the S. side of the pass for about 200′, and then keeping to the left at the foot of the arête, we reach first the old *Frauenbalm Hut*, and beyond it (20 min.) the new *Blümlisalp Hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club (9055′). We now descend over loose stones and the rocky ledges of the *Schafberg* (with the *Blümlisalp Glacier* quite near us on the left) to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470′), and by steep steps cut in the rock to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the N.W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223′), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 189).

From Lauterbrunnen to Kandersteg over the Tschingel Pass (13-14 hrs.; guide 30, porter 25 fr.), fatiguing, but for tolerable mountaineers free from difficulty. A night had better be spent at the *Upper Steinberg* (p. 164; 3 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen). We now follow the W. slope of the valley to the (¾ hr.) *Lower Tschingel Glacier*, cross it, and toil up the left lateral moraine to the (½ hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first (a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, about 13′ high, is avoided by means of a narrow path). Farther up (40 min.) we come to turf (pleasanter; a halt usually made here; superb view). Then again across débris in ½ hr. to the upper *Tschingelfirn*, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 1¾ hr. brings us to the top of the **Tschingel Pass** (9265′), where a view of the mountains of the Gastern-Thal is disclosed; behind us towers the majestic Jungfrau with her S. neighbours, and to the left is the Eiger. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* (p. 188) and the *Gamchilücke* (9235′; pass to the Kienthal, p. 188). An additional hour may be devoted to the Gamchilücke, which affords a striking survey of the Kienthal, the Niesen, and the Bernese plain. To the left of the Tschingel Pass rises the *Mutthorn* (see below). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the Blümlisalp and the Frundenhorn, is called the *Kanderfirn*.) After 1¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine and descend steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gastern-Thal*, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the Kander Glacier. We then follow the narrow crest of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200′ below; 1½ hr., bridge over the *Kander;* 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and two beds); ¼ hr., *Selden*; 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* (p. 189).

*From Lauterbrunnen to the Lötschen-Thal over the Petersgrat (from the Steinberg to Ried 9-10 hrs.), trying, for experts only, but very grand (guide 50 fr.; for one tourist 2 guides or a guide and a porter are required). From the Upper Steinberg to the (2½ hrs.) upper *Tschingelfirn*, see above. On the glacier we ascend to the left to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Mutthorn Hut* of the S.A.C. (9615′), at the S.E. base of the *Mutthorn* (9975′), which may be ascended hence in ¾ hr., with guide. More difficult are the *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; 3-3½ hrs.) and the *Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 4-5 hrs. from the club-hut). — An easy ascent of ¾-1 hr. over the névé of the Tschingelfirn brings us to the **Petersgrat** (10,515′), a lofty snow-arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of the Valais. Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf, either through the *Ausser Fafler-Thal* to the *Fafler Alp* (5845′; good quarters at the Chalet Seiler), or through the *Telli-Thal* to *Blatten* and (3½ hrs.) *Ried* (p. 195). — The **Wetterlücke** (10,365′), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn; the **Schmadri-Joch** (10,863′), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn; and the **Mittagjoch** (12,150′), between the Grosshorn and Mittaghorn, are difficult (guides 45-50 fr.).

From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggishorn over the **Lauithor** (12,140′), difficult and hazardous (18 hrs.; spend night in the Roththal Hut; guide 100 fr.), through the wild *Roththal*, across the huge rock-arête connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,670′) and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064′), and down the *Kranzberg Firn*

and the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Concordia Hut* and the *Eggishorn Hotel* (p. 305). — Over the **Roththal-Sattel** (12,330′), close to the Jungfrau (p. 174), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the Eggishorn). — Over the **Ebnefluh-Joch** (12,300′), between the *Ebnefluh* and *Mittaghorn*, very laborious, but without danger to experts (15-16 hrs.; guide 80 fr.). — It will repay an expert to go as far as the *Roththal Hut* (8800′; 6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* from this hut, see p. 171.

48. From Interlaken to Grindelwald.

Bernese Oberland Railway: *a.* Direct (12 M.) in 1 hr. 20 min. (fares 5, 3 fr., return 8 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). *b.* Viâ Lauterbrunnen and Wengern-Alp (18½ M.) in 4½-5½ hrs.; from Lauterbrunnen, 11 M. in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 40 c., 9 fr.; circular tickets for both lines, valid for six days, 22 fr. 65, 13 fr. 95 c.). The 3rd class carriages are little inferior to the 1st. — A Carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald and back in one day (one-horse 13, two-horse 25 fr.) is pleasanter and not much dearer for a party. — Pedestrians still prefer the beautiful Walk over the Wengern-Alp to Grindelwald: bridle path to the Wengern-Alp 3 (descent 2). Little Scheidegg ¾ (descent ½). Grindelwald 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½ hrs.); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen. Small trunks may be sent on by train.

a. Direct Line. From Interlaken to (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2150′), see p. 163. The Grindelwald train ascends the left bank of the *Black Lütschine*, traversing a tunnel and an avallanche-gallery in the wooded and populous **Lütschen-Thal**. The road runs on the other bank, below the slopes of the Schynige Platte (p. 162). Beyond (7½ M.) *Lütschenthal* (2355′) the train crosses to the right bank and ascends the *Stalden* by rack-and-pinion (1935 yds.; gradient 12 : 100) to (9 M.) *Burglauenen* (2915′). In front appear the Wetterhorn and the Berglistock. Farther on we pass through the defile of the *Ortweid*, after which a view of the beautiful valley of Grindelwald is suddenly disclosed: to the right is the massive Eiger, adjoined by the Jungfrau with the Schneehorn and the Silberhorn; in the middle are the Mettenberg and the Schreckhörner, farther off the Finsteraarhorn and the Grosse Fiescherhorn; and to the left the graceful Wetterhorn. The train lastly ascends another toothed rail section (1420 yds.) to (12 M.) *Grindelwald* (p. 177).

b. By the Wengern-Alp Line (Riggenbach's rack- and-pinion system). There is only one car on this line, but when passengers are numerous extra trains are despatched (journey and fares, see above). — *Lauterbrunnen* (2640′), see p. 163. The railway describes a curve, crosses the Lütschine, and rapidly ascends the steep slopes below the village of Wengen, where it passes over several viaducts and bridges. Hence we enjoy a fine retrospect of Lauterbrunnen and its valley and of the Schmadribach Fall in the background, with the Breithorn and Grosshorn above it. Higher up, to the right of the former, is the Tschingelhorn, and to the left of the precipitous Schwarze Mönch are the Silberhorn and Jungfrau. On the opposite side of the valley ascends the cable-railway to Mürren, above which (r.) rises the Sulegg-Grat, with the serrated Lobhörner, resembling the fingers of a huge hand. A wide curve brings us to

1½ M. **Wengen.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Blümlisalp; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria (R. 2½-3, pens. 7-9 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Falken (R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Silberhorn (R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 fr.); these four near the station; Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, 7 min. from the station (pass under the line near the Hôt. Blümlisalp), R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Brunner, 12 min. from the station, on the Wengern-Alp route, pens. 5 fr.; *Bellevue, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Mittaghorn, farther on and lower down, similar charges, well spoken of; *Pens. Wengen, ¾ M. beyond the Alpenrose, 6-8 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Wengen (4230′), situated amidst well-shaded meadows, below the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 172), with a view of the Lauterbrunnen Valley and of the Jungfrau to the S., is much visited as a summer-resort. Attractive walks to the *Leiterhorn*, 1 hr. from the station, below the Männlichen (p. 172); to the *Mettlen-Alp* and *Wengern-Alp* (see below), etc.

Bridle-Path from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengern-Alp (3 hrs.). From the station we descend to the left, cross the Lütschine, and ascend straight on, soon joining the path mentioned at p. 164. ¾ hr. *Restaurant Linder*, with pavilion and view. Farther up a (20 min.) finger-post shows the way to the left, by the *Hôt. Mittaghorn* and *Hôt. Alpenrose*, to the (20 min.) *Wengen* station; to the right to (10 min.) *Pens. Wengen*, and thence uphill, and (10 min.) to the left again, to a point below the watering-station (see below). — This steep ascent is avoided by taking the railway to *Wengen*. From the station we cross the terrace in front of Hôt. Blümlisalp, turn to the left, and a little farther on to the right, crossing the line and following the fenced path amidst houses and meadows; ½ hr. a chalet (rfmts.); 10 min. we join the above-mentioned path from Pens. Wengen; 8 min. pass through a gate into the pine-wood, from which we emerge 20 min. farther on, and turn to the left. In ¾ hr. more, passing under the line, we reach the station of *Wengern-Alp* (see below). — If we go straight on after quitting the wood, we reach the (¾ hr.) ***Mettlen Alp** (5580′), on the N. side of the *Trümleten-Thal*, directly facing the Jungfrau. Hence we may either ascend to the Wengern-Alp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) *Biglen-Alp*, with the *Kühlauenen Glacier*, and thence to the (¾ hr.) Wengern-Alp.

Beyond Wengen the railway curves towards the Tschuggen, affording a continuous view of the snow-mountains and glaciers from the Grosshorn to beyond the Gspaltenhorn, with the Breithorn in the centre. After a short halt at a *Watering Station* below the Lauberhorn (p. 172), we skirt the *Gattbachhorn* (7610′) and reach —

4½ M. **Wengern-Alp** (6160′; *Hôt. Jungfrau*, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. 1¾, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-10 fr.), where we enjoy a celebrated *View, across the *Trümleten-Thal*, of the *Jungfrau* (13,670′), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,155′) on the right and the *Schneehorn* (11,205′) on the left. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye attempts in vain to estimate them, and its distance (2½ M.) seems annihilated. To the left of the Jungfrau, the highest peak of which is not visible, rise the *Mönch* (13,465′) and the *Eiger* (13,040′); while to the right are the peaks of the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen as far as the Gspaltenhorn. — The view from the (20 min.) *Hamdsschopf* (bench and flag) is little superior to that from the Hôtel Jungfrau. A fine view of the Lauterbrunnen valley

is obtained from the *Gürmschbühl* (6223′), reached by diverging to the left from the Wengen path, 1/4 hr. below the station, and turning, 8 min. farther, to the right (while the path to the left leads to the Mettlen-Alp, p. 170).

On the Wengern-Alp, at Grindelwald, and elsewhere the traveller may witness *Snow* or *Ice Avalanches*, which, on warm, sunny days, generally occur several times an hour. Except that the solemn stillness of these desolate regions is broken by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing. The avalanche, as it descends from rock to rock on the mountain-side, to disappear at its foot, resembles a huge white cascade. The more destructive avalanches, bearing with them rocks, earth, and gravel, occur only in spring and winter.

The Jungfrau (13,670′) was scaled for the first time in 1811 by *Rudolf* and *Hieronymus Meyers* of Aarau, and from that time to 1851 the ascent was only accomplished four times; but it has since been undertaken frequently, and is now made several times every year. Though difficult and fatiguing, it is unattended with danger to experts (guides 80 fr. each; with descent to the Eggishorn 100 fr.; porter 60 and 80 fr.). The easiest ascent is that by the S. side, the night being spent in the *Concordia-Hütte* (p. 305), 5 hrs. from the Eggishorn Hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs. (guide 70 fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli Hütte* (p. 176), 8 hrs. from Grindelwald; thence over the *Mönchjoch* and the *Jungfraujoch* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 169) 4-4½ hrs., and to the top in 1¼ hr. more. — The ascents from the Guggi Hut over the *Silberlücke* and from Lauterbrunnen by the *Roththal-Sattel* are difficult and hazardous. From the *Roththal Hut* (p. 169) over the S.W. arête (leaving the Roththal to the right), the ascent requires 6-8 hrs. (trying, but safe; ropes on the steepest points). — The **Silberhorn** (12,155′) was ascended for the first time, in 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker* (from the Wengern Scheidegg by the *Eiger*, *Guggi*, and *Giessen Glaciers*, in 12½ hrs.; difficult and trying; guide 50 fr.). The ascent by the W. arête was first performed in 1887 by *Mr. Seymour King*.

The projected JUNGFRAU RAILWAY (electric line; maximum gradient 25 : 100), for which a concession has been granted by the Federal authorities to Herr Guyer-Zeller of Zurich, ascends from the Kleine Scheidegg to the station *Eigergletscher* (7565′), on the margin of the glacier, and to the 'Tunnel-portal' (7959′), beyond which it is carried through a constant succession of tunnels. Stations *Grindelwaldblick* (8725′), *Kaltlifirn* (10,630′), on the S.W. side of the Eiger, near the Bergli Hut (p. 176), *Mönchjoch* (11,646′), on the S. side of the Mönch, and *Aletsch-Guggi* (11,032′), near the Jungfrau-Joch (p. 176). The terminus *Elevator* (13,428′) will be connected with the summit of the Jungfrau by a lift 242′ high, with a winding staircase on the outside. — The construction of the line was begun in the autumn of 1896, and its completion will take at least 5 years; the estimated cost is 10 million francs. The electric power is derived from the Weisse Lutschine near Lauterbrunnen and the Schwarze Lutschine near Burglauenen.

From the Wengern-Alp the train ascends gradually. Splendid views to the right. Walkers follow the bridle-path, which crosses the line near the Hôtel Jungfrau, and then skirts it to the (3/4 hr.) station of Scheidegg. This walk is recommended for the descent.

5¾ M. *Scheidegg* (carriages changed in both directions; detention frequent), on the summit of the **Little or Lauterbrunnen Scheidegg** (6788′; *Kurhaus Bellevue*, R., L., A. 4½-5, B. 1¾, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; S. B. G. H.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in July and August; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes; Rail. Restaur.*). This ridge affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald to the N., as far as the Great Scheidegg, dominated on the right by the broad summit of the

Wetterhorn, with its rocky peaks and snow-fields, and bounded on the N. by the Faulhorn range. (To the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn.) On the S. opens a splendid view of the Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau, with the Silberhorn and Schneehorn (but more in profile than from the Wengern-Alp).

A path leads from the Hôtel Bellevue to (1 hr.) an *Ice Grotto* in the *Eiger Glacier* (fee); but the chief attraction is the view, especially from the *Fallbodenhubel* (7136'; about halfway), of the Mönch, from which descend the Eiger Glacier (on the left) and the Guggi Glacier (on the right). — At the lower end of the Guggi Glacier we can descry, with a telescope, the *Guggi Club-Hut* (7864'; 1¾-2 hrs. from the Little Scheidegg; guide 5 fr.), seldom used, as the Mönch is now ascended from the Bergli-Hut, and the Eiger direct from the Little Scheidegg.

The easy ascent of the **Lauberhorn** (8120'), 1 hr. by a path (guide-posts) between the station and the Bellevue Hotel, is recommended for its magnificent view. The entire chain of the Bernese Alps is in sight. To the right of the imposing Wetterhorn are the broad Berglistock and the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, the Mettenberg, Great and Little Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still farther to the right, a piece of the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, with the dark Lauterbrunner Wetterhorn in front of it, between the Tschingel Glacier (on the left) and the Petersgrat (on the right); then the range as far as the Gspaltenhorn; farther back, the Blümlisalp; in front, the plateau of Murren, with Lauterbrunnen and the Staubbach below; above are the Schilthorn, the Sulegg-Grat with the Lobhörner (p. 169), and towering above it, to the right, the Niesen; then the Abendberg, Wilderswyl, Unterseen with St. Beatenberg above it; above the Grindelwald valley appears the Faulhorn range, with the Schwarzhorn; and in the distance beyond the Great Scheidegg, the Sustenhörner and the Titlis.

On the N. the Lauberhorn is adjoined by the precipitous *Tschuggen* (8278') and, farther on, by the **Männlichen** (7695'), another famous point of view, easily ascended in 1½ hr. from the Little Scheidegg. From the station a well-made bridle-path gradually ascends to the right, skirting the slopes of the Lauberhorn and Tschuggen, and affording a succession of charming views of Grindelwald and its mountains, to the (1 hr. 5 min.) *Hôt. Grindelwald-Rigi* (7220'; R., L., & A. 3½-4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 4½ fr.), on the saddle between the Tschuggen and Männlichen. The top of the latter is reached in 20 min. more. The view of the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau is inferior to that from the Lauberhorn, owing to the intervening Tschuggen, but the more distant peaks to the right and left are better seen (panorama by G. Studer). — From Grindelwald, the Männlichen is ascended without difficulty in 4 hrs. (descent 2½-3 hrs.; horse 18 fr.; guide, unnecessary, 10 fr.). Near the station of Grund (see below), beyond the bridge over the Lutschine, we turn to the right and follow the road and afterwards the bridle-path (finger-posts) crossing the *Mehlbaumen-Graben* at the *Steinenweid* (about 3935') and ascending the *Rauft* (5085'; refuge-hut at the top), whence we see the Hôt. Grindelwald-Rigi in front of us. Thence to the top by the *Itramen-Alp*, nearly 2 hrs.

The railway and bridle-path (2½ hrs. to Grindelwald) follow the slope to the right, immediately behind the Hôtel Bellevue. To the right a final view of the Jungfrau. Then over the stony *Wergisthal-Alp*, at the foot of the Eiger, to (8 M.) **Alpiglen** (5287'; **Hôt. des Alpes*, ¼ M. from the station, unpretending, pens. 5 fr.), on a commanding terrace. The Wetterhorn becomes more conspicuous, with the Mettenberg in front of it; farther on the Schreckhorn is seen through the gap between the Mettenberg and the Eiger. The line descends steeply into the valley of the *Black Lütschine* and crosses

the stream. — 10½ M. *Grund* (3100′), the lower station for Grindelwald, whence the train backs out to ascend to the (11 M.) principal station of *Grindelwald* (see below). — Walkers from Grindelwald to the Little Scheidegg cross the Lütschine above the station of Grund, and thence follow the bridle-path to the left, which crosses the line farther on: to Alpiglen 2 hrs., thence to the Scheidegg 1½ hr.

Grindelwald. — **Hotels** (all with restaurants and usually seats in the open air). *Bear (*Messrs. Boss*), 3 min. from the station, a large new house of five stories (250 R.), but without a lift, R., L., & A. 4-8, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr. (S. B. G. H.); Eagle, partly burned down in 1887, now rebuilding; *Eiger, R. 3-5, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-14 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Burgener, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Grindelwald, somewhat plainer, pens. from 5-6 fr. — At the station: Hôt. Alpenruhe, R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Oberland; Hôt. de la Gare, D. 3 fr. (wine on draught); Hôt. Pens. National; Hôt.-Pens. Schweizerhof, unpretending. — Hôt. du Glacier, 7-8 min. below the principal station and as far from Grund. R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, in an open situation on the Durrenberg, 1 M. above the station, R. 2½-5, pens. 8-12 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Schonegg, in a quiet situation, 8 min. from the station, to the left, with garden, pens. 5-10 fr. — *Restaur. Bellevue*, by the Hôt. Eiger, with rooms, beer. — Confectioners: *J. Zbären*, near the Bear; *Wolter, Blum*, near the rail. station.

Post and Telegraph Office, between the Eiger and Eagle Hotels.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church.

Physician: *Dr. Scheidegger* (speaks English).

Guides. *Rud. Kaufmann* (Obmann), *Peter Baumann* (Sam Guggen'), *Peter Baumann-Tufibach, Christ. Almer*, father and son, *Ulrich* and *Hans Almer, Chr. Bohren-Trychelegg* (father and son), *Peter Kaufmann* (two of this name), *Hans Kaufmann, Hans Baumann, Hans Bernet, Ul. Rubi, Christ., Franz*, and *Sam. Jossi, Joh. Heimann, Peter, Sam.*, and *Hans Brawand, Joh.* and *Christ. Burgener*, etc. — Good ice-axes (18 fr.) at *Ch. Schenk's*.

The authorities at Grindelwald advise tourists to resist the attempt made to obtain money from them by songs, performances on the Alpine horn, exhibitions of Alpine animals, etc., which are merely forms of begging in disguise. There are, however, unavoidable tolls and pontages, but one payment is supposed to suffice for the whole season. The paths are mostly in very poor repair.

Grindelwald (3415′ at the station; 3468′ at the church; pop. 3087), properly *Gydisdorf*, a large village in a sheltered and healthy situation, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1892, is an excellent starting-point for excursions, and a favourite summer-resort. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,040′), the *Mettenberg* (10,193′), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the beautiful three-peaked *Wetterhorn* (12,150′), the characteristic feature of the entire landscape. Between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg lies the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, and between the Mettenberg and the Eiger the *Lower Grindelwald Glacier*. These glaciers feed the *Black Lütschine*.

Most visitors are content with a visit to the ***Upper Glacier** (horse there and back 8 fr.). From the station we follow the principal street, passing the (10 min.) *Church*; and beyond the schoolhouse, decorated with mottoes, we take the footpath to the right (while the bridle-path leads straight on). The undulating path leads

past several refreshment-huts to the (3/4 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (4040′), just before which we pass a memorial to *Dr. A. Haller* of Burgdorf, who perished on the Lauteraar Glacier in 1880. Here we diverge to the right from the main path (which goes on to the Great Scheidegg, see p. 184), cross the Lütschine (3935′), and in 10 min. reach the glacier. The artificially hewn **Ice Grotto* (adm. 50 c.) is the only one near Grindelwald worth visiting.

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide, 6 fr., not essential) is by a path ascending the left moraine to the **Chalet Milchbach** (4130′; rfmts.; visible from below), which affords a good view of the ice-fall. The path (finger-posts) then enters the wood to the right, passing between the Mettenberg and the *Halsegg*, and descends on the left bank of the Lütschine and across the *Sulz* to the bridge near the saw-mill mentioned below, and back to (1 1/4 hr.) Grindelwald. — From the Chalet Milchbach climbers may, by means of ladders (guide 1 fr.), ascend to the Wetterhorn path (comp. p. 175), and pass through the *Milchbach-Schlucht* to the (3/4 hr.) edge of the glacier above the ice-fall (about 5250′; fine survey of the glacier).

A narrow, and in wet weather muddy, path leads E. from the Hôtel Wetterhorn past the 'Camera Obscura' and the small pavilion, through shrubs and pines, to (20 min.) the ***Eisboden** ('Ischbode'; 4400′), a beautiful pasture close to the base of the Wetterhorn, affording a superb survey of the glacier, the Mettenberg, Schreckhörner, Eiger, and the Grindelwald Valley.

The **Lower Glacier** has so receded that an ascent to the *Bäregg* will alone repay the visitor (see below; guide, 7 fr., needless for moderately experienced walkers; horse to the Weissenfluh, 1/2 hr. below the Bäregg, 10 fr., not advisable), while the only other interesting point is the imposing *Gorge of the Lütschine*. Bridle-paths, above the Hôtel Eiger, above the Eagle Hotel, and between the church and the school-house, descend to the right to the bridge spanning the branch of the Lütschine that issues from the upper glacier. On the opposite bank, on which is a saw-mill, the path straight on ascends to the Bäregg, while we keep to the right at the same level, and finally, ascending a little, cross a wooden bridge over the discharge of the glacier to the entrance of the Gorge of the Lütschine, to which wooden galleries and steps afford access (50 c.). The ascent of the left lateral moraine to the (1/2 hr.) upper glacier, with its *Ice Grotto* (50 c.), does not repay. It is preferable to return to Grindelwald by the pretty wooded path on the left bank of the Lütschine, finally crossing the foot-bridge below the Hôtel du Glacier; or we may follow the right bank for 80 paces from the wooden bridge, and then ascend the right lateral moraine to the Bäregg path. On this latter ascent we pass (1/4 hr.) a refreshment-hut, by a bridge high above the gorge (50 c.), and (1/4 hr. more) a second hut, with another *Ice Grotto* near it (50 c.). — From the bridge and saw-mill mentioned above a path ascends straight to (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) the *Chalet Bäregg* (5410′; dear), which commands the **Lower Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), the large basin in which the glacier accumulates before it descends to the valley. Above it rise the Zäsenberghorn, Grindelwalder Grünhorn, Little and Great Grindelwalder Fiescherhorn,

Fieschergrat, and Eiger. A rocky knoll, 20-25 min. farther on, affords a more complete view.

A flight of wooden steps, 5 min. from the chalet, descends to the edge of the 'Eismeer'. The glacier may be crossed, with guide (from Grindelwald, 9 fr.), to (1 hr.) the *Zäsenberg* (6050'), on the grassy slopes of which sheep are pastured in summer. — The ascent of the **Zäsenberghorn** (7687'; magnificent survey) takes 1½ hr. from the Zäsenberg (guide 12 fr.). On every side tower huge and wild masses of ice, and the view is bounded by the imposing peaks of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc. We may now cross the *Fiescherfirn* descend the *Kalli* by a steep path, and return to the Bäregg (7-8 hrs.; a comparatively easy round; guide 20 fr.).

The **Mettenberg** (*Mittelberg*, 10,193'; 8 hrs. from Grindelwald, by the Bäregg; guide 30 fr.) commands an imposing view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, and the Eismeer, but is seldom ascended.

The favourite ascent is that of the **Wetterhorn** (12,150'; 11-12 hrs., guide 60, porter 45 fr.), first scaled in 1844. The ascent, now made almost daily in fine summer weather, requires perseverance and a steady head. From the Chalet Milchbach by the ladders to the upper glacier, see p. 174. We cross the glacier to the *Schlupf* and traverse the precipitous *Ziebachs-platten*, with numerous brooks in wet weather, to the *Gleckstein Club-Hut* (7670'; 5 hrs. from Grindelwald), where the night is spent. Thence over the *Krinne-Firn* and by a steep ascent to the snow-covered *Wetter-sattel* or *Sätteli* (11,615'), between the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') and the *Vordere Wetterhorn* or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,150'), and thence to the top of the latter, 5-6 hrs. The *Rosenhorn* (12,110'), the third peak, is better ascended from the Dossen Hut (p. 183). Descent to the *Dossen Hut* (and Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see pp. 183, 185 (guide from Grindelwald, 70 or 80 fr.). — From the Gleckstein Hut over the *Rosenegg* to the *Dossen Hut*, see p. 183; over the *Bergli-Joch* to the *Gauli Hut* see p. 184. — The **Berglistock** (12,000'), to the right of the Bergli-Joch (5½-6 hrs. from the club-hut; guide 70 fr.), commands a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 171; *Finsteraarhorn* (from Grindelwald viâ the *Agassiz-Joch*, dangerous as a descent on account of falling stones), p. 187. — **Gross-Schreckhorn** (13,385'; from the *Schwarzegg Club-Hut* 7-8 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), ascended for the first time by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1861, very difficult. — **Gross-Lauteraarhorn** (13,265'; guide 80 fr.), also very difficult. — **Klein-Schreckhorn** (11,475'), from the Schwarzegg Club-Hut 5-6 hrs., interesting and for expert climbers not difficult (guide 60 fr.). — **Mönch** (13,465'; first scaled by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1857), ascended either from the *Bergli-Hütte* by the *Upper Mönchjoch* (p. 176) and the S.E. arête in 5-6 hrs. (guide 70 fr.), or from the *Guggi Hütte* (p. 172) by the N. side in 8-9 hrs. (very difficult and not always feasible; guide 80 fr.). — **Eiger** (13,040'; first ascended by Mr. Chas. Barrington in 1858), from the Little Scheidegg by the Eiger Glacier and up the W. arête, 7-8 hrs. (guide 80 fr.). All these are for adepts only.

Passes. To the Grimsel Hospice over the **Strahlegg** (10,995'; 14 hrs.; two guides, 40 fr. each), a grand but toilsome route. The night is passed in the *Schwarzegg Club-Hut* (8265'), on the upper Eismeer, 5 hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence a steep ascent over ice and rock to the (3 hrs.) pass, lying between the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* and the *Strahlegghörner*; descent over the *Strahleggfirn* and the *Finsteraar* and *Unteraar Glaciers* to the (6½-7 hrs.) *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 186). In the reverse direction (where a night may be spent in the Pav. Dollfus) the route is less trying and more interesting. — **Finsteraar-Joch** (11,025'; 14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn, very trying, with splendid views of the Finsteraarhorn, etc. — **Lauteraar-Sattel** (10,355'; 14-15 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), between the Schreckhörner and the Berglistock, fatiguing, but without serious difficulty to proficients. The night is spent in the *Gleckstein-Hütte*; thence we ascend the *Upper Grindelwald-Firn* in 5 hrs. to the pass, which affords a grand survey of the Gross-Schreckhorn, Lauteraarhorn, etc. We

then descend a steep snow-slope to the *Lauteraarfirn* (sometimes guarded by a wide 'Bergschrund' or chasm) and the (3 hrs.) *Pav. Dollfuss* (p. 187).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggishorn (p. 305), for experts only, with able guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (11,090′; two guides, 80 fr. each), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, from the Little Scheidegg to the Eggishorn Hotel in 16 hrs., viâ the *Guggi Glacier*, is very difficult and trying. — The passage of the **Mönchjoch** (11,385′; guides 60 fr. each), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel, less difficult, is facilitated by spending a night in the *Bergli-Hütte* (see below), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia-Hütte* (p. 305). This is comparatively the easiest and finest of these glacier expeditions. From the Bäregg we cross the lower Eismeer to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs.; then cross the much crevassed *Grindelwald-Fiescher Glacier* to the (3 hrs.; 8-9 hrs. from Grindelwald) *Bergli Club-Hut* (10,825′), commanding a grand though not extensive view of the Fiescherwand, Schreckhörner, Eiger, etc. From the hut a steep climb of 1-1½ hr. to the *Lower Mönchjoch* (11,910′), between the Mönch and Walcherhorn; thence either to the right over the *Upper Mönchjoch* (11,870′), between the Mönch and Trugberg, to the *Jungfraufirn* (p. 171) and down to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the (6½-7½ hrs.) *Eggishorn Hotel;* or to the left, over the vast *Ewigschneefeld*, to the Aletsch Glacier (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Hut*). — The **Eiger-Joch** (11,875′; guides 100 fr.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 20 hrs. from the Wengern Alp to the Eggishorn, and the **Fiescher-Joch** or **Ochsen-Joch** (about 12,630′), to the E. of the *Kleine Fiescherhorn* or *Ochs* (12,812′), 14-15 hrs. from the Schwarzegg Club-Hut to the Eggishorn Hotel, are both very toilsome and difficult.

49. The Faulhorn.

Guide (unnecessary): from Grindelwald and back 10, if a night be spent at the top 13 fr.; from the Schynige Platte 6, with descent to Grindelwald 12, or viâ the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen or Im-Hof 25 fr. — *Chair Porters* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three generally suffice; a bargain should be made beforehand). — *Horse* from Grindelwald and back 20 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the top and back by the Great Scheidegg 30, with descent to Meiringen or Im Hof 40 fr.; from the Schynige Platte to the top 20 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn in 1 day 30 fr., to the Faulhorn and Grindelwald 36 fr. — *Inn on the summit (not cheap, R. 5, L. & A. 1½, B. 2¼, D. 5 fr., cup of coffee 75 c.).

The ***Faulhorn** (8803′), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of friable, calcareous schist (*faul*, 'rotten'), affords a closer survey than the Rigi of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N., at our feet, lies the Lake of Brienz, with its mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; part of Lake Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E. are parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then Lakes Morat and Neuchâtel.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn (4¾ hrs.; descent 3 hrs.). From the *Station*, before the first house (Confiserie Blum), a footpath diverges to the left, while from the *Bear Hotel* we cross the road and ascend straight between the hotel-stables and the new chalet; after 3 min., to the right (the path to the left leads to Hôt. Victoria, p. 177); 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left, past a cottage. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path that begins at the Pension Schlössli, and

eads to the left, past the stables (to this point, 1/2 hr.). We now follow the main path, partly through wood. After 40 min., on the *Hertenbühl* pasture (5157′), the path turns sharply to the left, ascending past a little cabaret into (10 min.) wood; 10 min., to the right, past a small pond; 20 min., a gate; 25 min., *Waldspitz* (6200′; *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose, unpretending, R. 2 1/2 fr.), with a splendid view. This point is nearly halfway. Farther on (20 min.), to the left, is a fall of the *Mühlibach*, which we cross near the upper chalets of the *Bach-Alp* (6496′). The path keeps to the left and crosses a brook. A moderate ascent of 3/4 hr. brings us to the *Bach-See* (7428′), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthihorn* (9052′) and *Simelihorn* (9030′), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8282′). (By the stone hut the path for those descending to the Scheidegg diverges to the left, see p. 178.) The top of the Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over a stony chaos. We pass another stone hut (Alpine horn), cross the nearly level pastures at the foot of the peak, and reach the top by a zigzag path in 1/4 hr. more.

For the Return to Grindelwald (3 hrs.) pedestrians may take the path by the *Buss-Alp*, which diverges to the right at the last-mentioned stone hut. To the W. of the upper chalets rises the *Burg* (7247′), which is sometimes ascended from Grindelwald direct in 2 1/2 hrs. for the sake of the view.

From the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (3-3 1/2 hrs.; descent 2 1/2 hrs.). The picturesque bridle-path, the beginning of which is indicated by a finger-post below the station (p. 162), first crosses the *Iselten-Alp*, below the steep *Oberberghorn* (6791′). Beyond (20 min.) a gate we keep to the right, skirting the S.W. and S.E. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (8333′), and traverse the rocky débris of the *Bütschi*, beyond which, at the foot of the *Sägishörner*, a footpath descends along the brook to the right. (In descending, therefore, we here keep to the right, with the hotel on the Schynige Platte in sight, and the Geisshorn and Gummihorn above it.) We turn to the left, cross the (8 min., or 1 1/4 hr. from the Schynige Platte) watershed of the *Egg* (6985′), and follow, to the right, the new bridle-path, which gradually ascends on the N. slope of the *Sägisgrat*. Farther on, high above the *Sägisthal-See* (refuge-hut), the path rounds the N.E. end of the Sägisgrat to its S. side (with the *Schwabhorn*, 7795′, on the left) and ascends the N. flank of the *Winteregg*. On the (1 1/2 hr.) *Faulegg* (8445′), where the path emerges from behind the Winteregg, a stupendous view of the Grindelwald mountains is suddenly disclosed. Hence to the top of the Faulhorn (to the left) an ascent of 1/4 hr. more.

From the Faulhorn to the Great Scheidegg (guide advisable; 3 hrs.; ascent 4 hrs.). The path diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the (3/4 hr.) hut on the *Bach-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, and is nearly level for some distance; 1/2 hr., a gate between the *Bach-Alp* and the *Wid-*

derfeld-Alp; we follow the main path to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 12 min., we cross the ridge of the *Langenbalm-Egg* (7106′), with a magnificent view; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate. Beyond a gate the path becomes indistinct at places, the direction being to the left on the slope above the upper *Grindel-Alp*, towards the conspicuous Scheidegg Inn (to the left of the Wetterhorn); 1/4 hr., a small brook is crossed; 5 min., another brook; 10 min., a rude bridge over the *Bergelbach;* 5 min., the upper chalets of the *Grindel-Alp* (6410′). At (1/4 hr.) a gate we ascend to the right on this side of the fence, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheidegg Inn.

In ascending from the Scheidegg, be careful not to turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach;* farther on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, but follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9030′) and the **Röthihorn** (9052′), rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, which conceals part of the Alpine chain and the valley of Grindelwald. The Röthihorn, from which the magnificent view is uninterrupted, is easily ascended from the Bach-See in 1 1/2 hr. (guide advisable; from the Faulhorn 5 fr.).

The view is still grander and more extensive from the *Schwarzhorn (9613′), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488′), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side. (The lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line.) The ascent is made from the Faulhorn in 4 1/2 hrs.; from the Great Scheidegg by the *Grindel-Alp* and the *Krinnenboden* in 3 hrs.; from the Hotel Schwarzwaldgletscher (p. 183) in 3 3/4 hrs.; or from *Axalp* (p. 181) in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.).

50. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Lake of Brienz.

From Meiringen to Brienz (8 M.) Railway in 25 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95, 80 c.). — From Brienz (station) to *Interlaken* Steamboat 7 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box.

Meiringen. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel du Sauvage *(Zum Wildenmann)*, 3 min. from the station (omnibus), with garden, R., L., & A. 4 1/2-8 1/2, D. 5, pens. 12-16 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ours, R., L., & A. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Oberland, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Anderegg; Hôt. Brünig, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt de la Gare, unpretending; the five last near the rail. station; *Croix Blanche, in a side-street in the direction of the church, R., L., A. 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3, pens. 5-6 fr.; Post, in the main street, R., L., A. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 2-3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Adler, 3 min. from the station, moderate; *Hirsch, 1/3 M. from the station (omnibus), near the Willigen-brucke, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/2 fr. — *Hôtel-Pension Reichenbach, beyond the Aare, on the way to the Reichenbach waterfalls, 1 M. from the station (omnibus 75 c.), with dépendance *(Pens. des Alpes)*, R. 3-4, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.

Restaurants in the hotels; *Victoria*, near the station, D. 1 1/2-2 fr.; *Brauerei Stein*, with garden, beyond the Hirsch.

English Church, in the garden of the Hôtel du Sauvage.

Guides. *Melchior, Ulrich, Joh.*, and *Peter Anderegg, Ulrich Fuhrer, Joh.* and *Albert Jaun, Joh., Nik.*, and *Melchior Kohler, Heinrich Rieder, Joh.* and *Kaspar Maurer, Andreas Stähli, Balth. Tännler, Andreas* and *Kaspar Winterberger, Andreas* and *Melchior Zenger*, etc.

Meiringen (1968′), the principal station on the *Brünig Railway* (R. 37), is the chief village of the *Hasli-Thal*, the inhabitants of which, according to tradition, immigrated with the Schwyzers from Scandinavia. The village, almost entirely burned down in 1891, but since rebuilt in an improved style, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a wide valley, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. To the S. appear the *Reichenbach Falls* (p. 182), with the snow-fields of the Wellhorn and the Rosenlaui Glacier above them. The *Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*, descending from the *Hasleberg* to the N. of the village, form considerable falls. Several finger-posts in the village indicate the way to the 'Alpbach-Schlucht' (20 min.; adm. 50 c.; at the upper end small restaurant, with view). The massive detached church-tower of Meiringen originally belonged to a castle. Both tower and church have repeatedly been unearthed from deposits of débris. — To the E. of the village rises the ruined tower of *Resti*.

The *Gorge of the Aare (*Aareschlucht*; ½ hr. from the station; carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 4 fr., with 1½ hr.'s stay, and back from the Lammi Inn, 6 fr.; two-horse 7 and 10 fr.) is the chief point of interest near Meiringen, next to the Reichenbach Falls. We follow the main road to beyond the Hirsch, diverge to the right, cross the (½ M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 184), and take the road to the left (that to the right leading to the Hôt. Reichenbach, p. 178). At the entrance to the gorge is a *Restaurant*, where tickets (50 c.) are obtained. The wild and romantic rocky gorge, which carries the Aare through the Kirchet (p. 184), is 1500 yds. long, and has been made accessible by means of an iron gallery. After 10 min. we pass a pretty waterfall on the left, and farther on we have a glimpse of the Ritzlihorn through the opening at the top of the ravine. We return the same way, or we ascend by a path diverging by a side-gorge to the right to (15-20 min.) the *Lammi Inn*, on the road over the Kirchet, by which we regain the Willigen-Brücke in 25 minutes. — A finger-post, 2 min. from the Lammi Inn, indicates the way to the upper Reichenbach Fall (¾ hr.; comp. p. 182).

On the Hasleberg, ¾ hr. to the N. of Meiringen and about 750′ above it, is the **Hôt.-Pens. Alpbach* (R. 2½. D. 3, S. 2, pens. 5½-8 fr.), with a view of the Wellhorn and Wetterhorn group. About 1½ hr. farther on (good path by *Golderen* and *Weisstanne* or *Wasserwendi*; direct road from Meiringen in 1½ hr., one-horse carriage 9, two-horse 16 fr.) lies the village of Hohfluh (3443′; **Hôt.-Pens. Hohfluh*, 4½ 6 fr.), another fine point of view, visited as a health-resort. Numerous pleasant excursions: to the *Schoren-Alp* (4415′; 1½ hr.); *Giebel* (6680′; 3 hrs.); **Plamplatte* (7340′; interesting), ascent by the *Mägis-Alp* in 4 hrs., descent by the *Gummen Alp*, 3 hrs. — The **Hohenstollen* (8150′; splendid view) may be ascended from Hohfluh by the *Balis-Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide 5, from Meiringen 12, from the Hôt. Alpbach 7 fr.), or from Meiringen direct, by the *Mägis-Alp* and the *Schwarzenfluh* in 5 hrs. Descent to the *Melchthal* viâ *Frutt*, see p. 129. — At *Reuti* or *Rüti* (3450′), to the E. of the head of the gorge of the Alpbach (see above), is the *Pens. & Rest. Kohler*.

The train skirts the right bank of the *Aare*. The beautiful *Oltschibach* and other cascades fall from cliffs on the left. Beyond (5 M.) *Brienzwyler* (Hôt. Balmhof), where it crosses the Brünig road, the line skirts the geologically interesting *Ballenberg* (2385′), then bends to the right, and follows the bank of Lake Brienz, by *Kienholz*, a village destroyed by a mud-stream of the *Lammbach* in 1896 and 1897, to —

8 M. **Brienz**. — The *Station* is at Tracht, E. of Brienz, close to the station of the *Rothhorn Railway*, and the *Steamboat Pier*. Most of the steamers also touch near the Bär in Brienz. — **Hotels.** Hôtel de l'Ours *(Bär)*, 1/2 M. from the stations, with a terrace on the lake, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 3, B 1¼ fr.; Weisses Kreuz, at Tracht, near the stations, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1¼ fr.; Schützen, farther E., plain. — *English Church Service* in summer (at the Hôt. de l'Ours).

The village of *Brienz* (2531 inhab.), adjoined on the E. by *Tracht*, stretches for 1½ M. on the bank of the Lake of Brienz, backed by green pastures dotted with fruit-trees, above which rises the *Brienzer Grat*, whence descend the falls of the *Trachtbach* and the *Mühlbach*. Brienz is the centre of the Oberland wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons, and of which the *Industrie-Halle*, near the Bear Hotel, contains good specimens. On a hill about ¼ M. farther W. is the *Church*, commanding the valley of Meiringen, with the Sustenhörner in the background.

The ***Brienzer Rothhorn** (7715′), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. Rack-and-Pinion Railway (opened in 1892) in 1¼ hr. (up 8 fr., down 4 fr., there and back 10 fr.). This line (4¾ M. long; maximum gradient 25:100) ascends through luxuriant meadows, soon affording a view of the Lake of Brienz and the Schwarzhorn range. Beyond the bridge across the *Trachtbach* the ascent becomes steeper; the line approaches the *Mühlbach*, turns to the right by means of the short *Schwarzfluh Tunnel*, and mounts to the (1⅓ M.) station of *Geldried* (3360′). To the right, we overlook the valley of Meiringen and the Sustenhörner. Describing a large loop, we pass through the *Stockisgraben Tunnel* and the five tunnels of the *Planalpfluh* to the (2 M.) station *Hausstadt* (4415′; refmts.), in view of the Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. Then on the left, and, farther up, on the right, bank of the *Mühlbach*, over the pastures of the *Planalp*, past the chalets of *Mittelstaffel* (5023′), and beyond the *Kühmatt Tunnel* (100 yds.) we reach the (3½ M.) watering station of *Oberstaffel* (5980′). Finally the line sweeps round the uppermost valley, bends back by means of the two *Schönegg Tunnels*, and reaches its terminus at (4¾ M.) station *Rothhorn-Kulm* (7388′), on the *Breitengrat*, 3 min. below the **Hotel Rothhorn-Kulm* (7445′; R. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.) and 12 min. below the summit, on which a triangular stone marks the contact of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The *View (panorama at the hotel; best in the morning and evening) vies in extent and picturesque charm with that from the Rigi, especially as the great peaks are nearer. The prospect embraces the chain of the Urner, Engelberg, and Bernese Alps, with the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; the Hasli-Thal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857′), 8¾ M. long, and 1¼-1½ M. wide, 500′ deep near the Giessbach and 859′ near Oberried, lies 20′ higher than the Lake of Thun. It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. A beautiful road skirts its N. bank (from Brienz to Interlaken, 10½ M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.). To the S.E. in the background are the snow-clad Sustenhörner, to the right the Thierberge. The steamboat crosses the lake to the (10 min.) —

Giessbach. — From the landing-place (restaurant) we may walk to the terrace opposite the falls by a broad road in 20 min., or ascend by the *Cable Tramway* (380′ long; gradient 28:100) in 6 min. (there and back 1 fr., luggage ½-1 fr.).

Hotels. *HÔTEL GIESSBACH, a large establishment, with a restaurant on the terrace and a pension (see below), R., L., A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. 10-15 fr.; illumination of the falls 1 fr. (for the first evening only), music 2 fr. per week; in the *Pensionshaus* (the old hotel; pens. 7½-12 fr.) a well-equipped hydropathic, with electric baths; post, telegraph, and railway ticket office, etc. *English Church Service* at the hotel. — *HÔTEL BEAU-SITE, ¼ M. higher, less pretentious, R., S., B. 3, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.

The **Giessbach* is one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland. The stream, copious at all seasons, rises on the N. slope of the Schwarzhorn (p. 178), and on its way to the Lake of Brienz, 980′ below, forms seven cascades falling from rock to rock, and framed in dark-green foliage. Only the lowest fall is seen from the steamer; the terrace in front of the hotel affords a complete view. The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths lead on both banks to the (¼ hr.) second bridge, whence a badly kept path ascends on the right bank to the (½ hr.) third and highest bridge, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated into an abyss, 190′ in depth. (Best view from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge.) A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls. — The falls are illuminated with Bengal lights every evening at 9.30 from 15th May to the end of Sept.

A guide-post behind the 'Etablissement Hydrothérapique' indicates the way, to the left, to the (20 min.) **Rauft**, a wooded rock on the N. side of the valley, rising abruptly 600′ above the lake, commanding a view of the Lake of Brienz. — The path to the right from the guide-post leads to the Alpine hamlet of **Enge**, situated among beautiful pastures. Pretty view at the point (½ hr.) where the path reaches the lake. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and the Meiringen and Brienz road (p. 179). — Above the Giessbach (3 hrs.; porter 5 fr.) lies **Axalp** (4985′; *Pens. Axalp*, pens. 4½-5 fr.; *Pens. Bellevue*, 10 min. farther; both unpretending), a health-resort, whence the *Axalphorn* (7635′; 2 hrs.), the *Faulhorn* (p. 176; 5 hrs.), the *Schwarzhorn* (9610′; 6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.; comp. p. 178) and the *Wildgerst* (9490′; 5 hrs.) may be ascended. — About 1 hr. from Pens. Axalp (2½ hrs. from the Giessbach) is the *Hinterburg-See* (5000′), charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Oltschikopf*.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN (p. 176) FROM THE GIESSBACH, 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), fatiguing at places, especially on the *Bätten-Alp*, which is exposed to the morning-sun. To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path joins the bridle-path from the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 177).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN (3½ hrs.). A good, well-shaded path, crossing the first bridge over the falls, and bearing to the right (see finger-posts), leads to the (½ hr.) *Hochfluh*, a charming point of view. It then runs high above the lake and descends to (1 hr.) *Iseltwald* (see below), from which a road (steep ascent at first) leads to (1½ M.) *Sengy*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and (1½ M.) *Interlaken*.

From the Giessbach the ordinary steamers steer to *Oberried*, on the N. bank of the lake, but the express-boats follow the precipitous S. bank, past the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, with its little chapel, direct to the pretty village of **Iseltwald** (**Hôt.-Pens. Iseltwald*, ¼ M. to the W., 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, ¼ M. to the E.; *Zum Strand*), on the S. bank, whence a picturesque road leads to Interlaken (6 M.; see above). — Then *Niederried*, charmingly situated

on the N. bank at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 161). Farther on, beyond a wooded promontory, is *Ringgenberg* (p. 161), with its ruin and church. On the S. bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 157) and enters the canalised Aare. The pier at *Interlaken* is near the railway-station *Interlaken-Ost* (p. 156).

51. From Meiringen to Grindelwald.

7½-8 hrs. Bridle-path. From Meiringen, past the Reichenbach Falls, to the *Zwirgi Inn* 1½ hr.; thence to *Rosenlaui* 1¾ hr. (descent from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 hrs.); from Rosenlaui to the *Great Scheidegg* 2¾ (descent 1¾) hrs.; from the Scheidegg to *Grindelwald* 2 (ascent 3) hours. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr., including the Faulhorn, 20 fr. — *Horse* from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 10, Scheidegg 15, Grindelwald 25 fr.

Meiringen, see p. 178. Crossing the *Willigen-Brücke* (p. 179), we turn to the right, while the road to the Gorge of the Aare leads to the left, and reach (5 min.) *Hôtel Reichenbach*, at the foot of the hill from which the celebrated ***Falls of the Reichenbach** descend. The *Lower Fall* is 5 min. W. of the hotel by the road; beside it is a saw-mill. We may now either ascend on the left bank, and cross the bridge at the central fall to the right bank; or returning to the hotel, we follow the broad bridle-path to the left between the barn and the fountain. After 10 min. a footpath diverges to the right to the falls and to Rosenlaui; 5 min., hut (fee; not worth it) commanding the *Central* or *Kessel Fall*. Here we do not cross the bridge (see above), but keep to the left, soon coming in sight of the spray of the upper fall; 18 min., several huts with a guide-post. In 8 min. more we reach the ***Upper Fall*, with its beautiful jets (hut; rfmts.), whence a narrow path, passing a gallery (view of the fall from above), leads back to the bridle-path in 25 min. The latter brings us in 5 min. to the little inn *Zum Zwirgi* (3200′), overlooking the Hasli-Thal and the mountains around the Brünig and Susten. In a gorge to the right the Reichenbach forms another fine fall (30 c.).

Travellers from Rosenlaui to Im-Hof (the Grimsel, Engstlen-Alp, etc.), may, omitting the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 5 min. beyond the path to the falls, and then turning to the right by a footpath to the village of (25 min.) *Geisholz* (2628′), hidden among fruit-trees. Here we ascend the pastures, and then rapidly descend the *Kirchet* (p. 184) to (40 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 184).

Our path now ascends the Reichenbach, high above the right bank. Before us soon appears the Wellhorn, with the Wetterhorn to the right of it, and the Rosenhorn behind it, to the left; farther on, the Rosenlaui Glacier also comes in sight. Beyond the *Kaltenbrunnen Saw Mill* (3986′; Inn, pens. 3½-4½ fr.) we cross a bridge (4238′) to the left bank, and reach the (1⅓ hr.) *Gschwandenmad-Alp*, commanding a celebrated **View: the bare pinnacles of the *Engelhörner* (9130′), the beautiful *Rosenlaui Glacier* between the *Dossenhorn* (10,303′) and the *Wellhorn* (10,485′), and the snow-clad pyramid of the *Wetterhorn* (12,150′) to the right, together with

the beautiful foreground, present a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. Beyond the bridge the path forks; the main branch, to the left, leads to (20-25 min.) Rosenlaui, the right branch is a shorter route to the Schwarzwaldgletscher Hotel (see below).

The **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4363′; **Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus*, R., L., A. 3-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 8-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.) occupy a secluded site in the well-watered, fir-clad valley of the Reichenbach, which forms a pretty fall in the gorge behind the Kurhaus.

From the other side of the bridge opposite the Kurhaus a path to the left leads to the **Rosenlaui Glacier**. One of the guide-posts on this path shows the way (wooden steps) to the glacier stream. The glacier, famed for the beauty and purity of its ice, has receded so much of late that we must ascend 1½-2 hrs. on the left lateral moraine, to a height of about 5740′ (very rough towards the end), in order to get a survey of it.

The **Dossen-Hütte** (8860′), grandly situated 5 hrs. above Rosenlaui, affords a highly interesting expedition for mountaineers (reached also from Im-Hof through the *Urbach-Thal* in 7 8 hrs., see p. 184). This is the starting point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,300′; 2 hrs.), the *Wellhorn* (10,485′; 2½-3 hrs., laborious), the *Renfenhorn* (10,777′; 3 hrs.), the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* (10,810′; 4 hrs.), the *Rosenhorn* (12,110′), by the *Rosenegg* (see below) and the S.E. arête in 5 hrs., and the *Wetterhorn* (*Hasli-Jungfrau*, 12,150′), by the *Wettersattel* (11,615′) in 5 hrs. (much easier hence than from the Glecksstein Hut, p. 175). From the Dossen Hut we may cross the *Wettertimmi* (10,440′), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260′) to the *Grimsel*, 14-15 hrs., fatiguing; with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneehorn* (10,830′) is easily combined (p. 187). — From the Dossen Hut over the *Rosenegg* (11 355′), between the Rosenhorn and Berglí-Joch, to the *Glecksstein Hut* 4½-5 hrs., not difficult for experts (see p. 175).

The path to Grindelwald now ascends the right bank of the Reichenbach, at first on the wooded N. slope of the *Welligrat*, and then continues level for a time. After 20 min. we cross the stream, ascend the left bank, over the *Breitenboden-Alp* (4650′), cross the *Gemsbach*, and traverse the *Schwarzwald-Alp* (4810′; passing through a gate) to the (1-1¼ hr.) **Hôt.-Pens. Schwarzwaldgletscher* (5020′; R. 2½-3 fr., unpretending), prettily situated amidst wood. To the left are the precipices of the Wellhorn and Wetterhorn; high up, the *Schwarzwald Glacier*. We pass a *Saw Mill*, quit the wood, and cross a bridge (25 min.; 5315′), beyond which we ascend.

The (1 hr.) **Great Scheidegg** or **Hasli-Scheidegg** (6430′; *Inn*, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr., mediocre) commands a striking view to the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheidegg, contrasts picturesquely with the bare precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower giddily above us. To the S.W. of the Wetterhorn are the Mettenberg, Fieschergrat, Mönch, Eiger, and lastly the Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, and Blümlisalp. To the N. the view is intercepted by the sombre Schwarzhorn and other peaks of the Faulhorn chain.

The Route to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.; see p. 178) diverges to the right close to the hotel, and cannot be mistaken in clear weather. The (¾ hr.) upper chalets of the *Grindelalp*, where the Faulhorn view begins to open, are visible from the Great Scheidegg. Thence to the top, see p. 178.

We descend from the Scheidegg, with the church of Grindel-

wald in sight below. At the *Obere Lauchbühl-Hütte* (5900′; ascent to the Scheidegg, 1/2 hr.), and at other points, we are greeted with a blast of the Alpine horn, the notes of which are echoed by the Wetterhorn. To the left of the Mettenberg, the Little and Great Schreckhorn and the Lauteraarhorn become visible. In 1 hr. we reach the *Hôtel Wetterhorn*, near the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*. Thence to Grindelwald, 3/4-1 hr., see p. 174.

52. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

23 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 7 hrs. (from the Rhone Glacier to Meiringen in 5 1/2 hrs.), fare 9 fr. 30 c. (coupé 11 fr. 20 c.); to Göschenen in 13 1/2 (Göschenen-Meiringen 11 1/2) hrs., fare 19 fr. 15 c. (coupé 23 fr. 5 c.). Only 20 passengers are booked for each trip; no extra-post supplied on this route. — One-horse carriage from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier ('Gletsch') 35, two-horse 65, three-horse 90 fr. (to Guttannen 12. 22, 30 fr.; Handegg 17, 32, 40; Grimsel Hospice 27, 50, 65 fr.); from Meiringen to Andermatt 65, 120, 165, Göschenen 72, 135, 175. Fiesch 55. 100, 135, Brig 75, 140, 185 fr. (occasionally cheaper return-carriages). From Im-Hof to the Grimsel one-horse carriage 23, two-horse 42, Rhone Glacier 32 or 60, Göschenen 65 or 120, Brig 72 or 135 fr. — On Foot (10-11 hrs.): Im-Hof 1 1/4 hr., Guttannen 2 3/4 hrs., Handegg 1 3/4 hr., Grimsel Hospice 2 1/2 hrs., Rhone Glacier 1 3/4 hr. (in the reverse direction about 8 1/2 hrs. in all).

Meiringen, see p. 178. We cross the *Aare* by the (1/2 M.) *Willigen-Brücke* (passing on the left the road to the *Gorge of the Aare*, p. 179), and ascend the **Kirchet** (2313′), a wooded hill, sprinkled with granite, which divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper* **Hasli-Thal**. Near the top (1 1/4 M.) is the auberge '*Zur Lammi*', where the path from the Aare Gorge (p. 179) debouches.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings (short-cuts), with views of the Gelmerhörner at the head of the valley and of the Ritzlihorn to the right, traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and, at the inn *Zur Alpenrose* (unpretending), crosses the Aare to (2 1/4 M.) **Im-Hof** (2053′; **Hôt. Hof*, with the dépendance *Alpenhof*, R., L., & A. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/2, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.), the chief village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 133) and Joch Pass (p. 131) routes diverge to the left.

Travellers from the Grimsel to Rosenlaui and Grindelwald may go from Im-Hof direct (or better from the Kirchet, see p. 179), by *Geissholz*, to the Upper Reichenbach Fall (p. 182; enquire for the beginning of the path).

The **Urbach-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 160), opening here towards the S.W., deserves a visit. The path ascends to the (1/2 hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940′; beds), where the path to the Dossen-Hütte diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Matten-Alp* (6102′), at the foot of the huge *Gauli Glacier*. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Gauli Club-Hut* on the *Urnen-Alp* (7220′). Thence over the *Gauli Pass* (10,260′) to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the **Ewigschneehorn* (10,830′), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (guide 35 fr.; see p. 187). — Over the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290′) to Grindelwald, 11-12 hrs. from the Gauli Hut, very toilsome (guide from Im-Hof 35 fr.). From the Gauli Hut we ascend the *Gauli Glacier* to the (5-6 hrs.) pass, lying between the *Berglistock* (p. 175) and the *Rosenhorn*, and descend the *Grindelwaldfirn* to the (2 hrs.) *Gleckstein Hut* and (3 1/2-4 hrs.) *Grindelwald* (comp. p. 175). — The *Dossen Hut* (p. 183)

is reached in 3½-4 hrs. from the *Alp Schrättern* (p. 184), by the *Fläschen-Alp* (guide from Meiringen or Im Hof 20 fr.). Thence to Rosenlaui, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 183. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides. (At Innertkirchen, *Kaspar Maurer*, *Joh.* and *Alex. Tännler*, *Heinr. Fuhrer*, *Joh. Meier*, *Joh. Moor*, etc.)

Beyond Im-Hof the road is at first level, and then gradually ascends on the right side of the fir-clad valley, running high above the rapid Aare to the (2 M.) *Aeussere Urweid*. Beyond the short *Zuben Tunnel*, over which a waterfall descends, it reaches the (¾ M.) *Innere Urweid* (2464′; small inn), and beyond another tunnel through a cliff of the *Tönende Fluh* arrives at (1¼ M.) *Im-Boden* (2933′), where it crosses the Aare by a new bridge.

2¼ M. **Guttannen** (3480′; *Bär*, R., L., A. 2, B. 1 fr. 30 c.) is the last village in the Oberhasli-Thal, at the foot of the *Ritzlihorn* (10,765′). The pastures are covered in spring with the débris of torrents and avalanches, which is carefully removed in summer. (Over the *Furtwang Sattel* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 134; guides, *Joh. Fahner* and *Kaspar Streuer*).

Beyond Guttannen (1½ M.) the road crosses the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingel-Brücke* (3733′). The valley becomes wilder, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of débris are reminiscent of avalanche and torrent. In another ½ hr. we recross the Aare by the (1½ M.) handsome *Schwarzbrunnen-Brücke* (3976′). The stream becomes wilder and descends in noisy rapids. The road skirts the cliffs of the *Stäubenden* and ascends the Handegg Saddle in long windings, often hewn in the rock. From the (2 M.) *Rest. zum Handeggfall* (simple fare) we may reach (on the left) a point of view below the ****Handegg Fall,** about 100 yds. from it. This cascade of the Aare, which descends into an abyss, 240′ in depth, falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Ærlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. Diligence passengers may alight at the restaurant and rejoin the vehicle at the Hôtel Handegg. The road leads through a tunnel, and, above the fall, crosses the Ærlenbach, near which is a terrace with a splendid *View of the fall; 6 min., the *Hôtel Handegg* (4570′; R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.), situated above the road, to the right.

The road now traverses the boulder-strewn *Handegg-Alp*, with a view of a fall of the *Gelmerbach*, which descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968′), a lake on the hill to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn* (1½ hr. from the Handegg; rough path viâ the Hellemad-Brücke). The old bridle-path (no longer practicable) diverges to the right at the Handegg-Alp, and leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Helle* or *Hehle* ('slippery') *Platte*, worn by glacier-friction. The road crosses the Aare below a waterfall by means of the *Hellemad-Brücke* and ascends in a wide curve. To the

left, above us, is the Ærlen Glacier, with the rocky ridge of the Ærlengrätli peering over it. The last dwarf-pines now disappear, and the road gradually ascends, with the brawling Aare below it. On the opposite bank appear the chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5595′), and high up, to the left, is the *Gersten Glacier*. Beyond the wild defile of *Spitallamm*, traversed by the Aare, with interesting glacier striation, the bridle-path joins the road on the right. The Zinkenstöcke with their glacier come into sight on the right; behind them, to the right, rise the Finsteraarhorn and the Agassizhorn. In $2^1/_4$ hrs. from the Handegg the road reaches the —

Grimsel Hospice (6160′; *Inn*, R., L., A. 4-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 5 fr.), lying at the W. end of the sombre little *Grimsel Lake*, in a desolate basin, enclosed by rocks with patches of scanty herbage or moss.

Excursions from the Grimsel Hospice (comp. Maps, pp. 114, 160; guide, *Caspar Roth*). The *Kleine Siedelhorn (9075′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., not essential). We follow the old bridle-track (p. 187) for about $^3/_4$ hr., then turn to the right, beyond the brook descending to the Grimsel Lake, where the bridle-track cuts off the highest great curve of the carriage-road, and make for the height marked by a signal-cross (the Siedelhorn is not in sight), over pasture, débris, and rocks (no path at first). We keep somewhat to the right, as the signal-cross must afterwards be on our left. A distinct path now ascends the ridge to the Siedelhorn, latterly over fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround us on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. (comp. Dill's Panorama). — Travellers bound for *Obergestelen* (p. 304) descend on the S.E. side, and there regain the bridle-path (guide advisable; comp. p. 188).

To the Pavillon Dollfus, $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. (there and back 7 hrs. guide 10 fr.), easy and attractive. The *Aare* is formed, to the W. of the hospice, by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the **Unteraar** and the **Oberaar Glacier**, separated by the *Zinkenstöcke*. The Unteraar Glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finsteraar* and *Lauteraar Glaciers*, which unite at the foot (8286′) of the rock-arête '*Im Abschwung*', beyond a huge medial moraine, 100′ high at places. At the foot of this arête the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* erected a hut in 1827. In 1841 and several following years the eminent naturalist Agassiz, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent some time here, dating their interesting observations from the 'Hôtel des Neuchâtelois', a stone hut on the medial moraine. These huts have long since disappeared. M. Dollfuss-Ausset next erected the **Pavillon Dollfuss** (7675′) lower down, on the N. side of the Lauteraar Glacier, now used as a club-hut (comp. p. 175). A bridle-path leads from the hospice across the stony *Aareboden* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the foot of the Unteraar Glacier (6160′). Here we ascend the rocky slope to the right by a narrow path, and then traverse the rocks and débris of the terminal moraine. After about 40 min. we take to the glacier, which affords good walking, pass several fine 'glacier-tables', and cross the medial moraine and the Lauteraar Glacier, often considerably crevassed here. Lastly we ascend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) Club-Hut, admirably situated on a rocky height overlooking the Unteraar Glacier. Opposite rise the Zinkenstöcke, Thierberg, Scheuchzerhorn, and Escherhorn; in the background, above the Finsteraar Glacier, the Finsteraarhorn; and to the right of the Abschwung the huge Lauteraarhörner and Schreckhörner. — We may continue our walk on the glacier as far as ($^3/_4$ hr.) the foot of the Abschwung (see above), where we enjoy a full view of the majestic Finsteraarhorn. In the medial moraine adjoining the Lauteraar Glacier, nearly opposite the Pav. Dollfus, is a fragment of

rock bearing the names of 'Stengel 1844; Otz, Ch. Martins 1845', inscribed during the observations above referred to. The rock, re-discovered in 1884, was then about 2650 yds. from its original site.

The °**Ewigschneehorn** (10,930'; 5 hrs. from the Pav. Dollfuss) presents little difficulty to adepts. We cross the Lauteraar Glacier to the foot of the mountain (8390') in 1½ hr., ascend by a snow-couloir and the rocks of the *Wildläger* to the arête (10,550') in 3 hrs. and reach the top in 20 min. more. Descent by the *Gauli Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Gauli Hut*, see p. 184.

The **Finsteraarhorn** (14,025'; guide from Hof or Meiringen 70, from Grindelwald 90, from the Eggishorn Hotel 60 fr.), the highest of the Bernese Alps, was scaled for the first time by three guides in 1812, then in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has pretty often been ascended since. Even when the ice is favourable the ascent is difficult, very trying, and fit for experts only, with first-rate guides. Travellers from the Grimsel spend the night in the (7 hrs.) *Oberaarjoch Hut* (see below). The route thence ascends to the *Gemslücke* (*Rothhorn-Sattel*, 10,825') between the Rothhorn and Finsteraarhorn, and skirts the W. flank of the latter to the *Hugi-Sattel* (13,415') and the top (7-9 hrs.). This is the most advisable route. On the ascent from Grindelwald, the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 175) affords night-quarters; thence to the top in 9-10 hrs., over the *Finsteraar-Joch* (11,122'), the *Agassiz-Joch* (12,630'; beside which rises the steep *Agassizhorn*, 12,960'), and the *Hugi-Sattel*. It is by no means advisable to descend by this route, as it is endangered by falling stones. If the Eggishorn Hotel be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Hut* (p. 305), whence the summit is reached in 8 hrs. over the *Grünhorn-Lücke* (10,843'), the *Walliser Fieschergrn*, and the *Hugi-Sattel*.

From the Grimsel to the Furka direct over the **Nägeli's Grätli** (8470'), 5½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), a fine walk, though laborious, for good walkers preferable to the Grimsel, see p. 123.

From the Grimsel to the Eggishorn Hotel over the Oberaar-Joch, 14 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (two guides, 40 fr. each, including the Oberaarhorn 50 fr. each). We ascend the *Oberaar Glacier* in 7 hrs. to the finely situated and well-appointed *Oberaarjoch Hut* of the S. A. C. (10,605'; provision depot), situated about 400 yds. W. of the **Oberaar-Joch** (10,625'), among the rocks above the *Studergrn*. The *Oberaarhorn* (11,950') may be ascended from the hut by experts in 1½ hr. We next descend the *Studergrn*, passing the *Finsteraar-Rothhorn* (11,345'), and then either cross the difficult and sometimes dangerously crevassed *Fiesch Glacier* to the *Stock-Alp* (p. 305) and to the *Hôtel Jungfrau-Eggishorn* (p. 305; 7 hrs. from the club-hut), or, preferably, cross the *Grünhorn Lücke* (see above) to the *Concordia Hut* (p. 305), and thence descend the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the Hôtel Eggishorn. — Over the Oberaar-Rothjoch (10,906'), to the S. of the Oberaar-Joch, not seriously difficult. — Over the Studer-Joch to the Eggishorn Hotel, 14-15 hrs., difficult. The route ascends the *Unteraar* and *Finsteraar Glaciers* to the **Studer-Joch** (11,550'), between the *Oberaarhorn* and the *Studerhorn* (11,935'; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in ¾ hr.). Descent over the *Studergrn*, as above.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg*, the *Finsteraar-Joch* or *Lauteraar-Joch* to *Grindelwald*, p. 175; over the *Gauli Pass* to the *Gauli Hut* or *Dossen Hut*, see p. 183; over the *Triftlimmi* to the *Trift-Hütte*, p. 134.

From the Hospice walkers take the bridle-path, which ascends direct. The carriage-road skirts the Grimsel Lake, and, with a retrospect of the Schreckhorn, winds up the (1 hr.) **Grimsel Pass** (7103'), which marks the boundary between Canton Bern and the Valais. The small *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead'), on the Valais side, recalls the struggle in 1799 between the Austrians and the French advancing from the Hasli-Thal.

A footpath to the right, at the topmost bend on the pass, ascends a stony tract to the height of 7230', and descends to (2 hrs.) *Obergesteln*

(p. 304; in the opposite direction 2½-3 hrs.; guide, 4 fr., advisable in dull weather). — Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier and intend to climb the *Kleine Siedelhorn* (p. 186) do not ascend direct from the pass, but follow the road for some way beyond the curve on the Bern side before diverging to the left.

From the pass the road descends the *Maienwang*, a steep grassy slope carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier, the Dammastock, and the Galenstock. The bridle-path (shorter) is in bad condition. The (1 hr.; up 1½ hr.) *Rhone Glacier Hotel* (5750′), see p. 303. Thence to *Brig*, see R. 80; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 35.

53. From Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

14 hrs. Diligence daily from Spiez to (17½ M.) Kandersteg in 6 hrs. (5 fr. 65, coupé 7 fr. 75 c.). One-horse carriage to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr., to the Blaue See 12 and 22, to Kandersteg 18 and 32, with use of the horse for riding to the Gemmi 30 and 55 fr. — From Kandersteg a well-kept bridle-path leads over the *Gemmi*, one of the grandest of the Alpine passes, to the Baths of Leuk (5½ hrs.; guide needless). — Carriage-road from Leuk to the Rhone Valley (2½ hrs. down, 3½ up).

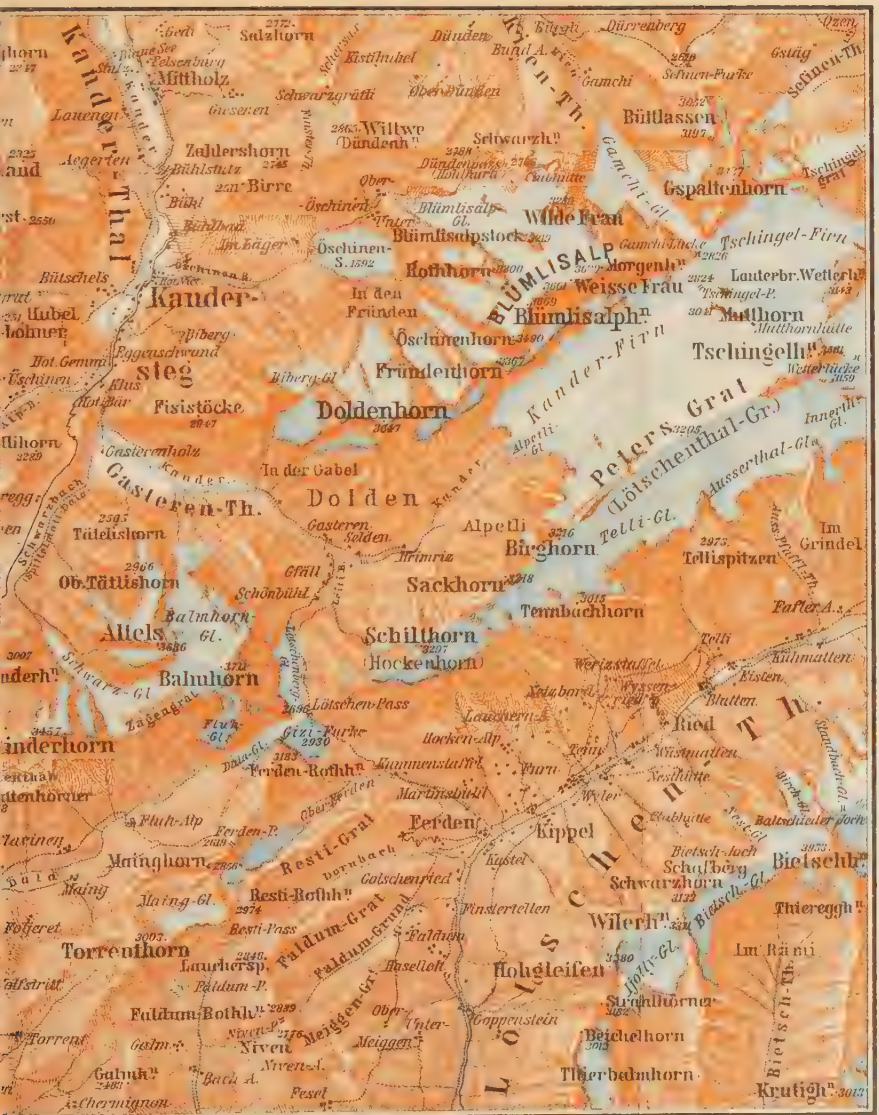
From *Spiez* to *Emdthal*, where the Heustrichbad road goes to the right, p. 152. Our road descends to the *Kander*. Beautiful view of the Blümlisalp at the head of the Kienthal. We cross the *Suldbach* before reaching (25 min.) **Mülenen** (2260′; **Dr. Luginbühl's Pension*, 4-5 fr., unpretending; *Bär*).

The road forks, the right branch being the shorter. The diligence passes through (5 M.) **Reichenbach** (2335′; **Bär*, pens. 6 fr.; *Kreuz*, plain), at the mouth of the *Kienthal*.

A visit to the **Kienthal** is interesting. From Reichenbach a new road ascends in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to (1½ M.) *Scharnachthal* (2780′); from the *Bütschistutz*, a height near the E. end of the village, the glaciers at the head of the valley are well surveyed. A narrow road leads hence to the (3 M.) village of *Kienthal* (3096′; Kienthaler Hof); cart-road thence to (4 M.) the *Tschingel-Alp* (3783′), ¼ hr. from which is the *Pochtenbach Fall* with the interesting **Hexenkessel*, a kind of 'glacier mill' (guide advisable). Thence over the *Sefinen-Furgge* to *Mürren* (7-8 hrs.), and over the *Hohthürli* to *Kandersteg* (8½-9 hrs.), see p. 167. — To the S.E. the valley is closed by the crevassed *Gamchi Glacier*, the source of the *Pochtenbach*. Experts with able guides will find it interesting to cross the **Gamchilücke** (9295′), between the Blümlisalp and the Gspaltenhorn, to the *Tschingelfirn* (p. 168). We may then either cross the *Petersgrat* to Ried in the Lötschen-Thal (p. 168), or the *Tschingel Pass* to Kandersteg (p. 168), or descend by the *Tschingeltritt* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 168). Distances: from the Tschingel-Alp to the Bürgli-Alp 1½ hr., end of Gamchi Glacier 1 hr., Gamchilücke 2½, Ried 6-7, Kandersteg 6, Lauterbrunnen 4 hrs. — Ascents from the Kienthal: **Schilthorn** (9753′), from the *Dürrenberg-Hütte* (2½ hrs. above the Tschingel-Alp, see p. 167) 3-3½ hrs. with guide; descent to Mürren, see p. 166. — **Büttlassen** (10,490′; guide 25 fr.), from the Dürrenberg-Hütte 3½-4 hrs., toilsome, but repaying. — **Gspaltenhorn** (11,275′; guide 70 fr.), reached by the *Lotergrat* between the Büttlassen and the Gspaltenhorn, very difficult (first scaled by Mr. Foster in 1869). — **Wilde Frau** (10,693′), from the *Blümlisalp Hut* (p. 168) and up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 2½ hrs., laborious.

The road crosses the Kander (fine view up the Kienthal to the left, with the Blümlisalp), and beyond (8 M.) *Wengi* reaches —

Geograph. Anstalt von



1:150.000

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 English Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

9½ M. **Frutigen** (2717′; pop. 4021; **Bellevue*, R., L., A. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. from 5 fr.; **Adler*; **Helvetia*, R. 1½-2½, pens. 5 fr.), a village in a fertile valley, on the *Engstligenbach* (p. 193), which falls into the Kander lower down. Matches are largely made here. From the church and other points we obtain beautiful views of the Kander-Thal, the Balmhorn, the Altels, etc.

Excursions. The *Gerihorn* (6995′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is an easy and attractive ascent. — A far more imposing view is afforded by the *Steinschlaghorn (7620′), which may be scaled by the *Ueblenberg* in about 4 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts). — From Frutigen to the top of the *Niesen* (p. 152) 5½-6 hrs., path bad in places, not advisable. — Road to *Adelboden*, see p. 193.

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and turns into the Kander-Thal on the left, between the Gerihorn on the left, and the Elsighorn on the right. In front appear the Balmhorn and Altels. At the (1 M.) ruins of the *Tellenburg* we cross the Kander, traverse the pleasant *Kandergrund*, and finally ascend the new road, leaving the church of *Bunderbach* (2880′) on the left, to the (3½ M.) *Hôt.-Restaur. Blauseehöhe* (unpretending; R. 1½-2, B. 1¼ fr.).

About ¼ M. to the right is the *Blaue See (2950′; *Pens.*, for a longer stay only), picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (best by morning-light; adm. 1 fr., including a row on the lake).

Near (1½ M.) *Mittholz* (3154′) we pass the ruined *Felsenburg*. We then ascend the *Bühlstutz* in windings (old road shorter; view of the Doldenhorn at the top), pass the (3 M.) *Bühlbad* (Hotel, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.), and reach (¾ M.) —

17½ M. **Kandersteg** (3835′). — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Victoria, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, board 6 fr.; *Hôt. Gemmi, *Bear, similar charges, both in *Eggenschwand*, 1¼ M. farther on; Alpenrose, unpretending; Pens. J. Reichen, 4 fr. — **Guides** (*Abraham Müller*, *Hans Ogi-Müller*, *Fritz* and *Samuel Ogi*, *Christian* and *Samuel Hari*, *Joh. Künzi*, *Jac. Reichen*, etc.): to Schwarenbach (unnecessary; 3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (top of the pass 1, descent ¾ hr.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (1½, ascent 2½ hrs.) 10 fr. — **Carriages** (return vehicles cheaper): one-horse to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 32; Thun, 22 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr. — *English Church* near Hôtel Victoria.

A grand panorama is disclosed between Bühlbad and the Hôtel Victoria: N.E. is the jagged Birrenhorn; E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn; S.E. the barren Fisistöcke. Farther on, the snow-peaks disappear, leaving only the Gellihorn and other rocks at the end of the valley in sight. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting Oeschinen-Thal. The path (to the lake 1½ hr.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.) diverges to the left by the Hôtel Victoria, ascends for 50 min. on the left bank of the *Oeschinenbach*, partly through wood, then crosses to the right bank (pretty waterfall to the right), and descends to the beautiful *Oeschinen-See (5223′), 1 M. in length (*Hôt.-Pens. Oeschinensee*, well spoken of, R. 1½-2, D. 2.30 pens. 4-5 fr.). Above the lake tower the snow-clad *Blümlisalp*, *Fründenhorn*, and *Doldenhorn*, from the precipices of which fall several cascades. A row on the lake is enjoyable (to the gorge at the S.E. angle and back 1 hr., fare 1 fr.). Walkers may go round the lake to the left as far as

the *Berglibach*, opposite the glaciers. Thence to the *Oeschinen-Alp* and over the *Hohthürli* into the *Kienthal* (guide to Reichenbach, 20 fr.), see p. 168.

The **Blümlisalp or Frau**, a huge mountain-group, covered on the N. side with a dazzling mantle of snow, and on the S. descending in bold precipices to the Kandergletscher, culminates in three peaks. To the W. is the *Blümlisalphorn* (12,040′), the highest; in the centre is the snowy *Weisse Frau* (12,010′); and to the E. is the *Morgenhorn* (11,905′) with the lower *Wilde Frau* (10,693′; p. 188), *Blümlisalpstock* (10,500′), *Blümlisalp-Rothhorn* (10,828′), and *Oeschinenhorn* (11,450′). The Blümlisalphorn was first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1860, the Weisse Frau by Dr. Roth and Hr. E. v. Fellenberg in 1862, and both have often been ascended since. (Both toilsome, but very interesting; guide, 50 fr. for each; night spent in the *Blümlisalp Club-Hut* on the Hohthürli; thence up the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, 4-5 hrs. to the summit.) — The **Doldenhorn** (11,965′; guide, 40 fr.), first ascended by Messrs. Roth and Fellenberg in 1862 (from Kandersteg by the *Bihery Alp* in 8-9 hrs.), is difficult. — The **Fründenhorn** (11,030′; guide 40 fr.), first ascended in 1871 (from Kandersteg by the *Alp In den Fründen*, 10½ hrs.), is also difficult. — Interesting but toilsome passes lead from the Oeschinen-Thal to the Kander Glacier, across the *Oeschinen-Joch* (about 10,430′), between the Oeschinenhorn and the Fründenhorn, and across the *Fründen-Joch* (9842′), between the Fründenhorn and the Doldenhorn.

The **Dündenhorn** or *Wittwe* (9400′; 6 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), ascended from Kandersteg by the *Oeschinen-Alp*, rather difficult, for experts only, affords a splendid survey of the Blümlisalp group. We may then follow the arête to the *Bundstock* (9050′) and the *Blümlisalp Hut* (see above), and descend to Kandersteg (13-14 hrs. in all).

The wild **Gastern-Thal**, from which the Kander descends in picturesque falls, deserves a visit (¾-1 hr.). A good path, diverging between the Bear and Gemmi hotels, skirts the left bank and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 196) to the upper part of the valley, bounded on the S. by the precipices of the Tatlishorn and Altels. Splendid fall of the *Geltenbach*.

The **Alpschelenhubel** (7385′; 3 hrs.; guide advisable, 8 fr.), W. of Kandersteg, is easy and attractive. We diverge to the right from the Gemmi road beyond the Bear Hotel, ascend by the *Ueschinen-Thal* to the (1 hr.) *Ueschinen-Alp* (p. 194), and thence to the right by the Bonder Krinden route (p. 194; steep at places, but safe) to the *Alpschelen-Alp* (6870′). Thence to the (2 hrs.) *Hubel*, over pastures to the N.E. (fine view).

From Kandersteg over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 194 (guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Gampel* (in the Valais), see R. 55 (guide 20 fr.); over the **Tschingel Pass** to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 168 (guide 30 fr.; preferable the reverse way, as there are no inns in the Gastern-Thal, and the ascent thence is long and fatiguing). — Over the **Petersgrat** to the *Lötschen-Thal* (11-12 hrs. from Kandersteg to Ried; guide 40 fr.), a fine route. We follow the Tschingel Pass route to the top of the Kanderfirn, then turn to the right and ascend snow-slopes to the *Petersgrat* (p. 168).

Beyond the *Bear Hotel* (p. 189) the road contracts to a bridle-path, and ascends straight towards the *Gellihorn* ('Mittaghorn'; 7510′). On the right the *Alpbach* descends from the *Ueschinen-Thal*, forming several small falls. The path winds up the slope of the Gellihorn for about 1¾ hr., and then leads through pine-forest high above the Gastern-Thal (p. 196) and, farther on, above the *Schwarzbach Valley*, affording fine views of the Fisistock, Doldenhorn, etc. About 2½ hrs. from the Bear Hotel we reach the *Spitalmatte* (6240′), a pasture which was entirely devastated in Sept., 1895, by a burst of the glacier covering the slopes of the *Altels* (11,930′), to the left. Between the Altels and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9865′; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*,

11,372′), lies imbedded the *Schwarz Glacier*, drained by the *Schwarzbach*. We next traverse a stony chaos to the (1/2 hr.) *Inn* on the **Schwarenbach** (6780′; R., L., & A. 3. B. 1 1/2 fr.).

The *__Balmhorn__ (12,180′), ascended in 5-6 hrs., over the *Schwarz Glacier* and the *Zagengrat* (toilsome, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.), affords a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, extending to N. Switzerland. Expert climbers may descend from the Zagengrat direct to the Baths of Leuk. — The **Altels** (11,930′) is also interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.; much step-cutting necessary when there is little snow). Those who have steady heads may combine the Balmhorn with the Altels (guide 50 fr.). — The **Wildstrubel** (10,670′; guide 25, with descent to Leuk 35 fr.), ascended from the Gemmi over the *Lämmern Glacier* in 4-4 1/2 hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying (comp. p. 197).

We next reach the (1/2 hr.) shallow *Daubensee* (7265′), 1 1/4 M. long, fed by the Lämmern Glacier, with no visible outlet, and generally frozen over for seven months in the year. The path skirts the E. bank of the lake for about 20 min., and, 10 min. beyond it, reaches the summit of the pass, the **Gemmi** or **Daube** (7640′; *__Hôtel Wildstrubel__, R., L., A. 3-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. 9 fr.), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9685′), commanding a magnificent *View of the Alps of the Valais (panorama by Imfeld). To the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right, and farther off, rise Monte Rosa, the Barrhorn, the Brunnegghorn; in the centre, the huge Weisshorn, the Zinal-Rothhorn, the Ober-Gabelhorn, the blunt pyramid of the Matterhorn, the Pointe de Zinal, the Dent Blanche, the Bouquetins, and the Dent de Perroc. To the right of the Daubenhorn is the range of the Wildstrubel, with the Lämmern Glacier, and far below lie the Baths of Leuk. Rich flora.

About 4 min. beyond the pass we reach the brink of an almost perpendicular rocky wall, 1660′ high, down which, in 1736-41, the cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most curious of Alpine routes, 5′ in width. The windings are hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. Distant voices reverberating in the gorge sometimes sound as if they issued thence. The descent on horseback is now prohibited; a marble cross, 1/4 hr. from the top, commemorates an accident to a rider. At the foot of the cliff extends a slope of debris, the lower part of which is covered with firs. The descent from the pass to the Baths takes 1 1/2 hr. (ascent 2 1/2 hrs.).

Baths of Leuk. — **Hotels** (all belonging to a company). *Hôtel des Alpes, R. & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Maison Blanche; Hôt. du Grand Bain; *Hôtel de France; *Union; *Hôt. des Frères Brunner, in these five R., L., A. 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 6 fr.; *Bellevue, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1 fr. 30, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 5 fr., suitable for passing tourists; *Guillaume Tell, similar charges; Rössli, unpretending, R., L., A. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 4-5 fr. — Beer at the *Maison Blanche*, *Bellevue* (Kursaal), and *Rest. des Touristes* (opposite Hôt. Tell). — **Horse** to Kandersteg 20, Schwarenbach 12, Gemmi 8 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 10, Schwarenbach 6, Gemmi 4 fr. — **Diligence** (from the Hôtel de France) to the Leuk station every forenoon in summer in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 95 c.); one-horse carr. 12-15, two-horse 25 fr. — *English Church.*

Bad Leuk (4630′), Fr. *Loëche-les-Bains*, locally known as *Baden*, a village (620 inhab.) consisting chiefly of wooden houses and the large hotels and bath-houses, lies on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*. Even in the height of summer the sun disappears at 5 p.m. The huge, perpendicular Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight. The *Thermal Springs* (93–123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease and rheumatism. Patients are numerous from June to September. The bath-houses (*Grosses Bad*, *Neues Bad*, *St. Lorenz-Bad*, and three others) are connected with the hotels, and contain both private and common basins, in which the patients under full treatment spend several hours daily. Spectators are admitted to the galleries of the common basins, where they are expected to contribute a small sum 'pour les pauvres'. The animated conversation of the patients is chiefly in French. Small tables or trays float on the water, bearing cups of coffee, newspapers, books, etc. The baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. — The *Kur-Promenade*, an avenue $^1/_2$ M. long, leading from the Neue Bad past the Hôtel Bellevue, is frequented in the morning by patients drinking the waters and in the afternoon by promenaders (music).

Excursions (guides, *Wend.* and *Donat Brunner*, *R. Grichting*, *L. Lehner*, *J. J. Schurwey*). A walk leads from the end of the Kur-Promenade to the (20 min.) foot of a lofty precipice on the left bank of the Dala. Here we ascend by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252′). The fine view obtained from a jutting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber; but persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent. The descent is more difficult. — Excursions may also be made to the *Fall of the Dala*, $^3/_4$ hr. to the N.E., above Leuk; to the *Feuillerette Alp* (5850′), 1 hr. to the E., with fine view of the Altels, Balmhorn, and Gemmiwand; and to the *Fluh Alp* (6710′), $2^1/_2$ hrs.

The °**Torrenthorn** (9852′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.) commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; bridle-path, by the *Wolfstritt* and the *Torrent Alp*, nearly to the summit (horse 15 fr.; guide not essential, 8 fr.). About $1^1/_2$ hr. from the top and $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Baths is the new °*Hotel Torrenthorn* (7710′), commanding fine views. The route may be varied by descending across the *Majing Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley save considerably by going direct from the town of Leuk (p. 193) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Albinen*, and thence with a guide to the Torrent-Alp and the ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs.) summit. — The *Galmhorn* (8080′), near *Chermignon*, is also frequently ascended ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Baths, by the Torrent-Alp). Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to Chermignon, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — Passes: To the Lötschen-Thal over the *Gitzifurgge*, or to Kandersteg over the Gitzifurgge and the *Lötschen Pass*, laborious (comp. p. 195). To the Lötschen Thal over the *Ferden Pass*, interesting and not difficult (comp. p. 195). To Adelboden over the *Engstligengrat* (7-8 hrs., guide 18 fr.), repaying (p. 194).

The road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* and descends on the right bank to (3 M.) **Inden** (3730′; *Rest. des Alpes*), whence walkers should take the shorter bridle-path to the left. The road, after following the slope a little farther, winds down, and recrosses the ($1^1/_2$ M.) ravine by a handsome bridge (fine view).

Pedestrians bound for SIERRE (p. 296) take the old road, which diverges to the right from the above road, below the last curve and about 500 yds. before the bridge, passes through three tunnels, and gradually descends the slope by *Varen* and *Salgesch* (to Sierre 2 hrs.).

The road quits the Dala ravine about $1^1/_4$ M. farther on, high above the Rhone Valley, of which a fine view is disclosed. From the angle (2998′) walkers follow the finger-posts direct to **Leuk** (2470′; p. 297), while the carriage-road describes a curve of nearly $2^1/_2$ M. From the town to *Leuk Station* (2044′; p. 297), 1 M.

54. The Adelboden Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

From Spiez to ($19^1/_2$ M.) *Adelboden*, DILIGENCE daily in $6^1/_4$ hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.), at 7 a.m. (from Frutigen at 10.30). Carr. with one horse 18, and pair 32 fr., from Frutigen 10 and 18 fr. – The green **Adelboden Valley**, watered by the *Engstligenbach*, is one of the most attractive in the Oberland. The upper end, shut in by the Lohner and the Wildstrubel, presents imposing scenery, and the village of Adelboden is a centre for numerous excursions and a pleasant summer-resort.

Frutigen (2717′), see p. 189. The road ascends on the left bank of the *Engstligen*, crossing several torrents descending from the wooded slopes on the right, and passes below the *Linterfluh* (slate quarries). At ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Rinderwald* it crosses to the right bank by a bold bridge, and passes the inn of *Steg* and the *Pochtenkessel* (2 min. below the road, see below) to *Hirzboden*, where it returns to the left bank near the *Armenspital*. It continues to ascend to ($4^1/_2$ M.; 10 M. from Frutigen) **Adelboden** (4450′; pop. 1579; **Hôt.-Pens. Wildstrubel*, R., L., A. 3-4, D. $3^1/_2$, S. $2^1/_2$, pens. $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ fr.; **Kurhaus*, R., L., A. 3-4, B. $1^1/_2$, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 9-10 fr.; *Pens. Edelweiss*, 5-6 fr.; *Adler*, *Pens. Hari*, both unpretending; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a large village beautifully situated on a sunny terrace, 400′ above the Engstligenbach, with interesting old timber-houses and an old church with mediæval frescoes. Huge maple-tree in the churchyard. Pine-forests near.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Pieren*; *G. Fähndrich*, schoolmaster; *Christ. Bärtschi*, *Christ. Germann*, *G. Hager*, *Joh.* and *Fritz Hari*, *Joh. Jaggi*, *David Spori*, *Sam. Zryd*). SHORT WALKS: To the N., through the *Aeusser Schwand* to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Bütscheggen** (4480′), at the mouth of the *Tschenten-Thal*, commanding a view of the Frutig valley and the Niesen chain. The *Hörnli* (4910′), $^1/_2$ hr. farther up towards the Tschenten-Alp, commands a still more extensive view. — To the (1 hr.) **Choleren Gorge**, in the Tschenten-Graben, with a curious grotto excavated by the Tschenten Bach (entrance from below). — To the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) **Pochtenkessel**, a deep gorge of the Engstligenbach near the inn of Steg (see above), 2 min. below the road to Frutigen. — To the (1 hr.) **Wettertanne** or **Schermtanne** in the *Allenbach-Thal*, viâ *Stiegelschwand*, at the foot of the tremendous precipices of the Albrist and Gsür. — To the **Bonderlen-Thal** and the *Lohner Waterfalls* (2 hrs. to the foot of the cliffs of the Lohner), a charming Alpine glade and a beautiful cascade. Farther up towards the Bonder-Alp are abundant rhododendrons. — To the (2 hrs.) **Engstligen Falls**, a copious waterfall, 490′ high, in two leaps (the ascent to the imposing upper fall not advisable for novices). To the *Engstligen Alp*, see p. 194. — SHORT ASCENTS: To the **Kunisbergli** and **Höchst** (5380′), $2^1/_2$ hrs., viâ the farm of *Boden*, a picturesque Alp, with rhododendrons; the Höchst commands a view of

the Adelboden valley (guide 3 fr., not indispensable). — To the (2 hrs.) **Schwandfehlspitze** (6660′; good view), above the village to the W. (guide 4 fr., not indispensable). — To the **Regenbolshorn** (7200′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), to the left of the Hahnenmoos (see below), attractive. — To the (3½-4 hrs.) °**Laveigrat** (7952′; guide 6 fr.), by the *Alp Silleren* and along the *Silleren-Grat;* fine view of the Bernese Alps and the Vaud and Freiburg mountains. At the W. foot of the mountain are the Baths of Lenk.

Longer Mountain Tours: °**Bonderspitz** (8360′; 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) and **Elsighorn** (7695′; 5 hrs.; guide 8 fr., not indispensable), two easy and interesting ascents. On the *Elsigalp* is a small lake, with stone-pines in the vicinity. — °**Albristhorn** (9065′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), not difficult; fine view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The ascent leads by the elevated *Furggi-Alp* (6835′), and an attractive descent may be made by the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 15 fr.). — **Gsür** (8895′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *Schwandfeld*, difficult, for experts only; fine view of the Bernese Alps. — **Gross-Lohner** (10,020′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), over the *Hinterberg*, a fatiguing ascent, for experts only; fine view. — °**Wildstrubel** (*Gross-Strubel*, or E. summit, 10,670′; 8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an interesting glacier expedition, not difficult for adepts, viâ the *Engstligen-Alp* (see below) and the *Strubelegg* (9610′). The summit commands an imposing view of the chain of the Valaisian Alps, the Mont Blanc group, the Lämmern Glacier, the Plaine Morte, etc. The descent may be made over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 191; guide 40 fr.), or over the *Plaine Morte* to *Lenk* (p. 197). — **Felsenhorn** (9175′; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Engstligen-Grat* (see below); fine view of the region of the Gemmi, and of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — °**Männlifluh** (8705′), viâ *Rinderwald* and *Otterngrat* (pass to Diemtigen, 7485′), 5½ hrs., also interesting.

Passes. To Lenk a path, marshy at places, leads over the **Hahnenmoos** (6410′), passing a large dairy near the top, in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8, horse 15 fr.). Beautiful view, on the descent, of the upper Simmen-Thal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Räzli Glacier. The reverse way is 1-1½ **hr.** longer.

From Adelboden to Kandersteg, an interesting route over the **Bonder Krinden** (8300′; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), with which the ascent of the *Bonderspitz* (see above) may be combined. — To Schwarenbach, rather fatiguing (8-9 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), viâ the *Bonder Krinden*, *Ueschinen-Thal*, and *Schwarzgrätli* (see below). — To Schwarenbach over the Engstligen-Grat, 7-9 hrs., with guide (15 fr.), a fine route. From Adelboden we ascend to the S., passing the *Engstligen Falls* (p. 193) or by the steep and stony 'Fahrweg' (a digression of 1 hr.), to the (3 hrs.) *Engstligen-Alp* (6360′; small inn), a broad Alpine basin at the base of the *Wildstrubel* (see above). We then cross the (2 hrs.) **Engstligen-Grat** (8500′), passing the serrated *Tschingellochtighorn* (8990′), and descend into the *Ueschinen-Thäli*, with its little lake (far below to the left lies the *Ueschinen-Thal*). Then to the left, over the *Schwarzgrätli* (see above), to (2 hrs.) *Schwarenbach* (p. 191); or we may traverse the *Ueschinen-Thäli Glacier*, on the W. side of the *Felsenhorn* (see above), and descend the *Rothe Kumme* to the *Daubensee* and (4 hrs.) *Gemmi Pass*. The route passes through rich Alpine flora, with abundant edelweiss.

55. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

12 hrs. For good walkers only, in fine weather. Guide from Ferden or Ried to Kandersteg necessary (18 fr.). The *Lötschen-Thal* itself deserves a visit. A rough and steep cart-road to Goppenstein; thence to Ried and Gletscherstaffel a bridle-path.

From **Gampel** (2100′; *Hôt. Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. to the N. of the station of that name (p. 297), the road ascends the *Lötschen-Thal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, which is much exposed to avalanches. Mounting rapidly at first, it passes the

chapels of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* (3425′) and (1/2 hr.) *Goppenstein* (4035′). The bridle-path crosses the (1/4 hr.) Lonza, where the valley expands, and leads to (1 hr.) *Ferden* (4557′) and (1/4 hr.) *Kippel* (4514′; bed at the curé's). It then ascends by *Wiler* to (40 min.) **Ried** (4950′; **Hôt. Nesthorn*, plain), finely situated at the base of the *Bietschhorn*.

Excursions. (Guides, *Jos. Rubin, Jos., Gabriel, Joh.*, and *Theod. Kalbermatten*, etc.) The **Hohgleifen** (*Adlerspitze* 10,828′; 6·7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is not difficult for experts, viâ the *Schönbühl* and the W. flank. (The ascent from the E. side, by the *Kastlerjoch*, and the *Jolli Glacier*, is much more difficult.) Superb view of the entire Valaisian Alps, the W. Bernese Alps, the Lötschen-Thal and Rhone Valley. — The **Bietschhorn** (12,965′; 9 hrs.; guide 80 fr.), first ascended by Mr. Leslie Stephen in 1859, is very fatiguing and difficult, and fit for thorough experts only. The night is spent in the *Club Hut* on the *Schafberg* (8440′), 3 hrs. from Ried.

Other ascents from Ried. *Lauterbrunner Breithorn* (12,400′; 7-8 hrs., guide 40 fr.), interesting, but laborious, for experts only (see p. 168); *Hockenhorn* (11,817′; 5½-6½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), not difficult (see below); *Tschingelhorn* (11,750′; over the Petersgrat in 6 hrs.; guide 27 fr.), not difficult; *Grosshorn* (12,352′; 8 hrs.; guide 45 fr.), not difficult for experts.

Passes. Over the *Petersgrat* (10,515′) to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.; 35 fr.), fatiguing but highly interesting; see p. 168. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365′), *Schmadri-Joch* (10,863′), and *Mittaglioch* (12,150′), all difficult; see p. 168. — Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggishorn* (see p. 30); over the *Beichgrat* to the *Belalp*, p. 298 (quarters in the Chalet Seiler, on the *Fafler Alp*, see p. 168).

Over the **Baltschieder-Joch** (about 11,150′; from Ried to Visp 12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), interesting but fatiguing. — The **Bietschjoch** (10,600′; 8 hrs. from Ried to Raron; guide 20 fr.) is a fine route, free from difficulty.

From Ried to Bad Leuk over the Ferden Pass, 8-9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), repaying, and not difficult. At the *Kummen-Alp* (see below) the path diverges to the left from the Lötschen Pass route, and ascends the *Ferden-Thal* to the **Ferden Pass** (8593′), between the *Majinghorn* (10,035′) and the *Ferden-Rothhorn* (10,440′). Descent over long stony slopes to the *Fluh Alp*, and through the *Dala-Thal* to *Bad Leuk* (p. 191). — Over the **Gitzifurgge** (9613′), 9-10 hrs. to Bad Leuk, interesting, but laborious (guide 20 fr.). The pass lies S.W. of the Lötschen Pass, between the *Ferden Rothhorn* and the *Balmhorn*. Descent over the *Dala Glacier* to the *Fluh-Alp* (see above). — Over the Resti Pass, 7-8 hrs., also interesting (guide 18 fr.). From Ferden we ascend the *Resti-Alp* (6926′; two beds) in 4 hrs. to the **Resti Pass** (8658′), between the *Resti-Rothhorn* (9757′) and the *Laucherspitze* (9460′; easily ascended from the pass in 3/4 hr.; admirable view) and descend the *Bach-Alp* to the town of Leuk in 3-4 hrs. more. — To Leuk-Susten over the **Faldum Pass** (8675′), between the Laucherspitze and the *Faldum-Rothhorn* (9310′), or over the **Niven Pass** (8563′), between the Faldum-Rothhorn and the *Niven* (9110′; a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from the pass), both easy.

The Lötschen Pass is reached from Ried in 3½ hrs. by *Weissenried*, the *Lauchern-Alp*, and *Sattlegi*. Another route ascends from Ferden (see above), N.W., through beautiful larch-wood and pastures, to the (2 hrs.) *Kummen-Alp* (6808′); then over rock, débris, and patches of snow to the (2 hrs.) **Lötschen Pass** (8840′), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (p. 191), and on the E. by the *Schilthorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,817′; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.; splendid view). We obtain the finest view on the route before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn; S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; N.E. the Kander Glacier, overtopped by the Mutthorn (9975′).

The path descends on the right side of the *Lötschenberg Glacier*; near the end of the glacier it crosses to the left side and leads over the *Schönbühl* to the (1¼ hr.) *Gfäll-Alp* (6036'; milk), overlooking the upper **Gastern Thal**. At the bottom of the valley we cross the *Kander* to (½ hr.) the huts of *Gasterndorf* or *Selden* (5315'; the first, a small cabaret). The Gastern Thal was better peopled at the beginning of the century than now, but indiscriminate felling of timber has so exposed it to avalanches that the inhabitants have to leave it from February to the hay harvest. Beyond a beautiful forest, which has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn* for centuries, we reach (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462'), amidst a chaos of rocks. The valley bends here and expands, being bounded on the S. by the snow-clad *Altels* (11,930') and the *Tellishorn* (8220'), and on the N. by the *Fisistöcke* (9200'). Waterfalls descend from the cliffs to the S.; the finest is that of the *Geltenbach*. At the end of the valley the road enters the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a defile ¾ M. long, through which the Kander forces its way in a series of cascades. In the centre of the gorge we cross the river, and beyond its outlet we reach the Gemmi route, and (½ hr.) *Kandersteg* (see p. 189).

56. From Spiez (*Thun*) to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

22 hrs. Railway from Spiez to Erlenbach, 6¼ M., in ½ hr.; Diligence from Erlenbach to Lenk (22½ M.) twice daily in 5 hrs. (7 fr. 40 c.; coupé 9 fr. 25 c.). One horse carr. from Thun to Lenk 40; two horse 60 fr. From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) a Bridle Path, good on the Bern side, but rough on the other. Guide desirable (to Sion 16 fr.; horse 30 fr.).

To (20¼ M.) *Zweisimmen*, pp. 199, 200. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried*, passing *Schloss Blankenburg* on the right (p. 200), to (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3297'; Adler), *Grodei*, *Matten* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Fermel-Thal* (p. 199), and (5¼ M.) —

28½ M. **Lenk** (3527'; **Hirsch*, pens. 5 fr.; **Krone*, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., pens. 6 fr.; **Stern*, pens. 5 fr.), a village rebuilt since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley. To the S.W., ½ M., lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (3625'; R., L., A. from 2½, board 7 fr.), with well fitted up sulphur baths and grounds. The *Wildstrubel* (10,670'), with its huge precipices and glaciers, whence several streams descend, forms a grand termination to the valley.

Excursions. (Guides, *Chr.* and *Joh. Jaggi*; *Gottlieb Lieder*.) The *Simme* rises, 4 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so called *Sichenbrunnen*, to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). Road (passing on the left the *Burgfluh*, an isolated nummulite rock with a glacier mill, and view of the Wildhorn) by *Oberried* (Inn) to the (1¼ hr.) *Sawmill* (3668') at the end of the level part of the valley. A path now ascends close to the mill, between alders, in a curve on the right bank of the Simme, skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes the chalets of [illegible] (4232'), traverses pastures, and crosses the [illegible] and the

Laubbach to (1 hr.) the chalets of the **Räzliberg** (4583'; Fridig's Inn, small). To the S., the '*Siebenbrunnen*' (4744'), now in a single stream, issue from the precipitous rocks of the *Fluhhorn* (8025'). Farther to the left is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*, which is conspicuous from a long distance. To the right rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') and *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'), to the left the *Ammertenhorn* (8713').

The **Oberlaubhorn** (6570'; with guide: easy and repaying), to the W. of the Räzliberg, is ascended from Lenk, either by *Trogegy* (3196') in 3½ hrs., or by *Pöschenried* and the *Ritzberg Alp* (5710') in 4 hrs.; descent by the Räzliberg, Stalden, and Oberried. — The ***Mülkerblatt** (6355'; 2½ hrs.) affords a superb fine view of the Wildstrubel, etc. Beyond the Kurhaus we ascend the left bank of the *Krummbach*, (10 min.) cross it, traverse pastures and wood, passing several chalets, and mount the *Bettelberg* to the top.

The **Iffigensee** (6826'; 4 hrs.) is also worth seeing. By the (2¼ hrs.) *Iffigen Inn* (p. 198) we turn to the right to the (½ hr.) *Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512'; rfmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends the (1 hr.) saddle bounding the lake, and skirts the lake to the right (where edelweiss abounds) to the (¼ hr.) shepherd's hut at the W. end. — At the base of the Niesenhorn (9113'). ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn Club Hut* (about 7550'), from which the **Wildhorn** (10,705') is ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (at places steep and laborious; guide from Lenk 25, porter 18 fr.). We ascend the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier*, and the E. slope of the *Kirchli* (9157') to the top of the glacier, whence a gentle incline leads to the top. Splendid view of the Jura, the Todi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, Mte. Viso, and particularly of the Plaine Morte on the Wildstrubel, and of the Diablerets. Descent, if preferred, to the S., by the *Glacier du Brozet*, to *Zanfleuron* (2½-3 hrs.; see p. 247).

The ***Rohrbachstein** (9690'; 6½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is not difficult. From the (4 hrs.) Rawyl Pass (p. 198) we mount to the left to the (1½ hr.) saddle between the Rohrbachstein and the Wetzsteinhorn, and the (1 hr.) top. Splendid view. Fossils found here.

The **Wildstrubel** (W. peak 10,666'; central peak 10,650'; E. peak or *Gross-Strubel*, 10,670') is best ascended from the Rawyl Pass. From the Iffigen Inn (spend night) to the Rawyl 2 hrs.; we ascend to the left to the snow-arête between the Weisshorn and the Rohrbachstein (2½ hrs.), cross the *Glacier de la Plaine Morte*, and mount snowy slopes to the W. summit in 2½ hrs., and the central peak in ½ hr. more (from Iffigen 7½ hrs. in all). Guide from Lenk 27, down to the Gemmi 30 fr. — From the Räzliberg (see above) a steep path ascends the *Fluhwände* above the Siebenbrunnen to the (2 hrs.) *Fluhseeli* (6710'); thence over débris, moraine, and the *Rüzli Glacier* to the W. peak (4 hrs.). — A third route (toilsome) ascends steeply from the (2½ hrs.) *Ritzberg Alp* (see above; bed of hay) past the *Laufbodenhorn* (8878'), by the *Thierberg* and the *Thierberg Glacier*, and past the *Gletscherhorn* (9672') to the *Rüzli Glacier* and to the W. peak (6 hrs. from Ritzberg). Descent to the N.W. by the *Ammerten Glacier*, difficult; or E. over the crevassed *Lämmern Glacier* to the *Gemmi* (p. 191); or N.E. over the *Strubelegg* to the *Engstligen-Alp* and *Adelboden* (p. 191).

From Lenk to Gsteig (7 hrs.): over the *Trüttlisberg* (6713') to (4½ hrs.) *Lauénen* (p. 246), and thence over the *Krinnen* (5463') to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* p. 246). Path bad at places (guide 12, horse 5 fr.), see R. 67.

From Lenk to Saanen (p. 200), 6 hrs., path over the *Reutlissenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636'), and down the *Turbach-Thal* (guide 8 fr.). — To Adelboden over the *Hahnenmoos* (guide 8, horse 15 fr.), p. 194. By the *Ammerten Pass* (8032'), S.E. of the *Ammertengrat* (8580'), interesting (5 hrs.; guide).

The Rawyl Route (at first a road) ascends the W. side of the valley to (1¼ M.) the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the smiling *Pöschenried-Thal*. The road ends 2 M. farther on (about 4200'). By the fine (5 min.) **Iffigen Fall** the bridle-path ascends to the right. After 20 min. we turn, above the fall, into a wooded valley,

through which the Iffigenbach dashes down its narrow rocky bed, and traverse a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the (1/2 hr.) **Iffigen-Alp** (5253′; rustic *Inn*). Here, to the left (finger-post), we ascend through a small wood on a stony slope, skirt the rocks, cross (10 min.) a brook, and reach (50 min.) the refuge-hut on the *Platten*, whence we overlook the Simmenthal. We skirt the W. side of the little (3/4 hr.) *Rawyl-See* (7743′) and reach (1/4 hr.) a cross *(la Grande Croix)*, which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the **Rawyl** (7943′; 4 1/4 hrs. from Lenk), with a refuge-hut. The pass is a desolate stony plateau *(Plan des Roses)*, enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8815′); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9640′) and the snow-clad *Wildhorn* (10,705′; p. 197); S., the broad *Rawylhorn* (9540′) and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114′); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9690′; p. 197) and *Weisshorn* (9690′).

Beyond the pass the path is bad. It leads past a second little lake to (3/4 hr.) the margin of the S. slope *(les Hors)*, which affords a limited, but striking view of the Valais mountains. We descend a steep rocky slope (leaving the dirty chalets of *Armillon*, 6926′, to the left), and (1/2 hr.) cross a bridge in the valley (5970′; a good spring). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of (1/4 hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (*Les Ravins*, 5768′), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the hillside. Then (25 min.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); 20 min., a cross on the top of the hill (6330′), whence we descend to (1/2 hr.) *Praz Combeira* (5344′), a group of huts. Lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to (1 1/2 hr.) **Ayent** (3400′; quarters at the curé's, good wine, or at the merchant Mosoni's).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., leads by the 'Kändle' (*i.e.* channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bisse*, along the edge of a water-conduit skirting a steep slope 1300′ high. Being only 1′ wide, the path is only fit for steady heads, and is dangerous at places.

The path, which now improves, leads by *Grimisuat* (2894′) and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (p. 295; 10 1/2 hrs. from Lenk); or we may go to (1 1/4 hr.) *St. Léonard* (p. 296).

57. From Spiez through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

From Spiez to *Erlenbach* (6 1/4 M.) Railway (opened in 1897) in 1/2 hr.; (fares 2nd cl. 70, 3rd cl. 50 c.). — From Erlenbach to *Saanen* (23 1/2 M.), Diligence twice daily in 6 hrs.; fare 7 fr. 65; coupé 9 fr. 60 c. (to Weissenburg 1 fr. 25 or 1 fr. 60 c.; Zweisimmen 4 fr. 90 or 6 fr. 15 c.; Château d'Oex 10 fr. or 12 fr. 55 c.). — One-horse carr. from Thun to Weissenburg 13, two-horse 21 fr., to Zweisimmen 28 or 50, to Saanen 35 or 50, to Château d'Oex 40 or 70, to Aigle 80 or 150, to Bulle 70 or 120 fr.

Spiez, see p. 154. — The new Simmenthal Railway diverges to the left from the Thun line (p. 152), descends past *Spiezmoos* in a wide bend to the *Kander*, which it crosses below the hamlet of *Lattigen* (splendid view of the Blümlisalp to the left), and traverses the level Wimmis-Allmend to (2 1/2 M.) **Wimmis** (2075′; **Löwe*), at the

N.W. base of the *Niesen* (ascent, see p. 151). It then passes through a romantic defile *(Port)* between the *Simmenfluh* and the *Burgfluh* into the **Simmenthal** (locally, '*Siebenthal*'), a fertile valley with numerous villages. 5 M. *Oei*, opposite the village of *Latterbach* (Bär), on the left bank. To the S. opens the *Diemtig-Thal*.

From Oei to Matten a shorter, but uninteresting route (8 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtig-Thal**. The road follows the right bank of the *Kirel* (passing *Diemtigen* on the hill to the right), and then the left bank, to *Wampffen* and (2¼ hrs.) *Tschuepis* (3763'), where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* (right) and the *Schwenden-Thal* (left). We follow the latter, which after 1 hr. again divides at *Warttannen* (3970'). The path now diverges from the road, ascends W. through the *Grimbach-Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) **Grimmi** (6644'), a little-frequented pass, and descends the fertile *Fermel-Thal* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* (p. 196).

We now cross the Simme to (6¼ M.) **Erlenbach**, the present terminus of the railway; the village (2320'; **Krone*, **Löwe*, both unpretending), with its neat wooden houses, lies to the right, above the station.

The **Stockhorn** (7195') may be ascended hence by experts in 4½ hrs.; better from *Thun*, by *Amsoldingen* and *Ober-Stocken* (Bär, rustic), in 5½ hrs., or from *Blumenstein* (p. 151) by the *Wahlalp* (new chalet, dear) in 4 hrs.; descent, if preferred, by the Wahlalp to *Bad Weissenburg*, which is reached by means of ladders. Splendid flora and grand view.

The High Road (diligence and carriages, see p. 198) follows the left bank of the Simme to —

3¾ M. **Weissenburg** (2418'; **Hôtel Weissenburg*, R. & A. 2½ fr.), a group of neat houses.

In a steep defile, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun, 1¼ M. to the N.W., lies the **Weissenburg-Bad** (2770'; drive of 20 min., 4 fr.). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°) and beneficial for bronchial affections, is used for drinking only. The *Neue Bad*, in a sheltered hollow, consists of two large houses with 300 rooms (also reading, billiard, etc.; post and telegraph office; R. 2½-5, D. 4, board 8, warm bath 1½ fr.); the *Alte Bad*, buried in the ravine ½ M. higher up, is inferior (pension 1st class 7-9, 2nd cl. 5 fr.). The baths, with the extensive pine forests around, belong to *Messrs. Hauser*.

From Weissenburg to the Gurnigelbad (6 hrs.). Attractive path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbach Fall*, 200' high, and the *Morgeten-Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Bürglen-Sattel* (6435'); then down (passing *Bad Schwefelberg*, 1¼ M. to the left) to the *Gantrisch Pass* (5215'), with a charming view, and over the *Gurnigelberg* to the (1½ hr.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 149).

9 M. **Boltigen** (2726'; **Hôt. Imobersteg, Bär*, both moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond the *Simmenegg*, or *Enge*, a defile formed by two rocks. Above rise the two peaks of the *Mittagfluh* (6198'). To the left peep the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 198). The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756'; ¾ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

From Reidenbach to Bulle, 25 M. A little above Reidenbach the road diverges to the right and ascends in windings (which paths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (4940'; Tavern). It then descends (preferable to the bad footpath) to (4 M.) **Jaun**, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3336'; *Hôt. de la Cascade*), a pretty village with a waterfall 86' high. (Path to the *Schwarzsee-Bad* by *Neuschels*, 3 hrs., see p. 200.) [A cart-track to the S

ascends the left bank of the Jaunbach to (1½ hr.) *Abländschen* (4280′; Inn), at the foot of the bare rocky chain of the *Gastlose* (6542′). Easy passes thence over the *Grubenberg* (5413′), to the S. of the *Dent de Ruth* (7345′), to (3 hrs.) *Saanen*, and over the *Schlündi* to (2½ hrs.) *Richenstein* (see below).] We traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (see below), and the picturesque *Défilé de la Tzintre* to (7½ M.) **Charmey**, Ger. *Galmis* (2955′; *Hôt. du Sapin*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Marechal Ferrant*, 5 fr.), a well-to-do village and summer-resort, charmingly situated (diligence to Bulle twice daily in 1¾ hr.). Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Montsalvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* (Pens. de la Grue), the *Sarine*, and leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 249) and (7½ M.) *Bulle* (p. 248). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the old monastery of *Valsainte*, and over the *Chésalette* (4659′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 213). On the *Kalte Sense*, 4 hrs. N.E. of the Schwarzsee (diligence daily in summer from Freiburg viâ Plaffeien), are the sequestered but well-kept *Baths of Schwefelberg* (4585′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), with lime springs, at the foot of the *Ochsen* (7185′; 2½ hrs.; fine view). Thence over the *Selibühlgrat* to the (2½ hrs.) *Gurnigelbad* (p. 149); bridle-path over the *Gantrisch Pass* (p. 199) to (3 hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 151).

The road crosses the Simme at (2 M.) *Garstatt*, turns suddenly to the left, round the *Laubeggstalden* rock, passing a fine waterfall, re-crosses the stream, and leads past the ruin of *Mannenberg* to (3 M.) —

14 M. **Zweisimmen** (3215′; pop. 1910; **Krone*, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½ fr.; **Hôt. Simmenthal*, pens. 5-7 fr.), the chief village in the valley, with an old church, situated in a broad basin on the *Kleine Simme*. Pleasant views from the churchyard, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, now used as public offices and a prison, ½ hr. S.E. (p. 196).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., crossing the *Schlündibach* at (3½ M.) *Richenstein*. (To *Abländschen*, see above.) In a pine-clad valley on the left flows the *Kleine Simme*. The road crosses several deep lateral ravines. At the top of the hill (4227′; Inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the frowning *Rüblihorn* (7570′), the barometer of the district (comp. p. 100), the serrated *Gumfluh* (8068′), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and lastly the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 246) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 246).

23½ M. **Saanen**, Fr. *Gessenay* (3382′; pop. 3733; *Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*; **Ours*, unpretending), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane (Sarine)*. The inhabitants rear cattle and manufacture the famous *Gruyère* and *Vacherin* cheese.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see p. 246; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, p. 246.

From Saanen to Château-d'Œx (p. 250) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1⅓ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Rothenberg* (Pens. du Rubli), the frontier between Bern and Vaud, and between German and French, and *Flendruz*

IV. WESTERN SWITZERLAND. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

58. From Bern to Neuchâtel 202
Twannberg; Isle of St. Peter; Chasseral; Cerlier, 202. — Chaumont, 205.

59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle . . . 205
Tête de Rang; Pouillerel. Col des Loges. Côtes du Doubs, 206. — From Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne through the Val St. Imier. From Locle to Morteau and to Brenets; Saut du Doubs, 207.

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers 207
Creux du Van. Ravine of the Raisse, 208.

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne 209
Gorges de la Reuse, 209. — From Yverdon to Ste. Croix. Chasseron, 210.

62. From Bern to Lausanne *(Vevey)* 211
From Flamatt to Laupen, 211. — From Freiburg to Payerne and Yverdon. Schwarzsee-Bad; Berra, 213. — From Romont to Bulle. Signal de Chexbres. From Chexbres to Vevey, 214.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss 214
From Morat to Neuchâtel, 216.

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbes and Pontarlier 216
From Vallorbes to Le Pont. Dent de Vaulion; Lac de Joux, 217.

65. Geneva and its Environs 217
Pregny; Ferney; Bois de la Bâtie; Salève; Voirons, etc., 226-228.

66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve.
Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)* 228
Divonne. The Dôle. 230. — Signal de Bougy; Gimel; Col du Marchairuz. From Morges to Bière, 231. — From Lausanne to Bercher, 234. — Hauteville and Blonay; the Pléiades; Mt. Pélerin, etc., 236. — Excursions from Montreux: Glion; Rochers de Naye; Gorge du Chauderon; Les Avants, etc., 239, 240. — From Aigle to Villars; Chamossaire; Corbeyrier, 242 — From Bex to Les Plans de Frenières and Pont de Nant. Glacier de Plan Névé; Tête à Pierre Grept; Croix de Javernaz; Dent de Morcles; Grand Mœveran; Col des Essets, 243. — Baths of Lavey; Morcles, 244. — Pissevache; Gorge du Trient, 245. — Arpille; Pierre-à-Voir, 246.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon. . . . 246
The Lauenen-Thal. From Gsteig to Sion over the Sanetsch, 246.— Excursions from Ormont-Dessus: Creux-de-Champ, Palette, Pointe de Meilleret, Pare, Oldenhorn, Diablerets, etc. From Ormont-Dessus to Villars or Gryon over the Col de la Croix, 247. — Leysin, 248.

68. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle 248
Montbarry, 248. — Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle or Albeuve. Châtel St. Denis, 249. — From Montbovon to the Rochers de Naye or over the Jaman to Montreux, 249. — Excursions from Château d'Oex. Mont Cray; Gumfluh, 250.

69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville 251

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice via Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez 252
From Thonon to Samoëns. Valley of the Drance, 253. — The Blanchard. Dent d'Oche. Grammont. Cornettes de Bise, 254. — Excursions from Champéry: Culet; Dent du Midi; Tour Sallières; Dents Blanches. From Champéry to Samoëns, Sixt, or Vernayaz (Cols de Coux, de la Golèse, de Sagerou, de Susanfe), 255. 256.

58. From Bern to Neuchâtel.

41 M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 90 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.).

Bern, p. 142; from Bern to (21 M.) *Bienne*, p. 11. (Münsterthal Rail. to *Bâle*, R. 2; by *St. Imier* to *Chaux-de-Fonds*, p. 207.)

Near the shady avenues S.W. of Bienne the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1420′; 9½ M. long, 2½ M. broad), and then skirts its W. bank, affording in clear weather a survey of the Bernese Alps beyond the lake. — Beyond (27½ M.) *Douanne*, Ger. *Twann* (*Ours), we pass a fall of the *Twannbach*.

Interesting excursion through the gorge of the *Twannbach* to the (1½ hr.) *Kurhaus Twannberg (2887′; pens. 4½-5 fr.), with view of the lakes of Bienne and Morat and the High Alps. Hence to *Macolin* (p. 12), 1½ hr.; to the top of the *Chasseral* (see below), 2½ hrs.

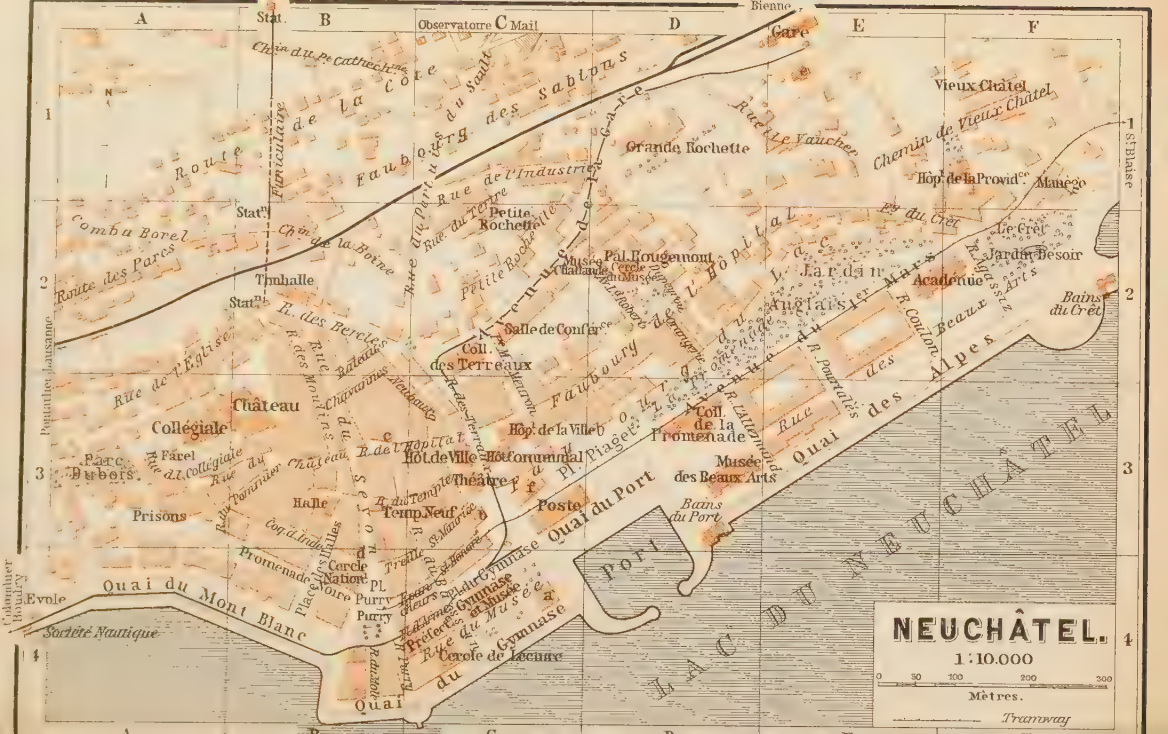
29 M. *Gléresse*, Ger. *Ligerz*.

To the left, in the lake, lies the **Isle of St. Peter**, clothed with old oaks, vineyards, and fruit-trees, now connected on the S. side with the mainland near Cerlier. Rousseau spent two months here in 1765. (His room is shown in the *Hotel*.) Boat from Douanne or from Gléresse, there and back, 4, from Neuveville 6 fr. Steamboat in summer several times daily from Neuveville to Cerlier and the Isle of St. Peter.

30½ M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (pop. 2368; **Faucon; Trois Poissons; Pens. Zur Guten Quelle*, with 'Kneipp' baths), a pleasant little town, the last in Canton Bern, is the first place where French is spoken. The *Museum*, near the station (adm. 50 c.), contains interesting antiquities from lake-dwellings (p. 203) and the Burgundian wars. On the *Schlossberg* (1750′), 20 min. from the station, rises a ruined castle of the Bishops of Bâle (fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the *Bron* forms a fall (often dry in summer). An erratic boulder near it bears an inscription to Lord Montagu, a benefactor of the town.

To the N. of Neuveville rises the **Chasseral**, or *Gestler* (5280′), studded on the S. side with villages amid green meadows. Road (diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.) from Neuveville via *Lignières* (2654′; ‹Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 4-5 fr.) to (7½ M.) *Nods* (2946′), whence a steep path ascends to the (1½ hr.) top (*Chalet-Hôtel du Chasseral*, with 20 beds, fair). The view from the (10 min.) signal embraces W. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. — The ascent may be made from Macolin (p. 12) in 4 hrs.; from St. Imier (easiest) in 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 207).

The old town of **Cerlier**, or *Erlach (Ours)*, lies opposite Neuveville (steamboat in 10 min.), at the N. base of the wooded *Jolimont* (1980′; ¾ hr.), a charming point of view (*Kurhaus*, with view-tower). The 'Teufelsbürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the top. — On the E. bank of the lake, at *Lüscherz*, and at *Morigen*, farther N., many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.


NEUCHÂTEL.
1:10.000
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres.
Tramway
LAC DU NEUCHÂTEL
Quai du Port
Quai des Alpes
Quai du Mont Blanc
Quai du Gymnase
Port
Faubourg des Sablons
Faubourg de l'Hôpital
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue du 1er Mars
Route de la Côte
Route des Parcs
Rue de l'Industrie
Rue du Terreau
Rue du Port du Sault
Rue de l'Église
Rue du Château
Rue du Seyon
Rue du Temple
Rue du Pommier
Rue du Collégiale
Rue du Musée
Rue du Gymnase
Rue du Coulon
Rue des Beaux Arts
Rue Pourtalès
Rue Le Vaucher
Chemin de Vieux Châtel
Chemin de la Boine
Chemin du Pt Cathechme
Combe Borel
Petite Rochette
Grande Rochette
Vieux Châtel
Hôp. de la Providce
Manège
Le Crêt
Jardin Desoir
Académie
Bains du Crêt
Jardin Anglais
Pal. Rougemont
Musée Chaillandes
Cercle du Musée
Salle de Conférce
Coll. des Terreaux
Coll. de la Promenade
Musée des Beaux Arts
Bains du Port
Hôp. de la Ville
Hôt. de Ville
Hôt. Communal
Théâtre
Poste
Temp. Neuf
Halle
Tonhalle
Château
Collégiale
Parc Dubois
Farel
Prisons
Cercle National
Pl. Purry
Cercle de Lecture
Société Nautique
Evole
Stat.
Observatoire
Mail
Gare
Bienne
St Blaise
Pontarlier Lausanne
Columbier Boudry
Funiculaire
Pl. Piaget
Pl. du Gymnase
Préfecture et Musée
Esplanade
Promenade Noire
Place des Halles
Coq. d'Inde
Treille
Chavannes
Neubourg
Balteaux
R. des Terreaux
R. des Moulins
R. des Bercles
R. de l'Hôpital
R. du Temple
R. du Pommier
R. du Collégiale
R. du Musée
R. du Gymnase
R. du Coulon
R. Pourtalès
R. Agassiz
R. L'Allemand
R. du Môle
Quai du Port
Quai des Alpes
Quai du Mont Blanc
Quai du Gymnase
Port
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4

Near (33 M.) *Landeron* we quit the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left, near the influx of the *Thièle* (or *Zihl*) into the lake; beyond the Thièle is the former abbey of *St. Johannsen*, now a penitentiary, at the foot of the *Jolimont* (p. 202). 34½ M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 35½ M. *Cornaux*. Beyond a tunnel. (38 M.) *St. Blaise* (tramway to Neuchâtel), near which is the lunatic asylum of *Préfargier*, built in 1844. At *Marin* (*Pens. Nussle) are the famous lake-dwellings of *La Tène*, a name applied to the period of civilization on the N. side of the Alps prior to the Roman period. — The train next reaches the **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Eburodunensis* (25 M. long, 4-6 M. broad; greatest depth 500′). Near the N.E. end the *Thièle* or *Zihl* issues from the lake, the level of which has been lowered 6′ by the widening of this outlet. Above the vine-clad banks rise the Jura Mts., to the W., and to the E. we enjoy a complete view of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc.

41 M. **Neuchâtel.** — Railway Station (Buffet), above the town, 1 M. from the hotels, which send omnibuses. A *Rack-and-Pinion Tramway* (fares 20, 10 c.) descends in 9 min. to the harbour (*Port*; Pl. C, 3), and thence runs W. as an ordinary steam tramway, past the station of *Evole* (Pl. A, 4), to Colombier and Boudry (p. 209). — Another tramway plies to *St. Blaise* (see above). — Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel, see pp. 209, 216.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. a; C, 4), in an open situation on the lake, R., L., & A. 4½-7, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 8-10; omnibus ½-1 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac (Pl. b; C, 3), R., L., & A. 3-4½, D. 3½, pens. from 7, omnibus ¾ fr.; *Faucon (Pl. c; B, 3), R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3, pens. 7-10, omn. 1-2¾ fr.; Hôt. du Soleil (Pl. d; B, 3, 4), R. 2, D. incl. wine 2½ fr.; Hôt. du Port (Pl. f; C, 3). — Pens. Borel (*Villa Surville*), well situated above the town, board 4-5 fr.

Cafés. *Chalet du Jardin Anglais* (Pl. E, 2); *Brasserie Gambrinus*, on the harbour, etc. — Baths at the harbour.

English Church Service, in the Divinity Library (*Rev. J. H. H. Best*).

Neuchâtel (1433′; 18,000 inhab.), Ger. *Neuenburg*, capital of the canton of that name (once a principality of the Orange family; then under Prussian sway, from 1707 to 1815, when it joined the Confederation; finally given up by Prussia in 1857), is charmingly situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel, to the E. of the mouth of the *Seyon* (p. 207), and at the base and on the slopes of the Jura. The banks of the lake are skirted for about 1½ M. by a *Quay, planted with trees, known in different parts as the *Quai du Mont Blanc*, *Quai Osterwald*, and *Quai des Alpes*, and affording a beautiful view of the Alps. Near the middle of this avenue is the little *Harbour* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on which is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1893-95.

The Collège Latin (Pl. C, 4), W. of the harbour, contains a valuable natural history collection, founded by Agassiz (p. 186) and Coulon (Thurs., 10-12 & 2-4; Sun., 2-4), and a public library (100,000 vols.; daily, except Sun. & Mon., 10-12 & 2-4). — Near it, in the Place Purry (Pl. B, 4) rises a bronze statue of *David de Purry* (1709-1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who left 4½ million francs to

the town. Observe also the *Halles* (Pl. B, 4; now a club), a picturesque little Renaissance edifice of 1570, in the Place des Halles.

The *Musée des Beaux-Arts (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance building, E. of the harbour, contains the interesting municipal *Collection of Antiquities* and *Picture Gallery* (adm. to each, 50 c.; free on Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 1-5).

Ground-Floor. The rooms to the right and left of the entrance contain the valuable *Historical & Archaeological Collection*, largely reminiscent of the Prussian period. — On the Staircase is a bronze bust of *M. de Meuron* (d. 1868), founder of the museum. At the top are three *Paintings by *Paul Robert*, executed in 1886-94. The central picture represents intellectual life as mirrored in the Christian dispensation: among clouds at the top appears the Saviour, with the Gospel below him; to the left ascends a procession of female forms symbolising Art, Science, and Morality, in blessed harmony; to the right the Archangel Michael stands upon the defeated dragon; and in the background is a view of Neuchâtel. In the painting on the left Celestial Grace bestows flowers and fruits upon the earth while evil spirits are driven off. The picture to the right depicts industrial life: in the foreground are working men and women, a manufacturer, a foreman, and a merchant; in the centre of the background rises the golden statue of Industry, round which throngs an eager multitude; a beam of Christian light falls upon the group on the right; at the top are the Angel of Justice, to the right, and the Recording Angel, to the left. — The balcony affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. — To the right is the —

*Picture Gallery. Room I. (right) *Dubois*, Autumn evening, Summer morning; *P. Robert*, Evening air; *Jacquand*, Arrest of Voltaire at Frankfort; *Al. Calame*, Monte Rosa; *Berthoud*, The Jungfrau; *Jeanmaire*, Street at Sion; *E. Tschaggeny*, Draught-horses. — Room II. Engravings and Drawings. — Room III. *K. Girardet*, Old Franciscan monastery at Alexandria; *Isrâels*, Sea-piece; *E. de Pury*, Lucifer; *Robert-Fleury*, Massacre of St. Bartholomew; *L. Robert*, Italian street-scene; *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I. — Room IV. Small landscapes, cattle-pieces, etc. — Room V. Sketches by *Léopold Robert*, and copies of all his works by his brother *Aurèle*. L. Robert, born in 1791 at Chaux-de-Fonds (d. in Italy, 1835) is famous for his scenes from popular life in the South. — Room VI. *E. de Pury*, Venetian fishermen; *Guillarmod*, Watering horses; *A. de Meuron*, Betten-Alp; *Coleman*, Campagna di Roma; *Imer*, Evening by the water-side; Ruins of Crozant; *E. de Pourtalès*, Valley of Meiringen; *Guillarmod*, Waggon; *Bocion*, Canal Grande; *A. de Meuron*, Pasture near Iseltwald; *Bocion*, On the Riviera; *Schuler*, Floating timber. — Room VII. (left) *E. Girardet*. Maternal love, El Kantara (Algiers), The father's blessing, The little culprit; *K. Girardet*, Huguenots; *Léopold Robert*, *Basilica of S. Paolo Fuori le Mura near Rome after the fire of 1823, *Fishermen of the Adriatic, Brigands pursued by soldiers, Improvisatore; *Anker*, Bourbaki's army entering Switzerland in 1871. — Room VIII. (left) *Gaud*, Harvest fire; *A. Calame*, The Wetterhorn; *Anker*, Sunday afternoon; landscapes by *M. de Meuron*, *Alb. de Meuron*, *A. Veillon*, *Berthoud*, and others. — Room IX. (left) *Grosclaude*, Desdemona; *Jeanmaire*, Midday rest on the Alp; on the end-wall a number of good paintings of different schools, from Count Pourtalès's collection, then *Bachelin*, Entry of the French army into Switzerland in 1871 (p. 209). Dan. Jean Richard (p. 207) promising to repair a traveller's watch (1697); *E. Burnand*, The village engine; *Anker*, Pilgrimage to Gleyresse; *E. de Pury*, The fencing-master; *Tschaggeny*, Enraged bull.

Next the museum is an interesting '*Sépulcre Préhistorique*', discovered at Auvernier in 1876.

A little to the N.E. is the new *Academy* (Pl. E, F, 2; 40 teachers, 150 students), between the *Jardin Anglais* and the *Jardin Desoir*; and to the N. and N.E. of the latter are the *Hôpital de la Providence*

and the *Pourtalès Hospital*. — Near the *Palais Rougemont* (Pl. D, 2), on the ground-floor of which is the *Cercle du Musée*, is the *Musée Alpestre*, a collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The CHÂTEAU (Pl. B, 3), on the hill above the town, dating partly from the 12th, but mainly from the 15-17th cent., and restored in 1866, is now the seat of the cantonal government. Adjacent is the *ABBEY-CHURCH (*Collégiale;* Pl. A, 3; key at 6 Rue du Château), built in 1149-1190 and restored in the 13th cent., with two pointed Gothic towers of the 15th cent. The choir contains a large Gothic monument with 15 lifesize figures (partly renewed), erected in 1372 to the Counts of Neuchâtel, Freiburg, and Hochberg, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial stones to two Prussian governors. — The *Place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel*, the Reformer (d. 1565), erected in 1875. The pleasing cloisters on the N. side, rebuilt after a fire in 1450, were restored in 1860-70. — A bridge crosses the old castle-moat to the *Public Park*.

The *Observatoire Cantonal*, 25 min. above the town, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds, etc. (p. 206). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. Another good view is enjoyed from the new *Parc du Plan*, to which a cable-tramway ascends (Pl. B, 2, 1).

Near the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage*, *Pierre à Bot*, *Gorges du Seyon*, *Chanélaz* (p. 209), etc.

The *Chaumont (3845'; *Hôtel de Chaumont*, a large house near the top, 3700', pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôtel du Château*, lower down, 3 min. S.E.; *Eng. Ch. Serv.* in summer), a spur of the Jura, to the N., is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel. The road to it diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road, 1¼ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the top in 1½ hr. (diligence twice a day in summer in 2½ hrs., 2 fr.; down in 1 hr., 1½ fr.; carr. with one horse 10, and pair 20 fr.). Near the hotels at the top are a chapel and a school-house. The view from the *Signal*, ¼ hr. above the hotels (at the top indicator of the Swiss Alpine Club, by Imfeld), embraces Lakes Neuchâtel and Morat, and the Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. Evening-light best, but a perfectly clear horizon is rare. Charming view of the Val de Ruz and the Jura, to the W., from the (¼ hr.) *Pré Louiset*. We may return to Neuchâtel by descending from the Signal to (¾ hr.) *Fenin*, in the Val de Ruz, on the Chaux-de-Fonds road, and then following the shady *Chemin des Quatre Ministraux de Pierrebot* to the right, which affords a beautiful view of the Alps. An attractive route, following the brow of the hill the whole way, by *La Dame* and *Chaffort* (guide advisable), leads in 4 hrs. from the Chaumont to the *Chasseral* (p. 202. — **Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 209; **Tête de Rang*, see 206.

59. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle.

RAILWAY viâ Chaux-de-Fonds to (23½ M.) Locle in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 80 c.). This route, as far as Les Hauts Geneveys, is very attractive; views to the left.

Neuchâtel, see p. 203. The train skirts the slopes behind the town and crosses the *Seyon*, a stream descending from the Chasseral, which was carried down to the lake by means of a tunnel in 1839. Beyond

a tunnel of 748 yds. the line affords a superb *View of the lake and the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc to the S. 3 M. *Corcelles* (1880′). The train ascends through wood; two short tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelien* (2295′), beautifully situated high above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 210). The train backs out towards the N.E. and skirts a wooded chain of hills. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, with its numerous villages, above which rises the *Chaumont* (p. 205).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870′; Hôt.-Brasserie du Jura); then (12½ M.) *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3135′; Buffet; Hôt. du Jura, Hôt. du Nord, both plain), the highest point of view on the line, where Mont Blanc becomes very conspicuous.

The *Tête de Rang (4668′; *Inn*), ascended in 1¼ hr. from Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a superb distant view of the Jura, W. to the plateau of Langres, of the Vosges, and of the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — Hence to the (½ hr.) *Col des Loges* and (1¼ hr.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, see below.

The train passes through a tunnel (2 M. long; 9 min.) under the *Col des Loges* to (16 M.) *Les Convers*, a solitary station in a rock-girt valley. Beyond a tunnel (¾ M.; 3 min.) under *Mont Sagne*, and a shorter one, we reach —

18½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3255′; **Grand Hôtel Central*, R. from 2 fr.; **Fleur de Lys*, R. & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; *Lion d'Or; Croix d'Or; Balance;* U. S. Consular Agent), an important watch-making town (31,157 inhab.), with handsome streets and public buildings. The *Church* with its artistically vaulted roof, and the *Collège*, containing the picture-gallery (good pictures by Swiss masters), the library, and the historical museum deserve a visit.

A pleasant walk may be taken by a new path to the N. to (1 hr.) the hill of **Pouillerel** (4200′), commanding a view over Franche-Comté to the Vosges and of the Bernese Alps to the Wildstrubel and Mont Blanc. — To the S. a road (one-horse carr. 8 fr.) leads from Chaux-de-Fonds to the (1½ hr.) *Col des Loges (4220′; *Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), a fine point of view. A more extensive prospect is enjoyed from the **Tête de Rang* (4668′), ½ hr. S. of the Col (see above). — *Aqueduct*, see p. 208.

From Chaux-de-Fonds to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*, a pleasant excursion of one day. The road leads past the *Rest. Bel-Air* to a *Hotel* near the *Combe de la Greffière* (view of the Doubs below), then descends through wood (short-cuts) towards the *Doubs*, reaching it at (5 M.) the charmingly-situated *Maison Monsieur*, and skirting its bank viâ the **Pavillon des Sonneurs* (Restaurant) to (2¼ M.) *Biaufond*. Then by boat to (½ hr.) *Le Refrain*, and on foot through grand and wild scenery to the (2 M.) picturesque *Moulin de la Mort*. Opposite are the curious *Echelles de la Mort*, used by the natives. Here, and farther N., the Doubs (lower course also attractive) forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. Visitors may take a boat to (50 min.) the *Verrières du Bief d'Etoz*, then below the Fall of the Doubs continue either by boat or on foot along the French bank past (right) *La Goule* to (¾ hr.) *Bief d'Etoz*. Thence we proceed on the Swiss bank to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Theusseret*, ascend to the right to *Belfond*, and again descend to (1 hr.) *Goumois* (*Couronne, good trout), charmingly situated on both banks of the river. A road ascends hence to the E. in windings to (3 M.) *Saignelégier* (Hôt. de la Gare, B. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 fr.; Hôt. du Cerf), whence a railway (Chemin de fer régional) runs to (1½ hr.) Chaux-de-Fonds.

A pleasant road leads W. from La Chaux-de-Fonds to (1¼ hr.) *Les Planchettes* (Restaurant) and the (1½ hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (see below).

From Chaux-de-Fonds to Bienne, 28 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c.). The line passes the station of (2½ M.) *Halte du Creux*, and enters the industrious *Val St. Imier*, watered by the *Suze* or *Schüss*. 5½ M. *Renan;* 8 M. *Sonvilier*, with the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Erguel* on a pine-clad rock. 10 M. **St. Imier** (2670'; 7111 inhab.; *Hôt. de la Ville; Hôt. des Treize-Cantons; Couronne*), the capital of the valley, with considerable watch-manufactories. (Ascent of the *Chasseral*, p. 202, by a bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.) — 11 M. *Villeret;* 13½ M. *Cormoret;* 15½ M. *Courtelary;* 17 M. *Cortebert;* 18½ M. *Corgémont* — 20 M. *Sonceboz* and thence to (28 M.) *Bienne*, see p. 11.

The railway turns abruptly to the S.W. — 21 M. *Eplatures.*

23½ M. **Le Locle** (3020'; pop. 12,274; **Hôt. des Trois Rois; du Jura; National*), famed for its watches. Opposite the Watchmakers' School a bronze statue was erected in 1888 of *D. J. Richard* (d. 1741), founder of the watch-making of Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds. The *Sommartel* (4350'), 1 hr. S., affords a fine view of the Jura.

From Locle to Morteau (Besançon), 8 M., railway in 35 min. by *Col des Roches* (whence an interesting road leads through the *Col* to *Les Brenets*, 2 M.), and *Villers-le-Lac*, 1 M. S.W. of the *Lac des Brenets* (see below). From Morteau to *Besançon*, 42 M.

From Locle to Brenets, 2½ M., narrow-gauge railway in ¼ hr. The train ascends to the right, and through a tunnel, to stat. *Les Frètes;* then through wooded valleys and meadows, along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite runs the Morteau line, see above) and through two tunnels, to the large village of *Les Brenets* (Couronne; *Lion d'Or; Bellevue*), in the valley of the Doubs. From the station we descend through the village to the (15, ascent 20, min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the **Lac des Brenets* (2470'), a lake 2½ M. long, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back; more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each), or the small steamboat which plies on Sundays (for large parties, on week days also) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In ½ hr. we reach the **Saut du Doubs* (*Hôt. du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). In 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque fall, which is 80' in height. A road on the right bank, through wood, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets.*

60. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33½ M. Railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c. (From Pontarlier to Paris by Dijon, express in 10½ hrs.; from Bern to Paris 14¼ hrs.) This Jura Railway (comp. p. 205) also traverses a most picturesque region, particularly between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. Views to the left. French time at Pontarlier, 55 min. behind Central European time (that of Switzerland and Germany).

Neuchâtel, see p. 203. The line, parallel with the Yverdon line (p. 209) as far as Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon* (p. 203), passes under the Val de Travers road, and affords a beautiful view of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 203). The train skirts lofty vine-clad slopes, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a bold viaduct. In the

valley is *Suchard's* large chocolate factory. Above rises the small château of *Beauregard*.

4 M. **Auvernier**; the little town lies below, to the left (1480′; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate). The train diverges to the right from the Yverdon line (p. 209), and ascends in full view of the lake and the Alps. Entering the rocky and wooded ravine of the *Reuse* or *Areuse*, we observe the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line (p. 210) far below, to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this valley is very picturesque. We soon enter a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelien (p. 206). Seven more tunnels, beyond the fourth of which is (8½ M.) stat. *Champ du Moulin* (2020′; Hôt. du Sentier des Gorges, trout), in a picturesque site. (To the *Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 209.)

Neuchâtel and Chaux de-Fonds (13 M. distant) are supplied with water from this point; the engine-house (2067′), ¼ hr. up the Reuse, is interesting. The neighbouring house of Lieut. Col. Perrier was, according to the inscription, once occupied by J. J. Rousseau. A footpath, beyond the water-wheels, leads on the left bank of the Reuse to the (½ hr.) *Saut de Brot*.

12 M. **Noiraigue** (2360′; **Croix Blanche*), at the N. base of the *Creux du Van*. The valley, called the *Val de Travers* from this point to St. Sulpice, changes its character here, and the Reuse now flows calmly through a grassy dale.

From Noiraigue a path ascends the **Creux du Van** or **Vent** (4807′; 2 hrs.), a better route than from *Boudry* (p. 209) or *St. Aubin* (p. 210), as the striking view, extending from Pilatus to Mont Blanc, is suddenly revealed. At the top is a basin, 500′ deep, shaped like a horse-shoe, nearly 3 M. in circuit. Within it is an excellent spring, to which the descent is steep and fatiguing. In stormy weather this 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging white vapour, like the steam in a boiling cauldron. Rare plants and minerals. Simple fare at the *Ferme Robert*, at the top.

From (14½ M.) *Travers* (2392′; Ours) a branch-line runs in the valley, by *Couvet*, *Môtiers*, and *Fleurier*, to *Buttes* and *St. Sulpice* (see below). Opposite, farther on, are asphalt-mines. — 17 M. **Couvet** (2418′; **Ecu de France*), a pretty town. Here, and at Môtiers and Fleurier, excellent absinthe is made.

Diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. 10 min. (one-horse carr. 10 fr.) to (7 M.) **La Brévine** (3430′; *Hotel*), a health-resort with a chalybeate spring.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Opposite, far below, lies *Môtiers-Travers* (2415′; Maison de Ville), where, by permission of the Prussian governor General Keith, Rousseau lived in 1762 after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne'.

The **Ravine of the Raisse** (affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rocks and waterfalls, deserves a visit. We pass a bridge, ½ M. from Môtiers, and follow the brook to the right, ascending a pretty wooded gorge. In 1 hr. we reach a new path to the top (35 min.). From this point, with a guide or a good map, we may ascend the *Chasseron* (p. 211). — Beyond Môtiers is the *Grotte de Môtiers*, a limestone cavern, one arm of which is 3½ M. long. It may be safely explored for ½ M. (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance, a waterfall.

19 M. *Boveresse* is the station for Fleurier and Môtiers (see above). In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2455′; **Poste; Cour-*

onne; Pens. Rollier), with extensive watch and absinthe factories. Hence to the top of the *Chasseron* in 2½ hrs., see p. 211. Beyond a tunnel, 600 yds. long, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2557′) below, on the left, with a Portland cement factory. Scenery again very picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the valley, 1½ M. to the W. of Fleurier, the Reuse, which probably flows underground from the *Lac des Taillères*, rises as a considerable stream, soon capable of working several mills. Road and railway pass through the defile of *La Chaine*.

The line attains its highest point (*Col de Verrières*, 3084′), and then enters a monotonous green valley with beds of peat. At (25 M.) **Verrières Suisse** (3060′; **Balance*), the last Swiss village, the French 'Army of the East' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The train enters France (luggage examined at Pontarlier, see below). Then (26 M.) *Verrières-France* (3015′). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery is again interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which railway and road traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient *Fort de Joux*, destroyed in 1877. On the right, 100′ higher, is the new *Fort de Larmont*. We cross the *Doubs*. On the right, a monument in honour of the 'derniers défenseurs de la patrie' in Feb., 1871.

33½ M. **Pontarlier** (2854′; **Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de Paris; National*), a small town on the *Doubs*. See *Baedeker's N. France*.

From Pontarlier to *Cossonay* and *Vallorbes*, see R. 64.

61. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne.

47 M. Railway in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 90 c. (to Geneva in 2¾-5 hrs.; fares 12 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35 c.). Best view to the *left*. Travellers to Geneva at certain trains must change at *Renens* (p. 211; apply to the conductor). — Steamboat on the *Lake of Neuchâtel* between Neuchâtel and *Morat* (p. 215), and between Neuchâtel and *Estavayer* only (twice daily in 1½ hr., corresponding with the train to Freiburg, p. 213).

Neuchâtel, p. 203. To (4 M.) *Auvernier*, p. 208. Our train quits the lake, to which it returns beyond Bevaix. — 5 M. **Colombier** (*Cheval Blanc*), with an old château, now a barrack, and fine avenues, yields excellent white wine. (On the lake, 1½ M. E., is the *Chanélaz Hydropathic*, with park and views; pens. 6-8 fr.) — 6 M. **Boudry** (1693′); the little town (1542′; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat (1744-93), lies below, on the right bank of the Reuse, 1 M. from the station. Steam-tramway to Neuchâtel, see p. 203.

The ***Gorges de la Reuse** are interesting. Leaving stat. Boudry, we cross the line (passing the viaduct on the left) and pass through the village of *Trois-rods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords striking views of the narrow, wooded gorge. In 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the *Chalet aux Clées* (fee for the use of the path expected). In 20 min. more we observe the *Grotte aux Fours*, above us, on the right, with a large entrance (easily accessible). Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs high above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the road. We next reach (55 min.; 1 hr. 40 min. from Boudry station) the *Champ du Moulin* station (p. 208). Or we take the train to Champ du Moulin, and walk down the Gorges to Boudry. Another path descends to

the Gorges from *Chambrelien* (p. 206). Circular ticket from Neuchâtel and back viâ Chambrelien and Boudry, 2nd cl. 1 fr. 40 c., 3rd cl. 1 fr.

From Boudry to the *Creux du Vent* (p. 208), 3 hrs.

Beyond Boudry the train is carried by a great viaduct over the deep valley of the *Reuse* or *Areuse*. The stream falls into the lake near *Cortaillod*, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. 9 M. *Bevaix* (1568′). The line returns to the lake, which it skirts to Yverdon. 11 M. *Gorgier-St-Aubin;* 14 M. *Vaumarcus*, with the well-preserved castle of that name. At (15½ M.) **Concise** (1453′; *Ecu de France*) many relics of ancient lake-villages have been found. — 17½ M. *Onnens-Bonvillars.*

20½ M. **Grandson** (pop. 1708; *Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge; Hôtel de la Gare*), a picturesque little town, probably of Roman origin, has a handsome *Château* of Baron de Blonay, containing a collection of antiquities (*View from the terrace). The old *Church*, Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey.

The château of Grandson, once the seat of a family of that name and said to have been built about the year 1000, was taken by the Bernese in 1475, and in Feb., 1476, was captured by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. A few weeks later, on 3rd March, 1476, the Duke was surprised by the advancing Confederates near Grandson, and in spite of his numerical superiority (50,000 Burgundians, it is said, against 20,000 Swiss) was utterly defeated. Enormous booty was captured on the occasion.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* near its influx into the lake.

23 M. **Yverdon** (1433′; 7464 inhab.; **Hôt. de Londres*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½ fr.; *Paon*, pens. 6½ fr.; *Faucon*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, is a thriving little town on the Thièle, with pleasant promenades. The *Château*, erected by Duke Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, and the seat of Pestalozzi's famous school in 1805-25, is now occupied by the town-schools, a library, and a collection of coins and antiquities. In front of it rises a *Monument to Pestalozzi* (d. 1827), a bronze-group designed by Lanz. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains Roman antiquities found in the environs, and on the first floor a collection of clocks of the 18th cent. Near the churchyard are fragments of a Roman fort. To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the *Bains d'Yverdon*, with a sulphur spring and a Kurhaus (pens. 7 fr.), halfway to which are the *Pens. La Prairie* (4-5 fr.) and the *Maison Blanche* (pens. 4-4½ fr.), both with gardens.

From Yverdon to Ste. Croix, 15½ M., narrow-gauge railway (trains on week-days only) in 1½ hr. (2 fr. 50 c., return-tickets 4 fr.). The line diverges, N. of Yverdon, from the Neuchâtel line, crosses the *Brinaz*, and ascends its valley viâ *Valleyres-sous-Montagny* and *Essert* to (5½ M.) *Peney-Vuiteboeuf* (1912′). It then skirts, in a S. W. direction, the Mont de Baulmes (p. 211) to (7½ M.) *Baulmes* and (9½ M.) *Six Fontaines* (2330′), where it bends back in a long curve and ascends the wooded slope of Mt. Suchet. We pass through several tunnels, alternating with viaducts, where we enjoy picturesque views of deep gorges, the Lake of Neuchâtel, and the High Alps. to (15½ M.) **Ste. Croix** (3635′; pop. 6000; *Hôt. d'Espagne, de France, du Jura; Pens. Ramseyer, du Cret Jumel*, etc.), a large village in a sheltered situation, noted for its musical box and watch-manufactories, and visited as a summer-resort. Excursions: N.E. to the (1 hr.)

Mont Cochet (7885′) and the (1¼ hr.) *Chasseron* (5285′), with a splendid view (descent to Fleurier, p. 209); W. to the (½ hr.) *Mont des Cerfs* (4735′); S. to the (¾ hr.) *Mont de Baulmes* (4180′), the (1½ hr.) *Aiguille de Baulmes* (4983′), and the (2½ hrs.) *Mont Suchet* (5235′), etc. (comp. p. 216). — We may return from Ste Croix by an interesting path through the picturesque gorge of *Covatannaz* to the Vuiteboeuf station (50 min.; see p. 210).

From Yverdon to *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, see p. 213.

The train quits the lake, and enters the broad valley of the *Thièle*, a stream formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 216) and the *Talent* near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the Aiguille de Baulmes and Mont Suchet (see above), between which are the Mont d'Or, the Dent de Vaulion (p. 217), and Mont Tendre.

29 M. *Chavornay-Orbe* (the town of *Orbe* lies 1½ M. to the N. W.; omnibus at the station; p. 216). Two tunnels under the *Mauremont*. Then (33½ M.) *Eclépens*. The train enters the wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the Thièle by the *Canal d'Entreroches*, passes *La Sarraz* (p. 216), and stops at —

38 M. **Penthalaz-Cossonay** (1850′; *Hôt. des Grands Moulins*); the little town of Cossonay lies on a wooded hill to the right. — To *Vallorbes* and *Pontarlier*, see R. 64.

Beyond (42 M.) *Bussigny*, to the S., appear the mountains of Savoy. 43½ M. *Renens*.

47 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 232.

62. From Bern to Lausanne (*Vevey*).

61 M. Railway to Freiburg in ¾-1¼ hr. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.; to Lausanne in 2¼ 4 hrs. (10 fr. 20, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.); to Geneva in 3½ 6½ hrs. (16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 30 c.). — Travellers to Vevey had better alight at Chexbres (comp. p. 214). - Best views on the left. — Travellers to Geneva arriving at Lausanne by the fast train at 1.25 p.m. may proceed by the express steamer, which is in waiting at Ouchy, and takes them direct to Geneva in 2 hrs. 20 min.

Bern, see p. 142. To the left a glimpse of the Bernese Alps and the mountains of the Simme and Sarine valleys, the serrated Brenleire (7743′) and Foliérant (7690′) being conspicuous; more to the right is the Moléson. The view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. We descend and cross the *Sense*, the boundary between Cantons Bern and Freiburg. — 9 M. *Flamatt*.

To the W. (5½ M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min., by *Neuenegg*) lies **Laupen** (*Bär*), a small town with an old château, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, famed in Swiss annals for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 145) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The *Bramberg*, ¼ hr. N. of the road to Neuenegg, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond a tunnel we enter the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*. 12½ M. *Schmitten*; 16 M. *Düdingen*, Fr. *Guin* (Hôt. des Alpes), where we cross a viaduct, 100′ high. Beyond *Balliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the deep gorge of the *Saane* or *Sarine* by the iron **Viaduc de Granfey* (360 yds. long, 250′ high).

20 M. **Freiburg.** — Hôtel de la Gare & Terminus, near the rail. station; *Hôtel Suisse, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Faucon

R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Tête Noire, R., L., & A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; Croix Blanche, unpretending; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, ½ M. from the town, beyond the suspension-bridge, well spoken of.

Freiburg (2100′; pop. 12,239), Fr. *Fribourg*, capital of Canton Freiburg, the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1178 by Berthold IV. of Zähringen, stands, like Bern, on a height nearly surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*. The town retains some of its ancient walls and towers. A Roman Catholic university was opened here in 1889. Most of the inhabitants speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters. As the grand situation of the town and its bridges is not seen from the railway-station, the following walk of 1½ hr. is recommended.

From the station, to the left, past the little Protestant church and through the suburb to (7 min.) an open space (where the *Rue du Musée* ascends to the left, see p. 213), and thence by the Rue de Lausanne to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Here stands a venerable lime-tree, 14′ in circumference, supported by stone pillars.

According to tradition, this tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired.

To the right rises the old *Hôtel de Ville*, on the site of the château of the Dukes of Zähringen, with an octagonal clock-tower of 1511. — To the left of the lime-tree the Rue du Tilleul leads past a bronze *Statue of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850) to the Gothic —

*Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1283, rebuilt in the 15th cent., restored in 1860. The handsome tower, 280′ high, was erected in 1470-92. The portal has curious reliefs of the Last Judgment.

The large *Organ*, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32′ in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed to the left of the entrance. Performances in summer at 8 p.m. daily, on Sat. and the eves of festivals at 1.30 p.m. Adm. 1 fr. — The late-Gothic carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a picture by *Deschwanden*, St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Canisius* (d. 1597), a famous Jesuit, who is buried in St. Michael's Church (p. 213).

Behind the choir of St. Nicholas is the *Post Office*, and a little to the left the great *Suspension Bridge, or *Grand Pont Suspendu*, constructed by Chaley in 1834, 270 yds. long and 168′ above the Sarine. It is supported by six wire-ropes, 410 yds. long, the ends of which are secured to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth.

Ascending the right bank to the right for 8 min., we reach the Pont de Gotteron (250 yds. long, 245′ high), a similar bridge, constructed in 1840 over the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep ravine descending to the Sarine. — We cross this bridge and follow the road on the other side. After 5 min. we take a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and descend to the right, through the old *Porte de Bourguillon*, to the (12 min. from the Pont de Gotteron) picturesquely situated *Loretto Chapel*, built in 1648, restored in 1888

(fine view of the town). Farther on we obtain to the left a view of the valley of the Sarine, which has been converted into a reservoir. A path with steps descends 5 min. from the chapel to the lower town, turning to the left at the fountain and passing the church of *St. John* (founded by the Knights of Malta), beyond which we cross the Sarine by a stone bridge, and either ascend by the steps to the (5 min.) Hôtel de Ville, or follow the road to the left to the (1/4 hr.) station.

Those who have time may follow the Rue du Musée (p. 212) to the Jesuits' Collège St. Michel, founded by Father Canisius in 1580. The *Lycée*, adjacent, contains the valuable Cantonal Museum.

Two rooms on the ground-floor contain the *Marcello Museum, left to the town by the sculptress Duchess Adela Colonna (d. 1879), a native of Freiburg, who took the name of *Marcello*: busts, statues (Abyssinian sheikh; Pythia, from the Opera House at Paris) by Marcello; pictures by her, and by Regnault, Hébert, Delacroix, Fortuny, Courbet, and others; furniture, etc.; also the *Cantonal Picture Gallery* of ancient and modern works. — On the first floor (five rooms), a valuable collection of antiquities from lake-dwellings, Roman and Swiss relics, ethnographical objects, weapons and armour, coins, etc. — The second floor (two rooms) contains zoological and physical, the third floor mineralogical and botanical collections.

From Freiburg to Yverdon, 31 1/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 75 or 2 fr. 65 c.). Near (3 1/2 M.) *Belfaux* is a huge embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sornaz*, 150 yds. long. Stat. *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Cousset*, *Corcelles*, and (14 1/2 M.) *Payerne* (p. 215), junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. We cross the *Broye* and the *Glane*. 16 1/2 M. *Cugy*. — 20 M. **Estavayer** *(Maison de Ville; Cerf)*, a town with the picturesque château of *Chilnaux*, on Lake Neuchâtel. (Steamer twice daily by *Cortaillod* and *Auvernier* to *Neuchâtel*, p. 203.) — 23 1/2 M. *Cheyres;* 26 M. *Yvonand*, on a long tongue of land, at the mouth of the *Mentue*, where Roman relics are found. 31 1/2 M. *Yverdon* (p. 210).

To the S.E. of Freiburg (15 M.; by *Rechthalden* and *Plaffeien;* diligence in summer daily in 4 1/2 hrs.; one-horse carriage 15, two-horse 25 fr.) in the valley of the *Sense*, is the **Schwarze See** (*Lac Noir*, or *Lac Domène*. 3405'), amidst lofty mountains, and well stocked with fish. On its bank lies the *Schwarzsee-Bad*, or *Bains Domène* (R. 1-3, board 4-6 fr. per day), with sulphur-springs. The *Kaiseregyschloss* (7180'), to the S.E. (3 1/2 hrs., with guide), commands the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. — From the Schwarze See over the *Chésalette* to (10 1/2 M.) *Charmey*, see p. 200; over the *Gantrisch Pass* to *Thun*, p. 200.

The *Berra (*Birrenberg*, 5655'), 4 1/2-5 hrs. from Freiburg, repaying. Road by *Marly*, a village prettily situated on the *Gérine (Aergerenbach)*, to (6 M.) *Le Mouret;* thence a bridle-path up the *Käsenberg* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) top. Extensive view of the Jura, Lakes Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, and the Alps. Descent to *Valsainte* (p. 200) 3/4 hr., to the *Schwarze See* 1 1/2 hr.

As the train proceeds we survey the Simmenthal and Freiburg Mts. to the left, notably the Moléson. The *Glane*, with its steep banks, and a bridge of four arches which crosses it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran;* 25 1/2 M. *Rosé;* 27 M. *Neyruz;* 28 1/2 M. *Cottens;* 30 M. *Chénens*. Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St-Pierre* the train enters the valley of the *Glane;* on the left are the fertile slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947'). Near Romont, to the left, is the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu*.

36 M. **Romont** (2540'; pop. 1885; *Cerf; Couronne; *Croix Blanche; Hôt. de la Gare*), a little town on the Glane, with ancient walls and watch-towers, is picturesquely situated on a hill. The *Castle*, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is occupied by the local authorities. The old Gothic *Church* contains

choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower; the adjoining grounds afford a pleasing view.

From Romont to Bulle (p. 248), 12 M., branch-line in 53 minutes. Stations: *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 249).

39½ M. *Siviriez*. A tunnel pierces the watershed between the Glane and the Broye. 42 M. *Vauderens*. To the right, the valley of the *Broye*, with the Payerne line and the town of *Rue* (see below). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2375′) we pass through a cutting in the castle-hill to the station on the S. side; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right. The train descends and crosses the *Mionnaz* and the Broye. 48 M. *Palézieux* (see below). We again ascend slightly, traversing a smiling tract, to (53½ M.) *Chexbres* (2034′).

The ‘**Signal de Chexbres** (2150′; **Hôt. du Signal*, with extensive grounds), 25 min. from the station, affords a superb view. At our feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it, from left to right, are the saddle of the Col de Jaman, the tooth-like Dent de Jaman, the broad back of the Rochers de Naye, and the Tour d'Aï and Tour de Mayen; farther back, the Grand-Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre of the background is the pyramid of Mont Catogne; on its left rise the snowy cones of Mont Vélan and Grand Combin; to the right, the Savoy Mts., with the Dent d'Oche. — Travellers bound for Vevey may descend direct from the Signal to the (25 min.) village of Chexbres.

From Chexbres to Vevey, 4½ M., diligence in connection with each train, in 45 min.; fare 1 fr. (ascent from Vevey to Chexbres 1½ hr.). The walk from Chexbres to Vevey (1½ hr.) is pleasant, but in the reverse direction it is apt to be hot and tiring. Luggage may be forwarded by railway. — The road leads through (1 M.) the large village of **Chexbres** (1940′; **Hôt. Victoria*, with garden and fine view, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Lion d'Or; Hôt.-Pens. du Chillon*, pens. 4-5 fr.), with its old castle (whence a path descends direct to *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, a station on the W. Railway, p. 241), and then descends, in view of the beautiful lake and the Savoy Mts., to the Lausanne and Vevey road and (3 M.) *Vevey* (p. 234).

Beyond the next tunnel (506 yds.) a **View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevey, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the Savoy Mts.; in the foreground lie numerous villages amidst vineyards. Beyond a tunnel (through which the setting sun shines in summer) and stat. *Grandvaux (Cully)* we observe the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the lake, and Lausanne on the hill above them. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct we reach (58½ M.) *La Conversion (Lutry)*, and cross the valley of the *Paudèze* (p. 234) by a viaduct of nine arches. After another short tunnel our train reaches the Lausanne and Vevey line.

61 M. *Lausanne*, see p. 232.

63. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

63 M. Railway in 4½ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 35 c. (no 1st class).

To *Palézieux* (13 M.), see above. We follow the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 15 M. *Palézieux-halte*; 17½ M. *Châtillens* (½ M. to the N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, p. 216). — 20 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The

little town of **Rue** (2323′; *Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lis*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. — 23 M. *Bressonaz.*

24½ M. **Moudon** (1690′; pop. 2647; *Hôt. du Pont; Hôt. de la Fleur-de-Lys; Hôt. de la Gare*), with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, an old town, the Roman *Minodunum*, and long the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. — Farther on we cross the Broye twice. 27½ M. *Lucens*, with a picturesque old château; 30 M. *Henniez* (Hôt. des Bains): to the left, the old château and church of *Surpierre*, on a lofty rock; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand.*

37 M. **Payerne** (1480′; pop. 4339; **Ours; Hôt. de la Gare*), the Roman *Paterniacum* (?), was in the 10th cent. a frequent residence of the Kings of Burgundy, who then ruled over the modern Franche-Comté, Switzerland as far as the Reuss on the E., and part of Savoy.

Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolph II. (912-937), erected a church and Benedictine abbey here. Her bones, with those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1864, and were buried in the Parish Church, where the queen's saddle with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the 'good old times'.

From Payerne to *Freiburg* and *Yverdon*, see p. 213.

The valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 38½ M. *Corcelles;* 40½ M. *Dompierre;* 42 M. *Domdidier.*

43½ M. **Avenches** (1519′; pop. 1864; **Couronne; Maison de Ville*), now a small town, was the ancient capital of the Helvetii, the Rom. *Aventicum*. Omnibus from the rail. station 50 c.

Remains of an *Amphitheatre* and other buildings, and of the old town-walls, testify to its former prosperity. The mediæval *Castle*, at the entrance to the town, occupies the site of the Roman capitol. To the N.W. rises a solitary Corinthian column 39′ high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, now called *Le Cigognier*, from the stork's nest which has occupied it for centuries. The *Museum* (custodian lives near the church; small fee) contains mosaics, inscriptions, and other relics recently found here; in its garden is the above-mentioned amphitheatre.

In his Childe Harold (iii. 65) Lord Byron alludes to the 'Cigognier': —

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

At (45½ M.) *Faoug* (Soleil; Hôt.-Pens. Wicky) we approach the **Lake of Morat** (1420′), the Roman *Lacus Aventicensis* and the *Uecht-See* of the middle ages, 5½ M. long. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N. and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*.

47½ M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522′; pop. 2360; *Couronne; *Croix*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 4½ fr.; *Lion; Pens. Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; *Rail. Rest.*), an ancient little town with well-preserved gates and walls, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenberg, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle of Morat. Its arcaded lanes are overshadowed by an old *Castle*. The *School* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. Pleasant *Lake Baths* at the S. end of the town.

Near the lake, 1½ *M.* S. of Morat, rises a marble *Obelisk*, erected in 1822 in memory of the battle of 22nd June, 1476. This was the bloodiest of the

disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Mut, und Blut'). The Burgundians lost 15,000 men and all their military stores.

The Steamboat from Morat to Neuchâtel (twice daily in 2½ hrs.) crosses the lake to *Motier* and *Praz*, at the E. base of the vine-clad *Mont Vully* (2267′); at *Sugiez* it passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura, from the Weissenstein to the Chasseron. Near *La Sauge* we enter the *Lake of Neuchâtel* (p. 203), steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to *St. Blaise* and *Neuchâtel* (p. 203).

Near (50½ M.) *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*, we leave the lake. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, partly reclaimed. 52½ M. *Kerzers*, Fr. *Chiètres;* 54½ M. *Fräschels*, Fr. *Frasse;* 57 M. *Kallnach.*

59½ M. **Aarberg** (1470′; pop. 1249; *Krone*), an old town on an island in the *Aare*. By the church is the old castle of the Counts of Aarberg, who sold their dominions to Bern in 1351.

The train crosses the Aare to (63 M.) *Lyss*, on the Bienne and Bern line (p. 12).

64. From Lausanne to Vallorbes and Pontarlier.

45 M. Railway in 2½-3 hrs. (7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). Express from Lausanne to Paris (327 M.) in 10½ hrs. (58 fr. 50, 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 5 c.).

To (9 M.) *Penthalaz-Cossonay*, p. 211. The train diverges to the left from the Yverdon line at *Villars-Lussery*. 15 M. **La Sarraz** (1647′; *Maison de Ville*), a small town with an old château. Two short tunnels. We then ascend to (18 M.) *Arnex* (1791′); 1¾ M. to the N. lies the little town of **Orbe** (1460′; pop. 1947; *Deux Poissons*), on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. In the 10th cent. Orbe was a capital of Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace).

The windings of the line afford a splendid view, first to the right, and then to the left, of the Alpine chain from the Mont Blanc to the Jungfrau. It ascends to *Bofflens* and (22 M.) *Croy-Romainmôtier*, 1½ M. from the ancient little town of *Romainmôtier* (2295′; Maison de Ville). The train skirts wooded hills; on the right, in the deep valley of the *Orbe*, lies the village of *Les Clées*, with its castle; high on the left bank are the villages of *Lignerolles*, whence *Mont Suchet* (5235′) is easily ascended in 2 hrs., and *Ballaigues* (2854′; *Hôt. Aubépine, pens. 5½-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. la Sapinière, pens. 5½ fr.; *Pens. Maillefer, ½ M. to the E.), a summer-resort (Engl. Church service; diligence from Vallorbes thrice daily in ¾ hr.; one-horse carr. 5 fr.). Two short tunnels; then (26 M.) *Le Day*, the junction for Le Pont (see below). Near Vallorbes we cross the Orbe by a handsome iron bridge above the influx of the *Jougnenaz*.

28½ M. **Vallorbes** (2520′; pop. 2147; *Gr.-Hôt. de Vallorbe*, R. 5-8, board 6 fr.; **Hôtel de Genève*, at the station; *Maison de Ville*, *Croix Blanche*, both moderate), a watch-making place, at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4800′), mostly rebuilt since the fire of 1883.

From Vallorbes to Le Pont, 7½ M., railway in 40 min. To (2½ M.) *Le Day*, see above. Our line diverges here to the right and, skirting the wooded

GENÈVE.
1 : 14.300
0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Tramways
La Servette
Beau Lieu
Mont Brillant
Aux Cropettes
Aux Grottes
Les Délices
Collège
Sur St Jean
Gare de Cornavin
Les Paquis
Rhône Fl.
Usine à Gaz
Le Stand
Les Cimetières
Forces motrices
Promenade St Jean
Hôtel des Postes
Kursaal Americaine
Quai des Paquis
Quai du Mont Blanc
Square du Mont Blanc
Jetée des Bergues
Pont des Bergues
Ile
Magasin Port Franc
Caves Cornavin
Gare des Marchandises
Hospice
Ecole de Médecine
Phare
Route de la Voie Creuse
Ch. du Nant
Ch. de la Poterie
Ch. de la Dôle
Ch. de Sous Terre
Brasserie St Jean
Ch. du Cheval Vanneur
Ch. de la Roseraie
Ch. de la Pépinière
Ch. de la Fontenette
Ch. de la Tour
Ch. de la Grange
Ch. de la Chevillarde
Ch. de la Cigogne
Ch. de la Cité
Ch. de la Cité

Les Eaux-Vives
La Terrassière
La Chuse
Champel
Contamines
Malagnou
Florissant
Petit-Florissant
Plaine de Plainpalais
Quai des Eaux-Vives
Promenade du Lac
Jardin Anglais
Jet d'eau
Pierre du Niton (Monument)
Bâtiment Electoral
Musée
Théâtre
Université
Bibliothèque
Plainpalais
Hôtel de Ville
Arsenal
Cathédrale
Madeleine
Auditoire
Temple Unitaire
Manège de Pour Justice
Pal. de Justice
Collège
Ecole
Marché
Réformation
Poste
St Joseph
Observatoire
Promenade du Pin
Promenade de St Antoine
Boulevard des Bastions
Boulevard des Tranchées
Ecole de Chimie
Hôpital Cantonal
Gare des Voltigeurs
Plaine du Pré l'Evêque
Ville Reuse
Ch. de Bonnevillle
Ch. de Malagnou
Ch. de Contamines
Ch. de Florissant
Ch. Bertrand
Ch. de la Roseraie
Ch. des Rochers
Ch. des Tattes
Ch. du Vert Nauchet
Ch. de Mon Choisy
Ch. des Photographes
Ch. de Jargonnant
Ch. de Vandœuvres
Rue de la Chuse
Rue de Carouge
Rue du Prévost Martin
Rue de la Terrassière
Rue de Lausanne
Rue de Coutance
Rue de Candolle
Rue de Beaulieu
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Cornavin
Rue du Mont Blanc
Rue du Rhône
Rue du Grand Pont
Rue de la Cité
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Croix Rouge
Rue de la Vieille
Rue de la Corraterie
Rue du Rhône
Rue du Grand Pont
Rue du Mont Blanc
Rue de Cornavin
Rue de Lyon
Rue de Beaulieu
Rue de Candolle
Rue de Coutance
Rue de Lausanne
Rue de Carouge
Rue du Prévost Martin
Rue de la Chuse
Rue de la Terrassière
Ch. des Crêts de Pregny
Ch. des Crêts de Champel
Ch. des Crêts de Malagnou
Ch. des Crêts de Florissant
Ch. des Crêts de Contamines
Ch. des Crêts de Vandœuvres
Ch. des Crêts de Jargonnant
Ch. des Crêts de Bonnevillle

slopes of the Dent de Vaulion, gradually ascends to the tunnel (500 yds.) under *Mont d'Orzeires* (5395'), whence it skirts the *Lac Brenet* (see below) to —

7½ M. **Le Pont** (*Trôite*), a hamlet at the N. end of the *Lac de Joux* (3310'; 5 M. long, 1¼ M. broad), which is separated from *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge. On the N. side of Lac Brenet its water disappears in apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, and after a subterranean course of 3 M., re-appears as the '*Source of the Orbe*', 750' lower. Le Pont lies at the S. foot of the *Dent de Vaulion* (4880'), the W. side of which presents a precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The top is reached in 1½ hr. from Le Pont (best with guide). View of the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E., part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; lastly the Bernese Oberland.

A small steamer plies on the pretty **Lac de Joux** (3010'; 5 M. long, 1¼ M. broad) to Rocheray (50 min.; 60 c.). It crosses from Le Pont to *L'Abbaye*, a hamlet pleasantly situated on the E. bank, whence the *Mont Tendre* (5512') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (fine view). Next stations *Le Lieu*, on the W. bank; *Grosjean* and *Bioux*, on the E. bank; and *Le Rocheray* (Hôt. Bellevue), at the S. end of the lake. Omnibus hence to (3/4 M.) *Le Sentier* (*Pens. Guignard; Union; Hôt. de Ville; Lion d'Or). Higher up the Orbe (2 M.) is the village of *Le Brassus* (3412', Hôt. de la Lande; Hôt. de France); thence over the *Col du Marchairuz* to (16½ M.) *Rolle*, see p. 234.

The train backs out from the station, describes a wide curve, and ascends the pretty, wooded valley of the *Jougnenaz*, where it soon enters French territory. Cuttings and two tunnels carry us to (35 M.) *Hôpitaux-Jougne*. We then cross the ridge of the Jura and descend through wooded and rocky valleys to (42 M.) *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux*, before the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 209), we join the Neuchâtel line.

45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 209.

65. Geneva and its Environs.

Arrival. Principal Station (*Gare de Cornavin*; Pl. D, 2), for the Swiss Jura-Simplon and the French Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean lines, on the right bank, at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc. *Omnibus* from the station to any hotel (and from the hotels to the station) 50 c., luggage 30 c. — Station of Eaux-Vives (*Gare des Vollandes*), for Annemasse, Cluses (Chamonix), Annecy, and Bouveret, on the left bank (Pl. F, 8; tramway to Place du Molard and the Cornavin Station). French railway-time is 55 minutes behind Central European time. — Steamboat Piers on the S. (left) bank by the Jardin Anglais, and on the N. (right) bank by the Quai des Pâquis and (for the express boats only) the Quai du Montblanc.

Hotels. *On the Right Bank*, with view of the lake and the Alps: *Hôtel National (Pl. f; F, 2), on the Quai du Léman, R., L., A. 5-10 (in winter 3½-8), B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. des Bergues (Pl. a; D, 4), Quai des Bergues, R., L., A. 4-9, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-18 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie (Pl. b; D, 4) and *Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. c; D, 4), on the Quai du Montblanc, R., L., A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3-3½, D. 5, pens. in winter from 8-10, omn. with luggage 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage (Pl. d; E, 4), on the Quai des Pâquis, R., L., A. from 4½, lunch 3-4, D. 5, pens. in winter from 10½ fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. e; E, 4), Quai du Montblanc, R., L., A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr. — *Hôt. Richemond (Pl. r; E, 3, 4), Rue Adhémar Fabri, with view of the Pont du Montblanc, frequented by the English, R., L., A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr. — Also on the right bank, near the station, without view, and rather of the second class: *Hôt. Suisse (Pl. p; D, 3), Rue du Montblanc, R., L., A. 4-5, B. 1½,

lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève (Pl. q; D, 3), Rue du Montblanc, R., L., A. 2½-3, D. 3-3½ fr.; Hôt. Bristol & Pens. Roth (Pl. s; D, 4). Rue du Montblanc 10, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. Terminus-Baur (Pl. u; D, 3); Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. de la Monnaie, pens. 6½-10 fr.; Hôt. de Famille, pens. 4½ fr. — *On the Left Bank:* *Hôt. Métropole (Pl. g; D. 5), by the Jardin Anglais, R., L., A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 10-15 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu (Pl. h; C, 4), R., L., A. from 3½, lunch 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 9 fr., both with view of the lake; *Hôt. Victoria (Pl. m; E, 6), Rue Pierre-Fatio 1, R., L., A. 3½-4½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. du Lac (Pl. k; D, 5), R., L., A. 3-6, D. incl. wine 4, S. incl. wine 3½, pens. in winter 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. i; B, 4), frequented by Germans, R., L., A. 2½-4, D. incl. wine 3½, S. incl. wine 3 fr.; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. l; D, 5), with view of the lake, R. & A. 2-2½ fr.; Hôtel du Mont Blanc, Balances (Pl. n; C, 4), Grand Aigle (Pl. o; D, 5), and Hôt. du Nord (R., L., A. from 2, D. 2½ fr.), all in the Rue du Rhône.

Pensions (most of them good). On the Right Bank (Pl. B-F; 1-4): *Richardet*, Rue du Montblanc 6-8 (6 fr.); *Jackson-Fromont*, Rue Pradier 1 (5-6 fr.); *Mmes. Cosson*, Rue des Alpes 5 (6 fr.); *Mmes. Coupier*, Rue des Alpes 3 and 5 (6 fr.); *Royer*, Rue Gevray 2, Place des Alpes; *Mme Barbier*, Rue Bonivard 4 (150 fr. per month); *Morhardt*, Boul. James-Fazy 2 (5-6 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, Route de Lyon 29-33, with garden (6½ fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Eaux Vives, the S.E. quarter of the old town (Pl. D-F; 5-8): *Picard*, Place de la Métropole 2, Jardin Anglais (42-45 fr. per week); *Monnard*, Rue d' Italie 9; *Vultier*, Quai Pierre-Fatio 12 (6 fr.); *Mmes. Livet & Grobet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (6 fr.); *Mme. Bovet*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 2 (5-6 fr.); *Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 20 (5-6 fr.); *Bérard*, Rue du Rhône 59 (6 fr.). — On the Left Bank, at Plainpalais, the S.W. quarter of the old town (Pl. A-C, 4-8): *Faure-Matthey*, Chemin des Minoteries 7 (from 4 fr.); *Beau-Site*, Rue Général Dufour 20 (from 5 fr.); *Pens. du Rhône*, Boul. de Plainpalais 26 (5-6 fr.); *Mme Bigler-Moriaud*, Boul. de Plainpalais 20; *Mmes. Labarthe*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 5 (5-7 fr.); *Fleischmann*, Rond-Point de Plainpalais 6 (5-8 fr.); *Mme. Duraffourd*, Boul. des Philosophes 3 (5½-5 fr.); *L. Monard*, Boul. des Philosophes 7 (5½-6 fr.); *Mme. Chappuis*, Boul. des Philosophes 15 (4½-5 fr.); *Durand*, Chemin Dancet 3 (4-5 fr.). — Between Plainpalais and Eaux-Vives, to the S.: *Welten-Amberny*, Place Töpffer 5 (5-6 fr.); *Reverchon*, Petit-Florissant 12 (150 fr. per month). — At Champel-sur-Arve: *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (pens. 9-15 fr.); *Hôt.-Pens. de la Roseraie*.

Cafés - Restaurants. *Café du Nord*, *de la Couronne*, and *de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai du Lac (Pl. D, 6); *du Théâtre*, in the Theatre, D. incl. wine, at 12.15 and 7 p.m., 2½ fr.; *Crémerie de la Corraterie*, Corraterie 6; *Kiosque des Bastions*, with large garden, on the Promenade des Bastions (p. 223), open in summer only, with frequent concerts, lunch 2½ fr. — **Beer.** Left Bank. *Ackermann's Successor*, Rue du Rhône 92, near the Jardin Anglais (much frequented); *Taverne du Crocodile*, Rue du Rhône 100; *Berger*, Rue du Rhône 48; *L. Müller*, Rue du Rhône 50, near the Place du Lac; *Landolt*, opposite the University and the Jardin des Bastions; *Brasserie de la Bourse*; *Brasserie Bâle*, *Café-Brasserie de l'Opéra*, near the Theatre. — Right Bank. *Taverne Anglaise*, Rue des Alpes 4, D. incl. wine 2½ fr., from 11 to 2; *Brass. du Jardin des Alpes*, Place des Alpes; *Brasserie de Munich*, Boul. James Fazy 3; *Brasserie Jaeger*, Chantepoulet. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shady terrace; *Brasserie St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with fine view, etc.

Baths. *Bains de la Poste*, Place de la Poste, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths; *Bains des Alpes*, Rue Lévrier 5; *Buanderie du Pont d'Arve*, near the Arve bridge etc. — Lake Baths. *Swimming* and other baths by the Quai des Eaux-Vives (left bank); also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10; F, 4); both open for ladies 8-11 o'clock. — *Baths in the Rhone above the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4; p. 221), well fitted up; swimming bath 30, plunge-bath with towels 60 c.

General Post Office, Rue du Montblanc (Pl. D, 3), a fine, new edifice

with façade adorned with statues, open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sun. 8-10 and 11-1. — **Central Telegraph Office** (day and night), Rue du Stand (Pl. B, 4).

Tramway from the *Gare de Cornavin* (Pl. D, 2) by the Pont du Montblanc, Place du Molard (Pl. D, 5), Place Neuve, and Rond Point de Plainpalais to *Carouge* (p. 227), and by the Place du Molard and Cours de Rive to the *Eaux-Vives Station* (p. 217) and to *Chêne* (p. 260) and *Annemasse* (p. 260). Also from *Petit Saconnex* viâ Gare de Cornavin and Place Bel-Air to *Champel* (10-30 c.). — **Steam Tramways** *(Chemins de Fer à voie étroite)* to *Veyrier*, *St. Julien*, *Chancy*, *Vernier*, *Ferney*, etc.; see p. 225, 226.

Cabs. Drive in the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 1½ fr., trunk ½ fr.; per hr., 1-4 pers. 2½ fr., each additional ¼ hr. 65 c. At night (1st April to 30th Sept. 10-5; other seasons 8-5) per drive, 1-4 pers. 2¼, per hr. 3¾, each additional ¼ hr. 1 fr. Over-charges not uncommon; advisable to fix the fare beforehand and note the number of the cab.

Steamboats to the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, see p. 228; to the S. bank, see p. 252. — Piers in Geneva, see p. 217. — The *Tour du Petit Lac* (3 hrs.; without disembarking) is made by steamers several times daily, viâ Bellevue, Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, Nyon, Tougues, Anières, Corsier, Bellerive, La Belotte, Cologny, and back to Geneva. The tour of the entire lake is also frequently made (9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.). — **Electric Launches** between the Quai des Pâquis and the Quai des Eaux-Vives every 10-15 min., in 3-3½ min.; (10 c.; to the Ariana 25 c.).

Rowing Boats (best at the Jetée des Pâquis and the Jardin Anglais), 60 c.-1 fr. 20 c. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, 30-60 c.; boatman 1 fr. 20 c. per hr. extra; each ½ hr. more, 60 c. — **Sailing Boats**, small 1½, large 2½ fr. per hr.; each ½ hr. more, ¾ or 1¼ fr. extra. Sailing-boats are not let without a boatman (see above). — A printed tariff is handed to the hirer on embarking; after 6 or 7 p.m. the charges are one-half higher. Rowers are prohibited from approaching the Pont du Montblanc on account of the dangerous rapids.

Shops. Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery. About 110,000 watches are annually manufactured here; those officially tested have an official stamp on the works. — Among watchmakers of repute are *Vacheron & Constantin*, Rue des Moulins 1; *Golay, Leresche, & Fils*, Quai des Bergues 31; *Buchmann, Koehn, Patek, Philippe & Co.*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Plojoux, J. Rossel, Henry Capt*, Rue du Rhône 30, 12, and 17; *Perrier-Friedel*, Rue du Rhône 19; *Wirth*, Place Molard 11. — Engraver, *M. H. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chanteponlet. — Musical boxes: *D. Allard & Cie.*, Place des Alpes 2; *F. Conchon*, Place des Alpes 9 & Rue des Pâquis 2; *G. Baker-Troll & Co.*, Rue Bonivard 6. — Optician, *Th. Stichling*, Quai des Bergues 29. — Jewellery, etc., *Kleinefeldt*, Rue du Commerce 5. — Photographic materials, *Fabre & Borrey*, Rue du Marché 14. — Alpine plants (living), *Jardin Alpin*, Chemin Dancet 2.

Booksellers. *Georg & Co.*, Corraterie 10; *Burkhardt*, Molard 2; *Drehmann*, Rue du Montblanc 9. — **Reading Room** (free), with English and American newspapers, at the office of the 'Geneva Telegraph', Rue Lévrier 3.

Theatre (p. 224). Performances daily in winter (adm. 2-5 fr.; seats secured in advance, or 'en location', higher).

Kursaal, on the Quai des Pâquis (Pl. E, 3); variety performance in summer at 8 p.m., adm. 1-3 fr.

Music. *Organ Concert* in the Cathedral (p. 223) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7.30 p.m.; tickets (1 fr.) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Bâtiment Electoral* (Pl. B, 5) every Sunday afternoon in winter; also fortnightly in the *Theatre* (p. 224). — Concerts frequently on Thurs. in summer at the *Jardin Anglais*, with illumination of the fountain on the quay ('fontaines lumineuses'), at the *Place des Alpes* (Pl. D, E, 3), and in the *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 223).

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 224), open daily 10-6, Sun. 11-1; adm. 1 fr. — *Exposition Municipale des Beaux-Arts* in Aug. and Sept. annually, in the

Bâtiment Electoral (Pl. B, 5). — **Public Lectures** (*Cours publics et gratuits*) in the University Hall, in winter daily at 8 p.m.

Physicians. *Prof. D'Espine*, Rue Beauregard 6; *Dr. Cordès*, Rue Bellot 12; *Dr. Batault* (homeopathist), Rue de l'Université 6; *Dr. Wyss* (aurist), Rue Calvin 7. — **Chemists.** *Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Finck*, Rue du Montblanc 26; *Goegg*, Corraterie 18; *Ackermann*, Rue des Allemands 13, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment (physician, *Dr. Glatz*) at Champel-sur-Arve (p. 218; tramway-station *La Cluse*), with grounds and view-tower (*Tour de Champel*; ½ fr.).

Enquiry Office of the Association des Intérêts de Genève, Place des Bergues 3 (daily 10-12 and 2-4, except Sun. and holidays). — **Cook & Son's** office, Rue du Rhône 90.

British Consul (for the French-speaking cantons), *D. P. F. Barton, Esq.*, Rue Bonivard 10 (10-12 a.m.). — **American Consul**, *Benj. H. Ridgely, Esq.*, Rue Pécolat 3 (9-2). — *Union Bank*, Rue Petitot 10.

English Church (*Holy Trinity*; Pl. D, 3, 4), on the right bank, in the Rue du Montblanc (p. 224); chaplain, *Rev. A. S. Douglas*. — **Episcopal Church**, Rue des Voirons (Pl. E, 3), not far from the Brunswick Monument and the Kursaal; chaplain, *Rev. Gordon*. — *Presbyterian Services* (8-11 a.m.), Place de la Fusterie 7.

Geneva (1243′; pop. 86,535, including the suburbs), Fr. *Genève*, Ital. *Ginevra*, capital of the smallest canton next to Zug (total pop. 106,738), lies at the S. end of the lake, where the swift blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it, and a little above the confluence of the Rhone and the *Arve* (p. 227). The Rhone divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the *Old Town*, the seat of government and centre of traffic, with the suburbs of *Plainpalais*, to the S.W., and *Eaux Vives*, to the S.E.; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, with the suburb of *Pâquis*, to the E. Since the removal of the old fortifications (after 1850) both parts of the town have extended with extraordinary rapidity.

History. Geneva appears in the 1st cent. B. C. as *Genava*, a town of the Allobroges (Cæs. de Bell. Gall., i. 6-8), whose territory became a Roman province. In 433 it became the capital of the Burgundian kingdom, with which it came into the possession of the Franks in 533, it was annexed to the new Burgundian kingdom at the end of the 9th cent., and fell to the German Empire in 1033. In 1034 Emp. Conrad II. caused himself to be crowned here as King of Burgundy. In the course of the protracted conflicts for supremacy between the Bishops of Geneva, the imperial Counts of Geneva, and the Counts (afterwards Dukes) of Savoy, the citizens succeeded in obtaining various privileges. In 1518 they entered into an alliance with Freiburg, and in 1526 with Bern. Two parties were now formed in the town, the Confederates ('Eidgenossen', pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

In the midst of these discords dawned the REFORMATION, which Geneva zealously embraced. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex, and the following year the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, a refugee from Paris, sought an asylum at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, the chief promoter of the new doctrines at Geneva, and soon obtained great influence in all affairs of church and state. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later he obtained almost sovereign power and established a rigid ecclesiastical discipline. His rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and the austerity which he so eloquently preached he no less faithfully practised. In accordance with the spirit of the age, however, his sway was tyrannical and intolerant. *Castellio*, who rejected the doctrine of predestination, was banished in 1540 and *Michael Servet*, a Spanish physician

who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity *(de Trinitatis erroribus)*, and was only a visitor at Geneva, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order, and condemned to the stake and executed by the Great Council. In 1559 Calvin founded the Geneva Academy, which soon became the leading Protestant school of theology. He died on 27th May, 1564, but his doctrine has been firmly rooted in Geneva ever since. — The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover Geneva were abortive, and Protestant princes, who recognised the town as the bulwark of the Reformed Church, contributed considerable sums towards its fortification.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was weakened by dissensions, often leading to bloodshed, between the privileged old families *(bourgeois)*, who enjoyed a monopoly both of power and of trade, and the unprivileged and poorer classes *(natifs, habitants,* and *sujets)*. This unjust distinction was farther emphasised by the writings of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, born here in 1712. At the instigation of Voltaire and the University of Paris, Rosseau's '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, by order of the magistrates, as being 'téméraires, scandaleux, impies, et tendant à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements'. In 1798 Geneva became the capital of the French *Département du Léman* and in 1814 it joined the Swiss Confederation as the 22nd Canton. In 1846, under the leadership of *James Fazy*, the canton overthrew the Conservative government, and in May, 1847, adopted a democratic constitution, which is still substantially in force.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by six bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Montblanc** (Pl. D, 4, 5), 280 yds. long, leads from the broad *Rue du Montblanc*, which descends from the railway-station, to the Jardin Anglais (see p. 222), and with this garden forms the centre of attraction in summer. In the Rue du Montblanc is the Gothic *English Church* (Pl. D, 3, 4), erected by Monod in 1853. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is *Rousseau's Island* (Pl. D, 4), united to the latter by a chain-bridge. In the centre rises the bronze *Statue of Rosseau*, by Pradier (1834). By the third bridge, the *Pont de la Machine* (Pl. C, 4, above which are the Rhone baths, p. 218), is the *Central Station of the Electricity Works*. The *Island*, on which lies one of the oldest quarters of the town, partly removed of late, divides the Rhone into two branches (p. 230).

Handsome quays with tempting shops flank the river near these bridges, the chief being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. Adjoining the latter is the **Quai du Montblanc** (Pl. D, E, 4), extending N.E. from the Pont du Montblanc, and affording a view of the *Mont Blanc group, which presents a majestic appearance on clear evenings. (See the mountain-indicator.)

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is better obtained here than at Chamonix. Thus Mont Blanc is 15,785′ high, while the Aiguille du Midi on the left is 12,608′ only. More to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it, the snowy Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; lastly the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite end is formed by the Salève.

On the left side of the Quai du Montblanc rises the sumptuous **Monument Brunswick** (Pl. E, 4), erected to *Duke Charles II.* (d. 1873), who left his property (about 20 million fr.) to Geneva.

The monument (66′ in height), designed by *Fraisel*, is a modified copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It consists of a hexagonal canopy in marble, in three stories, on a platform, 220 ft. long and 78 ft. broad, the approach to which is guarded by two colossal lions in yellow marble by *Cain*. A sarcophagus in the central story bears a recumbent figure of the duke, with reliefs from the history of Brunswick, all by *Iguel*. At the projecting corners are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs (Augustus; Otho the Child; Charles William Ferdinand; Frederick William; Henry the Lion; Ernest the Confessor), by *Schoenewerk*, *Thomas*, *A. Millet*, and *Kissling*. On the roof are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of the duke (by *Cain*), which crowned the monument, proved too heavy and has been taken down.

On the adjoining *Quai des Pâquis*, to the left, is the *Kursaal* (Pl. E, 3; p. 219), behind which is the *American Church* (p. 220). Beyond the *Jetée*, at the end of which is a lighthouse (flash-light), the *Quai du Léman* extends to the villas of *Sécheron*.

On the S. bank of the lake, in the *Place* by the Pont du Montblanc, the *National Monument* (Pl. D, 5), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, commemorates the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Adjacent is the pleasant **Jardin Anglais** *(Promenade du Lac)*, with a café, where a band often plays on summer evenings. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', and in the centre of the garden are a fountain and bronze busts of *Al. Calame* (p. 224) by Iguel, and *Fr. Diday* by Bovy. A pavilion here contains an interesting *Relief of Mont Blanc* (adm. 50 c.; Sun., 9-3, gratis), on a scale of 1:6000 (Mont Blanc 31 in. in height; proportion of vertical to horizontal dimensions, 2:1).

From the lake, off the *Quai des Eaux-Vives* (Pl. E, F, 5), rise two granite rocks, the larger of which, the *Pierre du Niton*, is traditionally said to have been a Roman altar to Neptune. At the end of the Quai is a pier, on which a *Fountain*, with a jet 115 ft. high (illumination, see p. 219), plays on Sundays and holidays in summer. — Near the Quai is the *Salle de la Réformation* (Pl. E, 6), containing a large concert-hall, the *Calvinium*, with memorials of Calvin, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (adm. 50 c.), and a *Model of Jerusalem* by Illès. — Farther E., 6 min. from the city-bounds, on the lake (easily reached by tramway or electric launch), is the *Parc des Eaux-Vives*, recently laid out, with pretty walks, play-grounds, restaurant, and a mineral spring.

Following the Rue d'Italie by the Hôtel Métropole, and then ascending a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine* (Pl. C, D, 6), a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège de St. Antoine*, founded by Calvin in 1559; on the left (E.) is the *Observatory;* on a height S.E. rises the *Russian Church*, with its gilded domes. Adjacent is a bronze bust of *R. Töpffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The highest point on the left bank is crowned by the old Romanesque **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre;* Pl. C, 6), completed by Emp. Conrad II. in 1024, altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th by a Corinthian portico.

The verger lives at the back of the church, Rue Farel 8. Adm. by the side-door, next the choir; week-days 1-3, free; at other hours, except Sun. 10-12, each pers. 20 c. ; parties of more than five, 1 fr.; ascent of the tower, 1-5 pers. 1 fr., each additional pers. 20 c.

Interior. To the right of the entrance, Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the French Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 19) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and of his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, by Iguel, is modern. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Cardinal Jean de Brogny* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. Under the pulpit is a chair once used by Calvin. — Adjacent is the tasteful Gothic **Chapelle des Macchabées* (1406; restored 1878-88), with modern stained-glass windows. — *Organ Concerts*, see p. 219.

Near the cathedral is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 5, 6), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, entered by an inclined plane, which once enabled the councillors to be conveyed in litters to or from the council-chambers. — Opposite is the **Arsenal** (Pl. C, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), containing the *Musée Historique*, a collection of old armour and weapons, the ladders of the 'Escalade' (see below), etc.

Grand' Rue, No. 40, is the house in which *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born (1712, d. 1778 at Ermenonville near Paris). His grandfather lived at Rue Rousseau 27, on the right bank of the Rhone, which erroneously bears that Rousseau was born there.

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. C, 5; Sun., Thurs., 1-4; Grand' Rue 11, in the court to the right), contains a valuable collection of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities.

The Rue de la Cité, the lower prolongation of the Grand' Rue, leads to the Rue des Allemands, where a tasteful *Fountain Monument* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates the last and nearly successful attempt of the Savoyards to gain possession of the town (comp. p. 221). The day on which the 'Escalade' was repulsed (early on 12th Dec., 1602) is still kept with public rejoicings.

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel de Ville leads to the promenade of *La Treille*, planted with chestnut-trees, below which is the Botanic Garden (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *Aug. De Candolle* (d. 1841). On and near the hot-house are busts of famous Genevese naturalists.

The Promenade des Bastions, with its *Kiosque des Bastions* (p. 218), separates the Botanic Garden from the University. In the grounds are a statue of David, by *Chaponnière*, and the '*Pierre aux fées*', or '*aux dames*', with four figures, supposed to be Druidical. To the E. is a plain monument to *H. A. Gosse*, the geologist.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. B, 6), erected in 1868-72, consist of three parts connected by glass galleries. The *Central Part* contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories (except the medical and chemical schools), the *E. Wing* the collections of antiquities and coins, and the Library, and the *W. Wing* the Nat. Hist. Museum. In the square in front is a bronze bust of *Ant. Carteret* (d. 1889), the statesman and educationist, by Charmet (1891). The vestibule of the central building contains a bronze bust of the Swiss author *Marc Monnier* (d. 1885), by Dufaux. At the back is a model of the Saus-

sure Monument at Chamonix (p. 266). The university has 70 professors and about 500 students. Ladies are admitted to the lectures.

The **Library**, founded about the middle of the 16th cent., contains 130,000 vols. and 16,000 MSS. The Salle Lullin on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4; at other times apply to the concierge; fee), contains 250 ancient and modern portraits of reformers, statesmen, and scholars, either Genevese, or connected with the history of Geneva; also valuable MSS., exhibited in glass-cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308) on wax tablets; many with miniatures, some of them captured from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 210). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. — On the ground-floor is also the *Cabinet of Coins;* and on the sunk-floor is the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). The first floor contains the reading-room (week-days, 9-12 and 1-6; closed in the afternoon during vacation). — In the court is the *Musée Epigraphique*, a collection of Roman and mediæval inscriptions found at Geneva.

The **Natural History Museum** (free on week-days, except Tues. and Sat., 1-4; Sun. 11-4; at other times apply to the concierge, fee), arranged by F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a collection of the fauna of the environs of Geneva; valuable rock-crystals from the Tiefengletscher (p. 122), etc.

The Athénée (Pl. C, 6), S.E. of the Botanic Garden, contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on art, and an exhibition of art (p. 219). Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie* (Pl. C, 6).

To the N.W. of the Botanic Garden and the Bastion Promenade extends the circular *Place Neuve* (Pl. B, 5), adorned with an equestrian statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875), in bronze, designed by Lanz. On the S.W. side is the *Conservatory of Music.* On the N.W. rises the ***Theatre**, designed by *Gosse*, and erected in 1872-79, a Renaissance building, with a façade enriched with columns and figures. The interior (1300 seats), with its handsome 'foyer', deserves a visit (week-days, 1-4). — To the N.E., at the beginning of the Corraterie, is the —

***Musée Rath** (free in summer, Mon., Wed., Thurs., Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4; fee at other times; catalogue ½ fr.), an art-collection founded by the Russian general *Rath* (1766-1819), a Genevese, presented to the city, and since much extended. The building was erected in 1825.

Vestibule. Antique statue of Trajan as Mars; busts, chiefly of distinguished Genevese, many by *J. Pradier* (b. at Geneva 1790; d. at Paris 1852); Molière, Necker, by *Houdon;* Dumont, Jeremy Bentham, by *David*. Also casts, and a few paintings crowded out of the picture-gallery.

Picture Gallery (three rooms; the order of the pictures is frequently altered). Central Room. In the middle, busts of General Rath, by *Pradier*, and L. Favre (p. 111), by *Ch. Töpffer*. Entrance-wall: *39-41. *Al. Calame* of Vevey (1810-64), The Seasons; on the side walls, right and left, 229-232. Four pictures by *Léopold Robert* (p. 204). Farther on, to the left: 1. *Agasse*, At the smithy; several paintings by *A. W. Töpffer* (d. 1847) and his son *R. Töpffer*, better known as an author (d. 1846); 104. *Feyen-Perrin*, 'Vanneuse' (girl winnowing corn); 147. *Humbert*, The ford; 55-59. *Corot*, Landscapes; 102. *Favas*, General Dufour; 148. *Humbert*, Landscape with

cattle. — 29. *Bocion*, Lake of Geneva; 137. *Hornung*, Eve of St. Bartholomew; 76. *Fr. Diday* of Geneva (1802-77), The Giessbach. — 179. *J. L. Lugardon* Arnold of Melchthal; *Diday*, *77. Lake of Lucerne, *78. Thunder storm at the Handegg; 136. *Hornung*, Calvin's farewell to the councillors of Geneva; 288 *Veillon*, Lake of Tiberias; 152. *Jacot-Guillarmod*, Cattle fighting; 269. 266 268. by *A. W. Topffer*; above, *Carl Stauffer*, Study.

Room to the Left (older works, chiefly Dutch). 299. *P. Wouverman*, Naval battle; 45. *Caravaggio*, Four singers; 204. *G. Netscher*, Portrait; 122. *Greuze*, Child's head; 237. *Weenix*, Dead game; 262. *D. Teniers*, The five senses; 159. *Largilliere*, Portrait; *Velazquez*. 289, 290. Philip IV. of Spain and his consort Maria Anna of Austria, 291. Spanish singers; 275. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 261. *Teniers*, Smoker; 274, 273, and farther on 272. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 14. *Jac. Bassano the Elder*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 241. *Ryckaert* and *Molenaer*, Flemish tavern; 52. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Dead nun; 178. *J. L. Lugardon*, Release of Bonivard (p. 240); 61. *A. Cuyp*. Pasture; 197. *Mirevelt*, Portrait. — In the adjoining Cabinet: Portraits, mostly by *Liotard* (141, 142, 143); 198. by *Mirevelt*.

Room to the Right (chiefly modern works). At the main entrance, three busts by *Carriès*. *Ch. Topffer*, and *Dufaux* (41. the painter Diday). at the back, a bust by *Bory*. - Left of the entrance: 296. *Vuillermet*, Portrait. — 49. *Castres*. Swiss field-hospital, 1871: 184. *A. Lugardon*, Wengern Alp; 95-98. by *S. Durand* of Geneva; 287. *B. Vautier*, Sick mother; 117. *J. Girardet*, Flight of the Vendéens after the battle of Cholet; 47. *Castres*, Tale of the captive (1871); 87. *Dufaux*, Market boat to Vevey; 219. *Ravel*, Drawing lesson; 286. *Vautier*, Peasants carrying on a lawsuit; 7. *Anker*, Communal meeting in Canton Bern; 119. *Giron*. Education of Bacchus; 64. *Darier*, Choristers; 150. *Ihly*, Child's funeral; 99. *Duval*, On the Upper Nile; 217. *E. de Pury*, Venetian bead-stringers; 80, 81, 79. *Fr. Diday*, Landscapes; 118. *E. Girardet*, Arab at prayer: 43. *Art. Calame*, Vevey; 95. *Durand*, After the review; 208. *Palézieux*. Return from market.

Below the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the lowest of the Rhone bridges, are the new **Waterworks** *(Forces Motrices du Rhône)*, constructed in 1883-86, which supply the houses and afford 4200 horse-power for the use of factories (at a charge of 60 fr. annually per litre per hr.). The left branch of the Rhone (p. 221) is dammed up for this purpose, the right branch being left open for the free discharge of the lake. A visit to the large hall, entered from the Quai de la Poste, will interest even the unscientific; the huge water-wheels represent 210 horse-power each and describe 26 revolutions per minute. — Similar works, supplying 12,000 horse-power for electric light, etc., are $3^1/_2$ M. down-stream at Chèvres.

On the Right Bank, to the left of the Pont de la Coulouvrenière, is the *Promenade St. Jean* (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze bust of *James Fazy* (d. 1878; p. 221), the Genevese statesman. We next pass, on the right, the *Ecole d'Horlogerie*, containing the *Musée des Arts Décoratifs* (first floor; daily, except. Sat., 1-4, Sun. 9-12), an important collection of engravings, and the *Musée Industriel*, in which are exhibited the machines used by L. Favre in boring the St. Gotthard Tunnel. Thence we proceed past the *Ecole des Arts Industriels* and the Place des Vingt-deux Cantons (p. 226), with the Old-Catholic church of *Notre-Dame*, to the railway-station.

Environs of Geneva. An extensive system of Steam Tramways *(Chemins de fer à voie etroite)* facilitates a visit to the charming

environs, studded with villas and country-houses with beautiful gardens. The termini of the cars at Geneva are, on the right bank of the Rhône, the *Place des Vingt-deux Cantons* (Pl. C, 3), and on the left bank, the *Quai de la Poste* (Pl. B, 4) and the *Cours de Rive* (Pl. D, 6). Return-tickets are obtained at the offices in the waiting-rooms; single tickets only on the cars. The time-tables give Central European time (p. 217), even for the lines in French territory.

To Pregny and Ferney. From Place des 22 Cantons, 14 times daily, to Pregny in 10 min. (20 c.), to Ferney in 35 min. (60 c.). Comp. Pl. C, 4, 3, and D, 2, 1. First station *Voie-Creuse*, second *Ariana*, for the Musée Ariana (5 min.) and the Rothschild Château.

The ***Musée Ariana** (free Thurs. and Sun., 10-6; 1 fr. on Tues., Wed., Frid., and Sat.; from 15th Nov. to 15th Apr. on week-days only; catalogue 1 fr.), bequeathed to the town by M. Gust. Revilliod (d. 1890), a handsome Renaissance building erected in 1880, is situated in an extensive park (adm. daily, 9-7), commanding a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps. The most diverse branches of art are represented in the museum.

The grand Central Hall, with a double tier of marble columns, contains a group of Sleep and Death (in the centre) by *Guglielmi*, marble busts, vases, etc. The Central Corridor (right and left) is hung with valuable tapestry of the 17th cent.; the ceiling-paintings (the seasons, etc.) are by *Dufour*. On the left side of the hall are Chinese and Japanese porcelain, inlaid work, European faience, ivory carvings, and bronzes (statuette, Struggle with a serpent, by the mirror in the Japanese room). On the right side are European porcelain, antique vases, articles from Alemannic graves, etc. — First Floor. On the staircase is a Chinese boudoir; in the gallery, antique furniture, weapons, and stained glass. — Picture Gallery. *Room I:* Portraits by *Bronzino*, *Giorgione*, *Guercino*, *Holbein*, *Rigaud*, etc.; in the centre, a small antique head of Venus. — *Room II: Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; *Ribera*, John the Baptist; *Lucas van Leyden*, Madonna; *Fyt*, Boar-hunt; **Raphael*, Madonna of Vallombrosa (copy of the Madonna del Cardellino); Madonnas by *L. Credi*, *Van Dyck* etc. — *Room III:* Flower-pieces, studies of still-life, and small Netherlands works; marble busts of M. Revilliod and his mother Ariana (née De la Rive) by *Duphot*. — *Room IV:* Landscapes by *Diday*, *Calame*, *Duval*, *Veillon*, *Loppé*, and *Lugardon;* Cattle-pieces by *Humbert*, *Agasse*, and *Delarive;* Genre-scenes by *Vautier*, *S. Durand*, *Rubio*, *Töpffer*, etc. — On the other side of the large hall are paintings by *Horace Revilliod;* portraits and drawings by early Genevese masters; engravings (10,000 plates); a library; interesting autographs in glass-cases; glass, ivory-carvings, antique Genevese tinware; and the Silver Chamber, containing ornaments, coins, medals, enamels, etc. Charming view from the balcony.

In the grounds, at the back of the former dwelling-house, *Revilliod's Tomb*.

The *Château of Baroness Adolphe Rothschild* ('Pavillon de Pregny'), built in 1860 by Gindroz, is ¼ hr. from the Ariana tramway-station. Beautiful park, open on Tues. and Frid., 3-6 in July and Aug., 2-5 in Sept. and Oct. (tickets gratis at the Geneva hotels).

The tramway next passes the pretty villages of *Petit Saconnex* (left) and *Grand-Saconnex*, crosses the French frontier before the *Tuilerie*, and reaches (4 M.) Ferney, officially *Ferney-Voltaire (Truite; Hôtel de France)*, a village founded by Voltaire in 1758. Opposite the station is a bronze *Statue of Voltaire* (as patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert, presented by the artist (1890). The street straight from the station,

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Collex
Douvaine
Thonon
Samoens Cluses, Chamonix
Archamps
Genthod
le Creux de Genthod
Valavran
Stat
Embarc
Bellevue
Vangeron
FERNEY-VOLTAIRE
Colovrex
Tuileries
L'Hermitage
Chambésy
Ch^au de Tournay
la G^de Pierrière
Gd Sacconnex
Pregny
la P^te Pierrière
Ch^au de l'Imperatrice
la Châtelaine
Morillon
Arianat
Varembé
Pt Sacconnex
Moillebeau
Villa Bartholony
Montalegre
Embarc.
les Pâquis
Trainant
GENÈVE
Eaux Vives
Gare des Vollandes
Plainpalais
Pt Lancy
Lancy
CAROUGE
Pinchat
Arve
Bout du Monde
Champel
Pt Conche
Vessy
Bois Nancy
Grange Collomb
Pesey
Villa Eléonore
Plan les Ouates
Drise
Marsillon
Troinex
Sacconnex au delà d'Arve
les Chenevières
Pierre Grand
Bossey
Laidefeu
Croix de Rozon
Landecy
Collonges
Halte
LAC DE GENÈVE
Ch^au de Bellerive
Embarc
Collonge
St Maurice
Corsier
la Solitude
la Baraque
la Repentance
Meinier
Rouelbeau
Compois
Vezenaz
la Capite
Embarc
la Belotte
Bonvard
le Carre
Pressy
les Briffods
Miolan
Choulex
Bessinge
Vandœuvres
Chevrier
Cologny
Chougny
Crête
Pt Chougny
Belvedere
Pont Bochet
Puplinge
Frontenex
la Gradelle
Belair
Cornières
Ambilly
Stat
Chêne Bougeries
Chêne-Bourg
Florissant
le Vallon
Moillesulaz
Annemasse
Thônex
Valard
Pont d'Etrembières
Villette
Fossard
Gaillard
Vernaz
Arve R.
Etrembières
Sierne
Pt Veyrier
le Reposoir
Veyrier
Pt Salève
Tour Gosse
Pas de l'Echelle
Balmes de l'Ermitage
Mornex
Monnetier
Stat Bossey-Veyrier
Crevin
le Combes
Cesage
les Esserts
les 13 Arbres
Pt Gorge
Gd Gorge
Gd Salève
Pont du Loup
Biolay
Escry
1:100.000
Kilomètres
Engl. Miles

then to the left, leads to the (½ M.) *Château* erected by Voltaire, now containing memorials of the founder (in summer, Mon., Wed., Frid., 2-5; fee). Over the former chapel is the well-known inscription: 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace. — From Ferney, omnibus four times daily in 1 hr. to (6 M.) *Gex* (p. 230).

To Vernier, ten times daily in 25 min. (from the Place des 22 Cantons, p. 226; fare 40 c.). The line (comp. Pl. C, B. 2; A, 1) runs viâ *Les Délices* and *Les Charmilles*. Beyond the hamlet of *Châtelaine*, with the 'Théâtre Voltaire' (now a store), we pass the favourite *Bois des Frères* (on the left), and reach the prettily situated village of *Vernier*.

To the Bois de la Bâtie. From the Quai de la Poste (comp. Pl. A, B, 4) the line runs past the Abattoirs to the *Pont de St. Georges* over the Arve. On the other bank a path ascends to the right to the **Bois de la Bâtie** (1¼ M. from Geneva), a plateau covered with woods and meadows (several cafés), affording a fine survey of the town and environs. The blue water of the Rhone and the gray water of the Arve flow side by side unmingled for several hundred yards below their confluence. — From the bridge the tramway goes on viâ *Rampe Quidort*, *Petit Lancy*, and *Onex* to (3½ M.) **Bernex** (several small restaurants), a village whence the *Signal de Bernex* (1655'; fine view) may be ascended in ¼ hr.; and thence viâ *Laconnex* to (9 M.) *Pougny-Chancy*, a station on the Geneva and Lyons railway (to Geneva 12 M., in 40 min.).

To St. Julien, 5½ M., twelve times daily in ¾ hr. (to Carouge 13 min.), from Quai de la Poste (see above). Beyond the Pont d'Arve our line leads to the left from that to Lancy, to (1¾ M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance; Ecu de Savoie*), a suburb (6944 inhab.) of Geneva, founded in 1780 by Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy, who attracted many Genevese artisans to it by the offer of special advantages. Two stations: *Grand-Bureau*, at the N. end, and *Carouge-Rondeau*, at the S. end, near the terminus of the tramway to Geneva and Annemasse (p. 260). — The cars next pass *Bachet-Pesay*; *Plan-les-Ouates*, with the drill-ground and rifle-range of the Geneva troops; *Arare*, and *Perly*; and reach (5½ M.) **St. Julien**, a little French town, with 900 inhab., on the *Aire*, a station on the railway from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 252). About 1 M. W. are the picturesque ruins of the château of *Ternier*. — The *Pitons* (4503'), adjoining the Salève on the S.W., may be ascended from St. Julien viâ *Beaumont* in 3 hrs.

To the Salève. — Steam Tramway (50 c.), fifteen times daily, in 25 min., from the *Cours de Rive* (comp. Pl. D, 6-8), by *Florissant*, and across the Arve between the hamlets of *Villette* and *Sierne*, to (3½ M.) **Veyrier** (*Hôt. Beau-Séjour*), a village prettily situated at the foot of the Salève. — The tramway goes on to *Bossey* (p. 228) and *Collonges*.

The ***Salève**, a long hill of limestone rock, S.E. of Geneva, is a favourite resort. It consists of two portions, separated by the valley of Monnetier: N.E. the *Petit-Salève* (2950'), and S.W. the *Grand-Salève* (4290'), adjoined by the *Petit* and *Grand Piton* (4505'). Electric Tramways, starting from *Etrembières* and from *Veyrier*, ascend to *Monnetier-Mairie*, where they unite. From Etrembières to Monnetier 27 min., to *Treize-Arbres*, the terminus on the Grand Salève, 60-67 min.; from Veyrier ½ hr. and 1 hr.; fare from either terminus to Monnetier 95 c., return 1½ fr.; to Treize-Arbres 3 fr. 20 c. and 5 fr. First-class circular ticket from Geneva (Molard) viâ Etrembières, Treize-Arbres, Veyrier, and back to Geneva (Cours de Rive), 8 fr. — From Etrembières (p. 260; from Geneva-Molard by tramway viâ Annemasse, 10 times daily in 50 min.) the electric railway runs past the old ivy-mantled château (under which are the *Trous de Tarabara*, two caves said to date from Celtic times) and ascends the slope of the *Petit Salève*, viâ the stations of *Bas-Mornex* (1394') and *Haut-Mornex* (2230'), to the junction at *Monnetier-Mairie*. **Mornex** (*Hôt. Beau-Site*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ecu de Savoie*; **Pension Bain*, in the old château, etc.), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, is visited as a health-resort. — From Veyrier (see above) the electric tramway crosses the Annemasse and Bellegarde line (p. 252), skirts the extensive limestone quarries of Veyrier, runs above the *Pas de l'Echelle* (see

below), passes through a tunnel (120 yds.), and reaches (2 M.) **Monnetier-Eglise** (2335′; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Reconnaissance; *Hôt. du Château; *Hôt.-Pens. Trottet*, R., L., A. 3½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6½ fr.; *Hôt. Belvedere*, R., L., A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr; *Hôt. des Platanes*), situated in a depression between the Petit and Grand-Salève. From this point the *Petit-Salève* is easily ascended in ½ hr., the *Grand-Salève* in 1½ hr. (see below). — The line then goes on to the (3 M.) central station of *Monnetier, Mairie* (2625′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, with full view of the Alps, pens. 6-10 fr.), and thence ascends the partly wooded slopes of the Grand-Salève to the (3¾ M.) terminus at *Treize-Arbres* (3746′; Buffet; Hôt.-Pens. & Restaur. des Treize Arbres, 5 min. farther up). The height 6 min. beyond the hotel affords a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, Cantons Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France. We now ascend the ridge, passing the Grande Gorge (see below), and in ½ hr. reach the *Crêt de Grange Tournier* (4524′), the highest point of the Grand-Salève, whence we survey the Lake of Annecy also. The walk may be extended to the (1¼ hr.) *Pitons* (p. 227). — *Veyrier* (p. 227) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Salève on foot. We follow the *Pas de l'Echelle*, running below the electric tramway, then ascend a flight of 101 steps in the rock to (½ hr.) *Monnetier-Eglise* (see above), whence a good bridle-track, to the right, winds up to the (1½ hr.) Treize Arbres. — Ascent from *Etrembières* (p. 260) longer but easier. We cross the Arve; after 5 min. turn to the left and follow the road to (½ hr.) *Mornex*; thence take the upper road, by the (20 min.) *Hôtel Bellevue*, at the Monnetier-Mairie station, to (¼ hr. more) *Monnetier-Eglise* (see above). — A third, but more fatiguing route ascends from *Bossey* (steam-tramway station, p. 227), by *Crevin*, and through the *Grande Gorge*, by a steep but well-made path, to the (2 hrs.) plateau (see above). The route through the *Petite Gorge*, to the left of the Grande Gorge, is dangerous.

On the E. Bank of the lake a walk (tramway from Cours de Rive to Vésenaz, 50 c.) may be taken along the Quai des Eaux-Vives, planted with plane-trees, to (3 M.) **Vésenaz** (garden-restaurants by the lake, at *La Belotte*); return to (3½ M.) Geneva by **Cologny** (*Chalet Suisse; Café-Rest. des Alpes*), with a charming view of the lake, or farther E. viâ *Vandœuvres* and *Chougny* (see below), with a fine survey of Mont Blanc. — The steam-tramway goes on from Vésenaz to (10 M.) the little French town of *Douvaine*.

The long range of the ***Voirons**, N.E. of Geneva, commanding a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Jura Mts., etc., is another favourite point. Railway (Geneva and Eaux-Vives Station, p. 217) viâ *Annemasse* (p. 260) to (50 min.) *Bons-St-Didier*; thence a drive of 3 hrs. (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) or a walk of 2½ hrs. to the summit. On the E. slope, 100′ below the summit, is the **Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (pens. 7-10 fr.; frequented by the French), in the midst of pine-wood, visited as a health-resort; and 10 min. below it is the **Nouvel Hôt. des Chalets*, with baths (R. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.). Charming walks to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire* or *Grand Signal*, the highest point (4875′); to the (20 min.) old monastery (4590′) on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence ½ hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4630′), the S. peak.

66. From Geneva to Martigny viâ Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva *(North Bank)*.

81 M. **Railway** in 4-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1¼-2, to Vevey 2¼-3¼ hrs.); fares 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 35, 7 fr. 70 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brig, are available for three days, and may be used for the steamers, and *vice versâ*.

Steamboats along the Northern Bank, far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 hrs., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2-2½ hrs.; to Ouchy (for Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 2½-3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3⅓-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7½ fr., 3 fr.) in 4-4¾ hrs.; to Bouveret (7½ fr., 3 fr.) in 4¾-5 hours. Return

Geograph Anstalt von

LAUSANNE
Yens
Villars sous Yens
St Livres
MORGES
Tolochenaz
AUBONNE
Etoy
St Prex
Perroy
Rolle
Buchillon
Chanivaz
372
EVIAN
Neuvecelle
Maxilly
Publier
St Paul
Concise
THONON
Marin
Champanges
Laringes
Corzent
Anthy
Excenevrex
Margencel
Armoy
Féternes
Vinzier
Sciez
les Allinges
Lyaud
Reyvroz
Massongy
Orcier
Vailly
Perrignier
Draillant
Lully
Cervens
Lullin
le Billard
St Didier
Brenthonne
Bons
Saxel
Habère Poche
Bellevaux
Pte d'Ireuse
Seytrous
Habère Lullin
Villard sur Boëge
Burdignin
Boëge
Mégevette
Pte de la Bay
Pte de Velard
Pte de Fougliats
Essert
Kilomètres
1:250.000

Belmont
Pully
Mt de Gourze
Lac de Bret
Mt Cheseaux
Bossonens
Corcelles
Chatel St Denis
Bellière
Fruence
Attalens
la Jaquaz
Puidoux
Mt Pelerin
Chexbres
Chardonne
Pléiades
la Chiésaz
Corsier
St Saphorin
Rivaz
Chau de Glérolles
VEVEY
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
Montreux
Veytaux
Grandchamp
Hôtel Byron
VILLENEUVE
Noville
Rennaz
Crébelley
Roche
Chessel
Vouvry
Meillerie
Locum
Lugrin
les Plantets
St Gingolph
Bouveret
Thollon
Pic de Blanchard
Novel
Pic de Borée
Bernex
Dent d'Oche
la Dent du Velan
Grammont
les Trables
les Cornettes de Bise
Vacheresse
Col de Vernaz
Torgon
Revereulaz
Vionnaz
Ouzon
Bonnevaux
Mt Chauffe
la Chapelle
Pic de Chaux Longe
Abondance
Châtel
Morclan
Muraz
Pte de Cercle
Pic de la Corne
Pte de Grange
Corbeau
Pas de Morgin
St Jean d'Aulph
Pte de Chavache
Pte de Nantaux
Crête de Gingea
Tête du Géant
Troistorrents
Bécor
Pte de Chesery
Pte de l'Haut
Val d'Illiez
Romand
Lac de Montriond
Engl. Miles

tickets for three days at a fare and a half, available also for return by rail, but not unless specially asked for. The cabin tickets are available for second class rail only; if the holder desires to travel first class he must get a supplementary ticket from the guard. Steamboat-stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St. Prex*, *Morges*, *St. Sulpice*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, *Vevey* (*Grand Hôtel*), *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-la-Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux-Vernex*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*, *Bouveret*. The express-steamers leaving Geneva (Quai du Montblanc) at 9.15 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. touch only at: Nyon, *Thonon* and *Evian* on the S. bank, Ouchy, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, and *Bouveret*. — Several steamboats also ply between the N. and S. banks (Nyon-Nernier, Nyon-Thonon, Evian-Ouchy). — Good restaurants on board the larger steamers (D. 2½ fr.).

The ***Lake of Geneva** (1220′), Fr. *Lac de Genève* or *Lac Léman*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. long, upwards of 8 M. broad between Morges and Amphion, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 250′ deep near Chillon, 940′ near Meillerie, 1013′ between Ouchy and Evian (deepest part), and 240′ between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 224 sq. M., being 17 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. This lake differs in its deep blue colour from the greenish hue of the other Swiss lakes. For centuries it has been a favourite theme with writers of every nationality (Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Alex. Dumas, etc.). On the N. side it is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy.

The Birds which haunt the lake are wild swans (*Cygnus olor*), the descendants of tame birds introduced at Geneva in 1838, gulls (*Larus ridibundus*), sea-swallows (*Sterna hirundo*), and numerous birds of passage, such as ducks and divers. There are twenty-one kinds of Fish, the most esteemed of which are the trout, the 'Ritter', the 'Féra' (*Coregonus*; the 'Felchen' of Lake Constance), and the perch.

A phenomenon observed on the Lake of Geneva, and on other lakes also, consists in the so-called 'Seiches', or fluctuations in the level of the water, caused by sudden alteration in the atmospheric pressure. The *seiches longitudinales* run from one end of the lake to the other; the *seiches transversales* cross from the Swiss to the Savoy side in 10 minutes. The highest longitudinal swell on record was over 6 ft. in height. — The Temperature of the lake near the surface varies from 45° in winter to 75° or 80° in summer; in the deeper parts it is uniformly 42-44°.

Steamboat Journey (piers, see p. 217). The banks of the lake are clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas. On the left, the Musée Ariana, and the château of Pregny (p. 226); farther on, *Genthod*, once the residence of the famous naturalists Ch. Bonnet (d. 1793), H. B. De Saussure (d. 1799), Theod. De Saussure (d. 1845), Pictet de la Rive (d. 1872), and Ed. Boissier (d. 1885). The steamer stops at *Bellevue*.

Versoix (pop. 1379) a large village, once belonged to France.

Coppet (*Hôt.-Pens. du Lac; Garden-Rest.*, by the pier). The château, now owned by M. d'Haussonville, was occupied from 1790 to 1804 by *Necker*, a Genevese, who became finance minister to Louis XVI. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817),

also resided at the château for some years. Her portrait as Sappho by David, several paintings by Gérard, and a bust of Necker are shown (Thurs. only, 2-6).

From Coppet (carr. at the station; omnibus twice daily in 40 min., 1 fr. 50 c.) a road leads by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) **Divonne** (1543′; **Hydropathic*, pens. from 10½ fr.), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Gex* (from Nyon 5 M.; diligence, meeting the express trains, in 55 min.; from Geneva 12 M., carr. in 1½ hr., with one horse 15-18, and pair 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Dôle*, see below.

Céligny lies prettily on a hill a little inland. Farther on is the handsome château of *Crans*, belonging to Herr Van Berchem.

Nyon (pop. 5025; **Hôt. du Lac*, small; *Beaurivage*, with terrace on the lake; *Ange*, pens. 5-7 fr.) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle, with walls 10′ thick, and five towers, built in the 16th cent., was occupied at the end of last cent. by Victor von Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was district governor. The terrace (with Roman relics) and the fine promenades of the upper town afford a beautiful view of the lake, the Jura, and the Alps, with Mont Blanc.

Ascent of the Dôle, very interesting. A highroad (diligence to St. Cergue twice daily in 2½ hrs., 2 fr. 55, coupé 3 fr. 30 c.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.) leads from Nyon through the Jura by (1 hr.) *Trélex*, (2 hrs.) *St. Cergue*, and (2 hrs.) *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier fort, to (1 hr.) *Morez*, a little town in the French department of Jura. Walkers ascend from Nyon in 2¼ hrs. to **St. Cergue** (3432′; *Poste*; **Hôt.-Pens. Capt*; **Pens. Auberson*; **Hôt. de l'Observatoire*, on a height, 5 min. E., with a splendid view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc; Engl. Ch. Serv.), a village and summer-resort in a green valley at the N.E. base of the Dôle. The traveller should drive from Nyon (one-horse carr. 6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergue (3 M.). From St. Cergue (guide 5 fr.; advisable) we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne*, and through the depression (*Sur Porta*, 5127′) between the Vuarne and the Dôle, to the (1 hr.) top of the ***Dole** (5505′), the highest peak of the Swiss Jura. The view (best in the afternoon) is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a good road leads to the (7½ M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — Another route leads by *La Rippe*, 3¾ M. from Céligny (see above), and 1½ M. from Divonne (see above), and before reaching (¾ M.) *Vendôme*, enters the broad path (to the right) through the wood, which after 3 M. joins the road from Gingins. — The best route for walkers from Geneva (7½ hrs. to the top of the Dôle) is by the *Col de la Faucille*, a deep depression in the Jura chain, N.W. of Geneva. Steam-tramway to *Ferney*, see p. 226; omnibus thence in 1 hr. to *Gex* (2120′; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. du Commerce), a small French town, at the foot of the Jura, whence we proceed (shorter by the old road) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Faucille* (4355′; Hôt.-Pens. de la Faucille, unpretending; Couronne, smaller). We keep to the road (to Morez, see above) for 1¼ hr. more, finally diverging to the right beyond the *La Vasserode Inn*, whence we ascend to the top in 1½ hr.

Diligence from *Les Rousses* (see above) to *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 217).

Farther on, among trees, is the château of *Prangins*, once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, now a Moravian school for boys. A great part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, afterwards belonged to Prince Jérôme Napoléon (d. 1891).

On a promontory lies *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite (Savoyard) bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 253). The Jura Mts. recede; the conspicuous peaks are the Dôle, and to the right of it the *Noirmont* (5150′). The lake forms a bay between the mouth of the *Promenthouse* and the *Aubonne* (p. 241) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width. The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss white wines.

Rolle (*Tête Noire*, with garden), the birthplace of the Russian general *F. C. Laharpe*, one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of Canton Vaud from Bern in 1814. An artificial islet in the lake ('Ile Laharpe') contains an *Obelisk* to his memory.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is the ***Signal de Bougy** (2325′; pavilion, with rfmts.), a famous point of view, which commands the lake, the Savoy Mts., and Mont Blanc. From stat. *Aubonne-Allaman* (p. 241) we take the electric tramway, or walk to (2 M.) **Aubonne** (1653′; **Couronne*), an old and picturesque little town, with gardens, a beautiful avenue, and pleasant grounds, and ascend thence on foot to the top in ¾ hr. Carriage from the station to Aubonne 2, there and back 3, to the Signal and back, with 1 hr.'s stay, 7 fr. — About ½ M. S.W. of Aubonne, and 1½ M. from stat. Aubonne-Allaman, lies the finely-situated château of *Trévelin* in a large park (1066′; Hôt.-Pens., 5-7 fr.); thence to the Signal in 40 min. — About 5 M. W. of Aubonne, and 5½ M. N. of Rolle, is **Gimel** (2395′; *Union*, pens. from 5 fr.), with wood-walks, a summer-resort of the Genevese.

A road (diligence to St. Georges daily) leads N.W. from Rolle by *Gilly*, *Burtigny*, and *Longirod* to (9 M.) *St. Georges* (3100′; Inn) and over the (4 M.) **Col du Marchairuz** (4767′; *Inn*) to (4½ M.) *Le Brassus* (p. 217). Between St. Georges and the Col we enjoy charming views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley down to the Fort de l'Ecluse, and beyond the Col we overlook the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is somewhat flat. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (**Hôt. du Montblanc*, pens. from 5 fr., adapted for a stay; **Hôt. du Port; Couronne*), a busy little town (pop. 4100), with a harbour and an old château now used as an arsenal. Good lake-baths. From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank.

From Morges to Bière, 12 M., railway in 1¼ hr.; 1 fr. 90 or 1 fr. 35 c. — The line ascends the valley of the *Morges* to (2 M.) *Vufflens*, at the foot of the mediæval château of that name, with its tower 160′ in height, said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 215). Describing a wide bend towards the W., we next pass the stations of *Bussy*, *Yens* (beyond which, to the left, is the château of *Chardoney*, with a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and the Savoy Alps), *Apples* (branch-line to *L'Isle*), and *Bullens*. — 12 M. **Bière** (2285′; pop. 1345; *Hôt. Guillaume Tell*) is a considerable village, with large barracks and an artillery training-camp, situated on a plateau at the base of Mont Tendre. Carriage road hence to the (8½ M.) *Col du Marchairuz* (see above).

The steamer next reaches the station of *St. Sulpice*, and then —

Ouchy (1230′), formerly called *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

Hotels. *Hôtel Beaurivage, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R., L., A. 5-7, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Hôt. du Château, near the steamboat pier, a castellated building with view-tower (lift), R., L., A. from 4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9-10 fr. (both under the same manager); *Hôt. d'Angleterre, R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. du

Port, plain, all on the lake. Pens. du Chalet, Avenue Roseneck; Pens. la Printannière. — *Lake Baths*, one 1/2 M. W., the other 1/4 M. E. of the landing-place; bath 80 c., with towels, etc. — *Boat* 60 c. per hour, or with boatman 1 1/2 fr.

The Railway Station of the Jura-Simplon line (p. 241) is 3/4 M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies fully 1/2 M. higher. Cable Tramway ('*Ficelle*') from Ouchy to Lausanne in 9 min.; station at Ouchy 3 min. from the pier; station at Lausanne, called 'Gare du Flon', under the Grand-Pont; 46 trips daily; fare 50 or 25 c., return-ticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations *Jordils* and *Ste. Luce* ('Gare'), the latter near the Jura-Simplon station. — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c.; trunk 20 c.; if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

Lausanne. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. a; E, 4), opposite the post-office, R., L., A. 4-7, B. 1 1/2, déj. 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. in winter 6-10 fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the last part of his great work in 1787. Hôt. Riche-Mont (Pl. b; D, E, 5), with pleasant grounds, R., L., A. 4-7, D. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour, Avenue de la Gare, R. from 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 6 1/2 fr.; *Faucon (Pl. c; F, 3), R., L., A. 3 1/2-5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus, at the Jura-Simplon station (p. 241), R., L., A. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand-Pont (Pl. d; E, 4), near the bridge, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, pens. 11 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site (Pl. e; D, 4), R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, Avenue de Rumine, R., L., A. 2 1/2-4, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord (Pl. f; F, 3, 4), Rue St. Pierre, R., L., A. 2 1/2-3, B. 1 1/4, D. 3, pens. 6-9 fr.; Hôt. de France, well spoken of; Hôtel Bellevue, R. from 2 fr.; Hôt. des Messageries, Place St. François 4; Hôt. de la Poste, Petit-Chêne 4. — **Pensions:** *Hôt. National & Pens. Gallo*, Avenue de Beausèjour; *Campart*, Route d'Ouchy, opposite the English church; *Pittet*, at Ste. Luce (see above; 5 fr. per day), and many others. — **Restaurants:** *Café-Restaur. de la Riponne*, Place de la Riponne; *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, see above; *Café de la Banque; Restaurant du Théâtre* (see below), with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Gambrinus* (beer), Rue Haldimand; *Bavaria*, Rue du Petit-Chêne 3; *Brasserie des Alpes*, near the station.

Theatre (Pl. G, 4; open in winter only), Avenue du Théâtre (with café).

Tramways from the rail. station (Jura-Simplon) through the Avenue de la Gare and Avenue du Théâtre to the Place St. François; thence by the Place Bel-Air (branch to the Gare d'Echallens), Place de la Riponne (branch to Pontaise) round the city to the Ecole de Médecine (branch to Chailly) and again to the Place St. François. Another line goes from the Place St. François to Pully and Lutry. Fares 10 35 c. — **Omnibus** from station to town 1 fr.; to the steamboat at Ouchy, only if ordered. — **Cabs:** with one horse 1/2 hr. 1 1/2, with two horses 3 fr.; 1 hr., 3 or 5; 1 1/2 hr., 4 or 7; 2 hrs., 5 or 9 fr.; from Lausanne to Ouchy 2 or 4, to the rail. station 1 1/2 and 3, from Ouchy to the rail. stat. 2 or 4 fr.

Booksellers, with lending library, etc.: *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3; *Th. Roussy*, *F. Payot*, both Rue de Bourg, *Rouge*, Rue Haldimand. — **Pianos**, music: *Fœtisch frères*, Place St. François 2; *Schreiber*, Grand Pont.

English Church, Avenue de Grancy. *Scottish Free Church*, Rue Rumine. *Wesleyan Church*, Rue du Valentin, Place de la Riponne. — **English Physician**, *Prof. A. Gamgee*, Avenue de la Gare 8.

Lausanne (1690′; pop. 38,119), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, now capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part are poor; but the new quarters are handsome. The two quarters are connected by the handsome *Grand-Pont* (135 yds. long), also named *Pont Pichard*

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Place d'Armes de Beaulieu
Chemin de Beaulieu
Chât. de Beaulieu
Clos Beaulieu
Villa St Roch
la Source
la Charmille
la Petite Borde
Pt Côte
Clos du Matin
la Colline
Pt Clos
Clos de Belle Roches
Mont Rose
Mont Mont
Vert Clos
Pré fleuri
Les Saules
Rose Villa
Le Mayras
le Laurier
le Pavillon
la Treille
Place de Chauderon
Gare d'Echallens
Collège Caillard
les Jumelles
la Terrasse
le Boxeur
Vert Site
En Boston
l'Hermitage
Entrepôts
Gare du Flon
la Pilature
Pl. de Montbenon
Tribunal fédéral
Bon Sol
la Jolie Vue
la Chaumière
Tivoli
Mont Fleuri
Clos Villard
Bien Poste
Pilatelle
Villa Flora
Sous Montbenon
Morueux
Haute Combe
Clos Valeure
En Villard
Florentin
Villard
Clos Maintenaux
Près Gare
Gare
Chalet
Epinettes
Fontenay
Echallens 4
Genève 1 Neuchatel
Grave et imprimé par

LAUSANNE
1:9470
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres
Tramways
E
F
G
H
1
2
3
4
5
6
Joli Mont
Hôpital Cantonal
la Solitude
Château
Pl. du Château
Caserne
Le Rugnon
Pénitencier
Musée cantonal
et Bibliothèque
Cathédrale
École Médecine
Evêché
Ecole de Villamont
Mon Repos
Villamont
Les Toises
Bellerose
Beau Site
Pl. de St François
Poste
Bellevue
Promenade de Derrière Bourg
Les Magnolias
Théâtre
Beau Séjour dessus
Belle fontaine
Eglise écossaise
Clos Javal
Mon Part
Le Printemps
Sous Ville
Mi Mont
Georgette
Florimont
Manège
Villa Rosedale
Montriant
Hangerave
La Petite Eglantine
Rosemont
La Chaumière
Chemin du Grey
Le Treyblanc
Mont Brillant
Terrasses
Closelet
Grande Rue
Avenue de Rumine
Avenue de Georgette
Route de Berne
Route de Lausanne
Chemin de Montbenon
Chemin de la Vuachère
Chemin de Beaulieu
Chemin de Bellevaux
Chemin de Bellerive
Chemin de Montchoisi
Chemin de Cour
Chemin de Mornex
Chemin de Valmont
Chemin de Villamont
Chemin de Derrière Bourg
Chemin de Rumine
Chemin de Florimont
Chemin de Georgette
Chemin de Montriant
Chemin de Rosemont
Chemin de Mont Brillant
Chemin de Grey
Chemin de Treyblanc
Chemin de Closelet
Chemin de la Chaumière
Chemin de la Petite Eglantine
Chemin de Hangerave
Chemin de Manège
Chemin de Florimont
Chemin de Georgette
Chemin de Montriant
Chemin de Rosemont
Chemin de Mont Brillant

after its builder (1839-44). The valley of the *Flon*, spanned by the bridge, has been partly filled up and built over. A nearly level street, passing the castle and cathedral, skirts the town and leads under the castle to the N. by a tunnel, 50 paces long. Lausanne possesses excellent schools; the Collège, founded in 1806, was erected into a University in 1891.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 2; Prot.), built in 1235-75, and consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a simple but massive Gothic edifice. Since 1875 it has been under restoration from plans by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879). The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by 160 steps. The church is open in summer on week-days, 9-12 and 1-4; at other hours, adm. 30 c. each person. Bell for the sacristan by the entrance.

The INTERIOR (352′ long, 150′ wide) is remarkable for its symmetry. The vaulting of the nave, 62′ high, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium is another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian Romanesque style. The beautiful but sadly damaged rose-window, the sculptured portals and the carved choir-stalls (completed in 1509) at the S. wall also merit inspection. (The W. portal is being restored; the S. portal was restored in 1884.) Above the centre of the church rises a slender tower (213′), erected in 1874. The finest MONUMENTS are those of *Otho of Grandson*, who fell in 1398 in a judicial duel with Gerard von Estavayer (hands on the cushion, a symbol of the ban; statue accidentally deprived of its hands); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Catherine Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline of Courland* (d. 1783); *Henrietta Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, then ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini); *Countess Wallmoden Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. The wall of the N. transept bears a tablet to *Major Davel*, executed in 1723 for attempting to free the Vaudois from the dominion of Bern. — In 1536 a famous Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the overthrow of the supremacy of Savoy.

Fine views from the *Terrace* (1735′), formerly the churchyard, of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy, and (more extensive) from the church-tower (137′); also from the terrace of the old episcopal PALACE (*Evêché;* now cantonal offices), higher up. The *Bishop's Hall* contains old carved furniture and stained-glass windows.

The CANTONAL MUSEUM (Pl. E, 2; free on Wed. and Sat. 10-12, 1-4, Sun. 11-12, 1-3 o'clock; at other times 50 c.; 2 or more pers. 30 c. each), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains natural history collections, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 215) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, interesting antiquities from lake-dwellings, coins, medals, etc. The same building contains the *Cantonal Library* (120,000 vols.).

The MUSÉE ARLAUD (Pl. D, 3; Sun. 11-2, Wed. and Sat. 10-4; at other times, 50 c., each pers. more 30 c.), in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall (*Grenette*), contains a small picture-gallery.

On the ground-floor is a room with paintings by *Bocion*. On the staircase: *Koller*, Cattle-pond. — First Floor. In the room to the left: *Domenichino*, Joseph's Dream; *Carracci*. Joseph cast into the pit; *Jouvenet*, Healing of the man with the palsy; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see p. 233), Adam and Eve, Divico's victory over the Romans, etc. In the room to the right: *Anker*, New-born child; *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Wellhorn, Fall of the Reichenbach; *Girardet*, Return from the mountain-pasture; *Muyden*, Hide-and-seek; *Vautier*, Sabbath morning; *Burnand*, Bull, etc.

On the MONTBENON, a hill immediately W. of the town, with its fine avenues and charming view of the lake, is situated the handsome new *Palais de Justice Fédéral*, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland, designed by Recordon.

The BLIND ASYLUM *(Asile des Aveugles)*, W. of the town (Pl. A, 3), was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England, and Mlle. de Cerjat. — In the *Champ de l'Air*, N.E., the highest point in the town, are the HÔPITAL CANTONAL (250 beds), the *Viticole* (wine-growing) *and Météorologique* stations, and an *Ecole d'Agriculture*.

The ***Signal** (2125′), 1/4 hr. above the castle, is a famous point of view. We cross the Place de la Barre (Pl. E, 1) and follow the road straight on for about 100 paces; then ascend to the right by a paved path and flights of steps to the carriage road, and follow this to the right till the hut with the trigonometrical pyramid and grounds are seen on the right. (This point may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, etc.; Mont Blanc is not visible, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1/2 hr. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road). — A pleasant way back from the Signal is through the wooded valley of the *Flon*, on the E. side of the hill, and then by the Rue des Eaux to the Place de la Barre. Cab from the town to the Signal, and thence to the station, 5 fr.

FROM LAUSANNE TO BERCHER, 12 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway (1 hr. 27 min.). Near (2 M.) *Jouxtens-Cery*, the second station, is a large lunatic asylum (Asile des Aliénés). 8 3/4 M. *Echallens* (2064′; pop. 1089; *Balances), a thriving little town; old castle, now a boys' school. — 12 1/2 M. *Bercher*.

The slopes rising to the E. of Lausanne are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. Above the station of *Pully*, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct crossing the *Paudèze* (p. 214), below which is the bridge of the Martigny Railway (p. 241); above *Lutry* is the viaduct near La Conversion, mentioned at p. 214. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat proceeds: the Rochers de Verraux, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, Tour d'Aï, Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of the Grand Combin. — *Cully* (*Hôt. de Ville), the next station, is a little town noted for its wine; on the quay are the largest plane-tree in Switzerland and an obelisk in memory of Major Davel (p. 233), a native of this place. — Then *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*.

Vevey. — **Steamboat Piers:** (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac. — **Railway Station** *(Buffet)*, on the N. side of the town. For excursions to the E. (Montreux, etc.) the station of *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 241) is more convenient.

Hotels. *GRAND HÔTEL DES TROIS COURONNES *(Monnet)*, on the Quai Perdonnet, R., L., A. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3-4, D. 5, board 8 1/2 fr.; *GRAND

Hôtel de Vevey, to the W. of the town, on the right bank of the Veveyse, with lift, large grounds, swimming and other baths (closed in winter). R., L., & A. 4½-10, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Grand Hôtel du Lac, on the Quai Sina, R., L., A. 3½-6½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7 12 fr.; cheaper from Oct. to May. *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre. R., L., A. 2½-6, D. 4, pens. 6-9 fr. *Hôt. Mooser (p. 237); *Hôt.-Pens. du Château, pens. 6-12 fr., both on the lake, with gardens and lake-views. *Hôtel du Pont & Terminus, at the station, with garden. R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Trois Rois, not far from the station. R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Famille, opposite the station, R. 1½-2 fr., D. 80 c., pens. 3½-4 fr.; *Hôtel de la Gare, plain. — **Pensions,** see p. 237.

Cafés. *Café du Lac* (Munich beer) *Bellevue*, both on the quay; *Café du Théâtre.* — *Restaurant* of the *Hôt. d'Angleterre*. Quai Sina; *Cercle du Léman*, with reading room and a large garden on the lake (open to strangers).

Lake Baths at the W. end of the town, near the Gr.-Hôt. de Vevey, on the new quay. Warm Baths at *Fuchs*, Quai Sina, adjoining the Hôt. du Lac.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Crédit du Léman.* Rue du Lac; *A. Cuénod-Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour de Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 214). — **Cab** with one horse, per drive in the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2 fr., 1 hr. 3 or 4 fr., for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr. From the station to Montreux 7 fr.

Electric Tramway from Vevey to Chillon every 10 min. from 6.30 a.m. (every 20 min. in the evening) in 1 hr. (fares 10-60 c.). Stations: *Grand-Hôtel, Vevey-Gare, Hôtel du Lac, Villa Thamine, Maladaire, Clarens, Vernex, Kursaal, Territet*, and *Chillon*.

Rowing-boats 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon 6 or 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 251) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 254) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

Booksellers. *Schlesinger*, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.); *Vodoz*, Rue du Lac. Pianos at *Ratzenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex); *Foetisch*, Rue d'Italie. — **Theatre,** Rue du Théâtre, behind the Grande Place, to the right.

United States Consular Agent, *Mr. William Cuénod.*

English Church, at the E. end of the town (p. 236).

Vevey (1263'; pop. 10,482), Ger *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans, situated mainly on the left bank of the *Veveyse*, near its influx into the lake, is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, and has considerable manufactories of tobacco, infants' food, and chocolate. It is the scene of Rousseau's famous romance, the 'Nouvelle Héloïse' (1761). Vevey commands a beautiful view of the head of the lake, with the mouth of the Rhone and, in the background, the Alps of the Valais, particularly the Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar Loaf') and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard; to the right, the jagged, snow-covered Dent du Midi; to the left, the Dent the Morcles; on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the spurs of the Dent d'Oche; and then, to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 254). Near the pier of Vevey-Marché are the turreted *Château of M. Couvreu* (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) and the large Grande Place or Marché. The *Quais Sina* and *Perdonnet*, to the E., with the pier of Vevey-la-Tour, afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

Ascending the market-place, with the Theatre to the right, and then the Rue de Lausanne, we reach the *Railway Station*, to the E. of which are the *Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome and the hand-

some new *Musée Jenisch* (paintings and natural history collections). The road passing the Russian chapel and crossing the railway leads to the Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, on a hill (*'Terrasse du Panorama'*) outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, and commanding a charming, but limited view. Service in summer only (organ-concerts).

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription). Charles II. on his restoration demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants. A new memorial tablet was erected in 1887 on the Quai Sina.

At the E. end of the town are the *Roman Catholic Church* and the *English Church*. The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peilz (Turris Peliana)*, said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was once used as a court of justice, and afterwards as a prison. The neighbouring château of *M. Sarasin* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

The château of **Hauteville** (1650′), 2 M. N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple (fee to the gardener). In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of **Blonay** (2118′), which has belonged the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Légier* and *La Chiésaz*, several houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by A. Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge (finger-post: 'Montreux 5 kil'.) to the road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chailly* (p. 237), the bridge of (1 M.) *Tavel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and (¼ M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (4488′), a famous point of view (auberge near the top), at the E. base of which, ¾ hr. from the top, are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428′; Pens. des Bains, 4½ fr.; Pens. Cochard, 4-5 fr.).

Other interesting excursions may be taken to the **Mont Pèlerin** (3555′), 2 hrs. N.W. viâ *Chardonne;* splendid view from the top (mountain-railway and hotel projected). — To the *Signal de Chexbres*, see p. 244; from Chexbres a new road, the **Corniche du Léman*, skirts the hillside (beautiful views) and descends by *Epesses* to (3¾ M.) *Lutry* (p. 234). — To *Châtel St. Denis* (p. 249) roads lead on both banks of the Veveyse (9 M.; electric tramway projected). — To the *Mont de Gourze* (3050′), from Cully (p. 241) 1½ hr.; to *Jongny* (Hôt. Bellevue), 1 hr. to the N. of Vevey, etc. — To *St. Gingolph* (p. 254; 1½ hr. by boat), on foot to *Novel*, in the valley of the Morge, and thence to the top of the *Blanchard* (p. 254).

On the lake, 3 M. from Vevey, lies the village of **Clarens** *(English Church Service)*, immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the N.W. rises the *Château des Crêtes* (1498′; 'crêtes' = crests or hills), with its pleasant grounds, and a beautiful view from the terrace (visitors admitted). Adjoining it is a chestnut copse, called the *'Bosquet de Julie'*; but Rousseau's 'Bosquet' has long since disappeared. Splendid view from above Clarens, near the churchyard; at *Tavel*, ¼ hr. to the N., is the old château of *Châtelard* (1645′). Between Clarens and *Vernex* is the *German Protestant Church*.

Pensions (p. xviii) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At **Vevey**: *Hôt.-Pens. du Château*, see p. 235; **Pens. Beau-Séjour*, at the back of the town, suitable for ladies; **Hôt.-Pens. Mooser*, at Chemenin, 10 min. above Vevey, charming view (6-10 fr.); *Pens. Florentine*; **Pens. Comte*; **Pens. des Alpes*. — At St. Légier, 3 M. above Vevey (see p. 236): **Pens. Richemond* (English landlady; 5 fr.); *Pens. Béguin.*

Near **Clarens**, 'au Basset': **Hôt.-Pens. Ketterer*, sheltered (6-8 fr.); lake-baths adjacent. This is the beginning of the region which, being sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter-residence. The gay cluster of 22 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1867), at a cost of 2½ million francs. They now belong to Mr. J. Guichard, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 4000 to 8000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur', at Villa No. 6). — At Clarens: on the left, *Hôt.-Pens. Beausite (Moser)*: on the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Verte-Rive* (5-7 fr.); on the left, *Hôt.-Pens. Sanssouci* (5 fr.); on the right, **Hôtel Roth*, with a garden on the lake (6-10 fr.). At the station: **Hôt.-Pens. des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.); **Hôt.-Pens. du Châtelard* (5-6 fr.; good cuisine). — At Baugy (1545'), 10 min. above Clarens: *Pens. Baugy* (4½ fr.). At Chailly (1600'), 6 min. farther on, **Pens. Murg*, with garden; *Pens. la Colline*. At Brent, ¼ hr. farther up, *Pens. Dufour*. At Charnex (1925'), 1½ M. above Clarens, *Hôt.-Pens. Dupuis*; *Pens Dufour-Cochard*. — Between Clarens and Vernex (all on the lake): to the left, **Grand Hôt. Roy.* with pleasant garden (7-12 fr.); **Pens. Mirabeau* (5-8 fr.); to the right, *Pens. Clarencia*; *Hôt. Continental*, with garden on the lake, R., L., & A. from 5, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 9-15 fr.; **Pens. Lorius* (two houses; 6 fr. and upwards), with fine garden.

At **Montreux-Vernex**: To the left of the pier: **Grand-Hôtel Monney & Beau-Séjour au Lac*, R., L., & A. from 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Cygne*, with three dépendances and a garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 4-8, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; **Pens. Pittet*, 6½ fr., with garden on the lake; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, on the left side of the road, with a garden on the lake, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5½ fr. At the station, **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, 5½-8 fr.; **Hôtel de la Gare*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria & Pens. Barbier*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 fr.; *Hôt. de Montreux*, R. from 1½, B. 1, S. incl. wine 2 fr.; *Hôt. Central*, moderate. — In the Avenue de Belmont, 12 min. to the N. of the station, *Hôt. Belmont*, with open view, R. 2½-5, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr. By the pier, *Hôt.-Restaurant Tonhalle*, for single gentlemen, moderate; *Hôt. du Parc & Restaurant Nicodet* (see below). — Beer at the *Tonhalle*. *Café des Alpes*, and at *Nicodet's* (all near the pier). — Enquiry Office at the *Collège*. — English Doctor: *Dr. Tucker Wise*, Villa Champod, Bon Port. — American Dentist: *J. J. Patterson*, Grand' Rue 74. — Chemists: *Buhrer* at Clarens; *Engelmann* at Territet; *Schopfer, Rouge, Rapin & Schmidt* at Montreux. — Bookseller: *Benda*. Reading Rooms at the Kursaal; lending libraries at *Benda's* and *Faist's*. — Boarding and Day School for Girls: *Mlle. Hélène Guenther*, Ave. du Kursaal 17. — *Visitors' Tax* (after a week's residence): one pers. 1, 1½, or 2 fr. per week, two pers. 1½, 2½, or 3, three pers. 2, 3½, or 4 fr. The visitor receives an 'estampille' admitting him to the Kursaal; but a special ticket is required for balls, concerts, theatrical performances, etc.

In Beaufort, on the Territet road (where the *Kursaal* is on the right, music daily at 3 and 8 p.m.; adm. 1 fr.; weekly subscription, see above), on the lake, farther to the S.E.: on the right, *Hôt. du Léman*, **Hot. des Palmiers* (6-8 fr.); *Hôt. Richemond & Pens. des Fougères* (from 6 fr.); on the left, **Hôt. de Paris* (7-12) fr.; *Maison Blanche; Pens. Villa Wilhelma* (4 6½ fr.); *Pens. Villa Elisabeth* (5-8 fr.), both with Christian tendencies, for ladies; *Pens. Uchtmann van Leeuwen* (5-7 fr.); **Hôtel National*, with a terrace high above the lake, R., L., & A. 4-8, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr. On the right, *Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage*, **Hôt.-Pens. Brewer* (R., L., & A. 4-5, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.), both with gardens on the lake; **Hôt.-Pens. Bonport* (7-14 fr.).

The last four, ½ M. from the station, command a fine view. — In the village of Les Planches, ½ M. from the lake and the station: **Hot.-Pens. Vautier*, 6-10 fr.; **Pens. Visinand*, the oldest in Montreux; **Pens. Mooser*, 5-6 fr.; **Pens. Biensis*, 5-7 fr., all with view.

At Territet, just to the E. of stat. Territet-Glion: **Hôt. des Alpes & Grand Hôtel*, pens. 7½-15 fr., an extensive establishment with handsome rooms, cold-water cure, and terraced grounds on the lake, with a fine view. **Hôtel Mont-Fleuri* (1980'), finely situated higher up, 6-10 fr. — To the left, **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, 6-8 fr.; to the right, **Hôt. Bristol & Pens. Mounoud*, 5-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Richelieu*, 5-8 fr., with garden and view.

At Veytaux: **Hôtel Bonivard*, R., L., & A. 3-5, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Masson*, higher up, 5-7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Chillon*, near the castle, 5½-6 fr. — Between Chillon and Villeneuve, the handsome **Hôtel Byron*, finely situated, 7-9 fr. (omnibus from the Villeneuve station, p. 240).

At Glion (see below): **Hôtel du Right-Vaudois* 8-15 fr.; **Hôtel Victoria*, 8-14 fr.; **Hôtel de Glion* (6-8fr.), all with gardens; **Hôt. Bellevue*; **Hôt. du Parc*, with garden; **Hôt.-Pens. Champ-Fleuri* (5-7 fr.); these usually closed in winter. — Above Glion, *Grand Hôt. de Caux*; **Grand-Hôt. de Naye* (p. 239).

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel charges, but in autumn they are generally full. The Grape Cure begins at the end of September and lasts a month.

English Church at Territet, daily services from Oct. to June; three services on Sun. during the whole year. Subscription library in the Parish Room ('St. John's Institute') next the church. — Presbyterian Church at Montreux-Vernex, Rue de la Gare (Sun. 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.).

Clarens, *Charnex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hillside, are collectively called **Montreux** (pop. 12,700). The parish of Montreux, which extends to the Dent de Jaman, is divided into three parts, *Le Châtelard*, *Les Planches*, and *Veytaux*, by the brook (*Baye*) of Montreux and the Verraye. The central point is the town of *Montreux-Vernex*, on the lake, with railway-station and pier, quays with gardens, a large covered market on the lake, and, 5 min. S., a *Kursaal*, with pleasant grounds (see p. 237), opposite which is the *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Romanesque style. About ½ M. higher up, at the foot of the hill, lies the village *Les Planches*, separated from *Sâles*, to the W., by the *Baye de Montreux*, which descends from the Gorge du Chauderon (p. 239) and is spanned by the handsome **Pont de Montreux*, 100' high. Above Les Planches rises the quaint old *Church of Montreux*, the shady terrace in front of which commands a superb and far-famed **View.

Excursions from Montreux (electric tramway from Chillon to Vevey, see p. 235). Chief excursion to **Glion and the *Rochers de Naye*. To Glion (2270'; *Hotels*, see above) a cable-tramway ('Chemin de fer funiculaire') ascends in 9 min., starting from the Territet-Glion station on the Jura-Simplon Railway (21 trains daily; fare 1, return-ticket 1½ fr.). The line, constructed by Hr. Riggenbach, is about 750 yds. long, the maximum gradient being 1 : 1·5 4. At the top is a *Buffet-Restaurant*, which commands a delightful survey of the upper end of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains enclosing it. Pleasant way back through the *Gorge du Chauderon* (p. 239) to the village of Montreux in 1 hr. (enquire for beginning of path).

From Glion to Naye, 4½ M., rack-and-pinion railway in 1¼ hr. (return-fare 10½ fr.; from Territet to Naye and back 12 fr.). The station adjoins that of the 'Funiculaire' to the right. The line is carried under the houses of Glion by a tunnel, beyond which, to the left, we look down into the ravine of the *Baye de Montreux* (see above); on the opposite bank are the

Prantin
Pautex
Plan de Châtel
1426
Conversions
Tenasses
L'Alliaz
Patelliaud
Les Riaux
Bains de l'Alliaz
1011
Lauteret
Pré Chairoton
Bondenoces
1401
Orquières
Les Riaux
Praz-Forand
Villard
Yursys
La Praz
Mousse
Pléiades
Pré de la Chèvre
Sur le Sex
1364
D'Zetiau
Ondaulez
Laplavaux
Les Cornes
Ravins de Saumont
Cytes
Praz-Joffrey
764
Chevallevres-derrey
Fayaux
Vers chez Bonjour
Chexores
767
Prandignier
Brison
Vers chez Cottier
Chez Cochard
Planche Nicolet
Cornaux
Grands-Portes
Levierand
Cojonnex
546
Château Blonay
Blonay
Brent
Chaulin
Le Taux
La Cour
Tercier
La Chiésaz
St Légier
Champsavaux
Serettes
Planchamp
Vevre d'en haut
Villard
Chailly
Le Châtelard
Hauteville
Novalles
Vevre devant
Chau d'Hauteville
Les Chables
Baugy
Tavel
Villard
La Ponevre
Le Croton
Les Crêtes
Le Crêt
La Doge
Gillamt
Clies
Pré choisi
Le Vallon
Jolimont
Béranges
Burier
Le Basset
Chaponnières
La Faral
Praz
Sully
Stat
Villas Duboche
Ruerettes
Chemenin
Belair
Sully dessous
La Maladaire
Roche des Mouettes
Dot Mooser
Station
Roches de Salagnons
Clos du Lac
St Martin
Villa Corbassière
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
Bains Debarc
Villa Augusta
Le Paradis
Port
VEVEY
Becque de Peilz
Debarc
Chemin de fer
Kilometres
Châtel St Denis

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

village of *Sonzier* and the reservoir of the Montreux electric works. We ascend through meadows and pass over a viaduct, enjoying a fine view to the left of Montreux and the Lake of Geneva and of the large Hôtel des Avants below us (see below). Ascending more rapidly, we pass through a cutting and the curved tunnel of *Tremblex* (147 yds. long) to the E. side of the ridge and the (1¼ M.) station of *Caux* (3457'; Buffet). Above is the **Grand Hôtel de Caux** (3580'; R. & L. 4½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. from 7½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), commanding a splendid view of the lake and the Alps. — We now skirt the head of the valley of the *Veraye* (to the right, the Rochers de Naye) and beyond the chalets of *Myoux* pass again to the N. side of the ridge, where the conical *Dent de Jaman* (6493') suddenly appears. The line ascends rapidly to the ridge (5593') between Jaman and Naye, and passes through a tunnel (82 yds.) to the (3¾ M.) station of *Jaman* (5508'), in the sequestered *Combe d'Amont*. To the left below is the small *Lac de Jaman* (5144'). Farther on we are carried over a narrow arête, commanding the Lake of Geneva to the right and the mountains of the Gruyère to the left. We then pass through the rocks of the Rochers de Naye by a tunnel (6055'; 267 yds.), and ascend round the uppermost valley to the (1½ M.) station of *Naye* (6435'; *Grand Hôtel, R. 3-6, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr.), 240' (10 min.) below the summit of the *Rochers de Naye (6708'). The splendid view (Panorama 1 fr. 80 c.) commands the Bernese Alps (Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn), the Alps of the Canton de Vaud (Diablerets, Grand-Muveran, Tour de Mayen, and Tour d'Ai), part of the Valais (Grand Combin, Dent du Midi) and Savoy Alps (Aiguille d'Argentière, Aig. Verte), and the whole Lake of Geneva. Close to the hotel is the *Jardin Favrat* of the Montreux Botanical Society (adm. 30 c.).

To the **Gorge du Chauderon**, a wooded ravine between *Glion* and *Sonzier*, watered by the *Baye de Montreux* (p. 238). From the bridge of Montreux to the head of the gorge, and back, 1 hr.; or returning by Glion 2 hours. — **Les Avants** (3188'; **Hôtel des Avants*, pens. 6-12 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), a charmingly situated health-resort for both summer and winter, lies 1¾ hr's. drive from Montreux viâ *Charnex* and *Chaulin* (diligence from Montreux railway-station twice daily in 2 hrs., returning in 1 hr.; fares, up 3, down 2, return-ticket 4 fr.; carriage with one horse 12, and pair 20 fr.). Les Avants may be reached on foot from Montreux viâ *Sonzier* (Maison Blanche, moderate) in 2 hrs., or from Glion viâ the Gorge du Chauderon in 1¼ hr. The fields of narcissus at Les Avants are a lovely sight in early summer. From Les Avants to the top of *Mont Cubly* (3505'), with charming view, 1 hr.; *Dent de Jaman* (6165'), viâ the *Col de Jaman* (p. 250), 2½ hrs., etc. — By *Charnex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades* (4475'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 236), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see p. 242. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorges du Trient* (p. 245) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Hôt. des Alpes, etc.; see p. 238), opposite the railway-station of *Territet-Glion* (p. 241). The ***Castle of Chillon,** with its massive walls and towers, ¾ M. from the pier (¼ M. from stat. Veytaux-Chillon), stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Above the entrance (adm. 50 c.; tickets at the entrance; closed 12-1 p.m.) are the arms of the Canton de Vaud.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The poet quoted has invested this spot with much of the interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy

dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' (composed by him in the Anchor Inn at Ouchy in 1817). The author calls his poem a fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1570 at the age of 74 years.

It is an historical fact that in 830 Louis le Débonnaire imprisoned the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible *(Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556)*; this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy often resided in the castle, and it was afterwards converted into a state-prison. It is now under restoration. — A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts, which are now lighted by two small electric lamps. Among the names on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 238). The **Ile de Peilx,** an islet $^1/_3$ M. W. of Villeneuve, was laid out and planted with three elms a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines: —

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, $1^1/_2$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** *(*Hôt. du Port,* at the pier; *Hôt. de Ville)*, a small walled town, the *Pennilucus* or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The 'Clos des Moines' is a good wine grown here. (Railway-station, see p. 241.)

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 249) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5340') in $4^1/_2$ hrs., to Château-d'Œx (p. 250) in 6 hrs.

Railway Journey. — *Geneva*, p. 217. The train runs high above the lake, overlooking the hills on the E. bank with their numerous villas, above which rises the long ridge of the Voirons and in clear weather Mont Blanc. $2^1/_2$ M. *Chambésy* (station for Pregny, p. 226); 4 M. *Genthod-Bellevue*; $5^1/_2$ M. *Versoix* (p. 229); $8^1/_2$ M. *Coppet* (p. 229). At (11 M.) *Céligny* the *Dôte* (p. 230) becomes visible to the left. Beyond ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Nyon* (p. 230) the line skirts *Prangins* with its château, and then quits the bank of the lake.

The region between the *Promenthouse*, which the train crosses near ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Gland*, and the Aubonne (p. 241) is called *La Côte*

and is noted for its wine. 20 M. *Gilly-Bursinel;* 21½ M. **Rolle** (p. 231). The height to the left is the *Signal de Bougy* (2910′; p. 231), a splendid point of view, easily reached from Rolle or from the next station (25 M.) *Aubonne-Allaman.*

The train crosses the *Aubonne* and returns to the lake. 28 M. *St. Prex;* the village lies on a promontory below, on the right. From (30½ M.) **Morges** (p. 231; station 8 min. from pier) Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty in clear weather, but soon disappears. In the distance, N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which the train crosses here, is the château of *Vufflens* (p. 231).

The line leaves the lake, crosses the *Venoge*, and joins the Neuchâtel railway (p. 211). 35½ *Renens.*

38 M. **Lausanne** (**Hôt. Terminus & Rail. Rest.*), see p. 232.

The train (views on the right) skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve. We cross the *Paudèze* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty nine-arched viaduct of the Freiburg line, p. 214), pass through a short tunnel, and skirt the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 234). 42 M. *Lutry.*

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 234) to (47 M.) *Rivaz-St-Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake, then quits it, and crosses the *Veveyse.* 50 M. **Vevey** (*Buffet;* p. 234); 50½ M. *La Tour de Peilz* (p. 236); 52 M. *Burier.* Beyond a tunnel we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 236).

54 M. **Montreux-Vernex** (p. 238), beyond which we again approach the lake. 55 M. *Territet-Glion* (Café-Rest., and small bazaar), immediately above the pier of Territet-Chillon (p. 239), is the starting-point of the cable-tramway to *Glion* (p. 238). 55½ M. *Veytaux-Chillon* (p. 239), ¼ M. from the castle.

57 M. **Villeneuve,** p. 240. The train enters the broad and somewhat marshy *Rhone Valley*, flanked with high mountains. The *Rhone* flows into the lake 3 M. to the W., near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive alluvial tract, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the Rhone Valley is (59½ M.) *Roche.* Part of the mountain near *Yvorne* (1560′), to the left, was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge ('Crosex-Grillé' and 'Maison Blanche' or 'Clos du Rocher'). To the right towers the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 255).

63 M. **Aigle.** — *Grand Hôtel des Bains, 1 M. above Aigle in the valley of the Grande-Eau, with extensive grounds, suitable for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, omn. 1-1½ fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Site, at the station, with garden, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, lunch 3, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr. — Victoria, next the post-office, 3 min. from the station, R. 2, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, unpretending. — *English Church* (St. John the Evangelist).

Aigle (1375′; pop. 3540), a small town with a large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau.*

The *Plantour* (1604'), a wooded hill ½ hr. to the S., with grounds, affords charming views of the Rhone Valley.

VILLARS, 3¼ hrs. to the E. of Aigle, 2½ hrs. above Ollon (see below), a very favourite summer-resort, lies on the hillside, high above the right bank of the Rhone. It is best reached from Aigle (carr. 18, with two horses 30 fr., down 25 fr., and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence twice daily in 4½ hrs., returning in 2¼ hrs.; fare 3 fr. 75 c.). Highroad to (2 M.) *Ollon* (Hôtel de Ville, poor); thence a good road in numerous windings, with fine views. Pedestrians either follow the road past the Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, and then ascend by a steep path, for the most part through wood, by *Panex* and *Les Ecovets* to (2½ hrs.) *Chesières;* or they follow the highroad to (2 M.) Ollon; above the village, the road to the left; after 1 min., where the track divides, follow that to the extreme right; at (40 min.) *La Pousaz* the path to the left, by the second fountain, in the middle of the village; 35 min. *Huemoz* (3307'; '*Wems*'), charmingly situated; 40 min. *Chesières* (3970'; *Hôtel du Chamossaire, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Belvédère, pens. 5-10 fr.), with beautiful view; 20 min. **Villars** (4166'; **Grand Hôtel*, R. 4-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 6½-10 fr.; **Grand Muveran*, patronised by the French, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Bellevue*, a little higher up, R., L., A. 2½-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Pens. Victoria*, 5-6 fr.; *Engl. Church*). Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks, with benches at the best points of view and shady spots. The air is bracing but mild, and there is no N. or E. wind. Magnificent view of part of the Diablerets, the Grand and Petit Mœveran, the Dent aux Favres, Tête Noire, Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier de Trient, the Dent du Midi, Rhone valley, etc. The finest excursion is the ascent (2½ hrs.; without guide) of the ***Chamossaire** (6950'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Mœveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to *Bretaye* (5845'; Inn) on the *Lac des Chalets*, 1 hr. from the top, a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. — From Bretaye a somewhat rough path leads past the charming small *Lac des Chavonnes* (Inn) to (2 hrs.) *La Forclaz* (4144'), and, crossing the *Grande-Eau*, to (½ hr.) *Le Sepey* (p. 248). We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, viâ Aigle; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, *Les Ecovets*, and *Chesières* (see above). — Shorter excursions may be made from Villars to (¼ hr.) *Les Closalets*, with a fine view of the Rhone valley and of Mont Blanc; to the (1¼ hr.) *Montagne de la Truche* (fine view), viâ Chesières, etc. — From Villars to *Ormont-Dessus* over the *Col de la Croix* (5687'), 4 hrs.; guide (6 fr.) unnecessary, if we are shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 248). — From Villars by *Arveye* to *Gryon* (p. 251), 1 hr.; to *Les Plans* (p. 243), 2 hrs.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (p. 241) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 16 fr.) **Corbeyrier** (3045'; **Hôt.-Pens. Dubuis*, 5-6 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, with fine views. The *Signal* (¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau of the *Agittes* (4997'; road, 1¾-2 hrs.). The *Tour de Mayen* (7628'), from Corbeyrier by the *Alp Luan* and *Alp Aï* in 3½-4 hrs., and the *Tour d'Aï* (7657'; 4 hrs.) are easy and attractive ascents.

FROM AIGLE TO LEYSIN (p. 248), road by Le Sepey in 3½ hrs. (carriage in 3 hrs., with one horse 15 fr., two horses 25 fr.), direct footpath viâ *Veyge* or *Pontit* in 2½-3 hrs. — FROM AIGLE TO THE ORMONTS see p. 248; diligence to Le Sepey twice daily in 2¾ hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 5½ hrs.

Near (65 M.) *Ollon-St-Triphon*, on the left, rises a wooded hill with an ancient tower. The village of *St. Triphon* lies on the E. slope of a hill, 1 M. from the line; *Ollon* is on another hill, to the N.E. (Road to Villars 2½ hrs., see p. 242.) To the left tower the Grand Mœveran and the Dent de Morcles.

68 M. **Bex.** — *Grand Hôtel des Salines, with salt and other baths, hydropathic establishment, etc., in a fine sheltered situation, 2 M. from the station, R., L., & A. 2½-6, D. 4, pens. 10-15, omnibus 1 fr. (in August the visitors are almost exclusively French); adjacent, *Hôt.-Pens. Villa des Bains, pens. 5½-6 fr.; in the village, *Grand Hôtel des Bains, R., L., & A. 3-3½, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3-4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, R., L., & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Crochet, 5-7½ fr.; Union, pens. from 5 fr.; Pens. des Mûriers; Pens. Sous-Vent. At *Cuètre* near Bex: *Pens. Moesching, 4-4½ fr. — *English Church*, opposite the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

Bex (1427′; pop. 3379; pron. *Bay*), pleasantly situated on the *Avançon*, and affording many beautiful walks, lies ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 30 c.). It is a favourite resort in spring; and in autumn it is frequented by patients undergoing the 'grape-cure'.

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (½ hr.), from the *Buet*, and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (¾ hr. to the S.E.). — The **Salt Works** of *Devens* and *Bévieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady road of gradual ascent, may be visited in half-a-day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Devens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline argillaceous slate by a process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

To Les Plans-de-Frenières and Pont-de-Nant, a very interesting excursion (from Bex to Les Plans 8½ M., diligence in summer twice daily in 2¾ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 24 fr.). The road skirts the left bank of the Avançon, past the Hôtel des Salines (see above), diverges to the right from the (1 M.) Bévieux and Gryon road (p. 251), and ascends, at first with fine views of the Dent du Midi, and farther on through wood, to the chalets of *Vénéresse* (2559′), situated on a broad meadow, and be longing, with the adjoining chalets of (6½ M.) *En-les-Outraz* (2857′; plain inn), to the village of *Frenières* (2815′; inn), on the right bank of the Avançon. (To Gryon 1½ hr., see p. 251.) Our road continues on the left bank, where it soon enters the wood, and reaches (8½ M.) **Les Plans-de-Frenières** (3610′; *Pens. Tanner*, *Pens. Murlettaz*, both unpretending, 5-7 fr.), a health-resort in a sheltered situation on the right bank of the Avançon, with excellent spring water. — The road follows the left bank through a wooded ravine to (1½ M.) *Pont-de-Nant (1110′; small *Café-Rest.*), finely situated at the entrance of the *Vallée de Nant*, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles and of the Grand Mœveran. Near it, on the rock, is an inscription in honour of the Vaudois poets Eugène Rambert (1830-86) and Juste Olivier (1807-76), and of the botanist Jean Muret (1789-1877).

Excursions from Les Plans (guides, *Phil. Bernard*, *Félix Cherrex*, *Ad. Fontannaz*, *Pierre-David* and *Jean-Louis Murlettaz*, *H. F. Morrellon*, *Charles*, *Jules*, and *Vincent Veillon*). To the **Glacier de Plan-Névé**, 3½ hrs. from Pont-de-Nant, interesting (guide desirable, 3 fr.); the imposing cirque is surrounded by the *Sex Percia* (8260′), *Grand Mœveran* (ascent from this side very difficult, see below), *le Paschen* (9195′), and **Tête à Pierre Grept** (9545′); the latter, which commands a splendid view, may be ascended hence by experts over the *Col des Chamois* (8745′; a pass to the Glacier de Paneyrossaz and to Anzeindaz), in 2 hrs. with guide (15 fr.). — To the *Croix de Javernaz, 3¾ hrs., also interesting (guide 6 fr., needless). Diverging to the left from the Bex road, we ascend by a cart-track to the (2½ hrs.) chalets of *Javernaz* (5515′), and thence by a bridle-path to the (1¼ hr.) *Croix de Javernaz* (6910′; no cross), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to (3¼ hrs.) *Morcles* and (1½ hr.) *St. Maurice* (comp. p. 245). — *Dent de Morcles (9775′), 7½ hrs. with guide (15 fr.), very interesting, and not difficult for experts. From (½ hr.) *Pont-de-Nant* we ascend the desolate *Vallée de Nant* to the (50 min.) chalets of *Nant* (4960′; milk); then to the right, we mount steep grassy slopes and débris, finally skirting the *Glacier des Martinets*, to the

(2½ hrs.) *Col des Martinets* (8015′), between the *Pointe des Martinets* (8694′), on the right, and the *Roc Champion* (9050′) on the left. Fine view of the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. Thence round the *Petite Dent de Morcles*. over rocky ledges and by a steep couloir, to the (2½ hrs.) top of the *Grande Dent de Morcles*, which commands a most imposing view. The descent may be made to (4 hrs.) *Morcles* (p. 245). — *Grand Mœveran (10,040′), 7½ hrs. with guide (15 fr.). toilsome, but highly interesting for experts. From (½ hr.) *Pont-de-Nant* we ascend to the left, past the *Chalet de la Larze*, to the (4 hrs.) *Cabane Eugène Rambert* of the Swiss Alpine Club on the *Crête de Sailles* (8525′) between the Petit and Grand Mœveran (a pass to the Rhone valley; descent to Ardon 3 hrs.), whence the top of the Grand Mœveran is reached in 2-2½ hrs. Splendid view. — From Les Plans to Anzeindaz over the Col des Essets, 4 hrs. with guide (6 fr.). From (½ hr.) *Pont-de-Nant* a bridle-path ascends N. E., past the chalets of (5′ min.) *le Richard* and (40 min.) *la Varraz*, along the E. base of the *Argentine* to the (¾ hr.) **Col des Essets** (6690′), with view of the Diablerets; descent to (1½ hr.) *Anzeindaz* (p. 252). From the Chalets du Richard the *Lion d'Argentine* (7485′) may be ascended in 1¾ hr. (guide 6 fr.; not difficult), and the top of the *Argentine* (7980′) in 2½ hrs. (fatiguing; guide 8 fr.).

From Bex to *Gryon*, and over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Sion*, see R. 69.
To *Chesières* and *Villars* (by *Dévens*, 3 hrs.), see p. 242.

The train crosses the Avançon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 256), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1377′; pop. 1666; *Hôt.-Pens. Grisogono*, in connection with the *Rail. Rest.*, R., L., A. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate; *Hôt. des Bains; Union; Eeu du Valais; Dent du Midi*), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Thebaic legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302 (near the Chapelle de Véroilley, p. 245). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, supposed to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some curious old works of art (shown by special permission only): a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the venerable abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — On the rocky slope, W. of the station, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax, *i.e.* rock), to which a narrow path has been hewn. Farther N., above the mouth of the tunnel, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, an interesting stalactite cavern with a lake and a waterfall (¼ hr. from the station; tickets and guides at the old château).

Travellers descending the valley change carriages at St. Maurice for Bouveret, where steamers (far preferable in fine weather) correspond with the trains. Comp. pp. 228, 252.

The **Baths of Lavey** (1377′; **Hôtel des Bains*, R. 2-5, D. 3, S. 2¼ board 5½-6, omnibus ¾ fr.), 1½ M. above St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), discovered in 1831, impregnated with sulphur and common salt, rises in a pump-room on the bank of the Rhone, 8 min. from the hotel. — A narrow road (one horse carr. 11 fr.) ascends through wood in zigzags, to the E. of the baths, to (2½ hrs.)

Morcles (3822'; *Pens. Cheseaux*; guides, *Ch. Buillat* and *Jul. Cheseaux*), prettily situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Ascent of the *Croix de Javernaz* (6910') from Morcles viâ *Planhaut* in 2¾ hrs. (guide 5 fr.; descent to Les Plans, see p. 243); of the *Dent de Morcles* (9775'), 5½ hrs. (see p. 243; guide 13, with descent to Les Plans 15 fr.); bed of hay if required on the *Haut de Morcles* (5740'), 1½ hr. from Morcles.

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroilley*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey* (p. 244). The line approaches the Rhone and passes a scene of devastation caused in 1835 by huge mud-streams from the Dent du Midi. 75 M. *Evionnaz* occupies the site of *Epaunum*, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. Before us rises the pointed Mont Catogne and the mountains near the Great St. Bernard. Near the hamlet of *La Balmaz* railway and road skirt a jutting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the ***Pissevache,** a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe* (p. 256), which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230' (½ M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon). A path ascends on the right side, and passes behind the waterfall (adm. 1 fr.).

77 M. **Vernayaz** (1535'; ***Grand-Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*, ¾ M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorge, first-class, R., L., A. 3½-7, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 6-10 fr.; ***Hôt. des Alpes*, R. from 1½ D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, at the station), the starting-point of the routes to Chamonix viâ Salvan (p. 274) and viâ Gueuroz (p. 275; guide to the Tête-Noire or Châtelard 6, Chamonix 12, Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, are the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorges du Trient,** a ravine worn by the Trient Glacier, which once extended into the valley of the Rhone. The Gorges may be ascended for nearly ½ M. by a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the torrent. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand Hôtel; guide needless.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, 400' high, approach so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. Where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a fall, 30' high. The gorge (inaccessible farther up) is 7½ M. long, extending almost to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 273), from which its entrance is visible. — The interval between two trains suffices for a visit from Vernayaz to the Pissevache and the Gorges du Trient.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands **La Batiaz** (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The tower (ascent from the Drance bridge in ¼ hr., adm. 30 c.) commands a splendid view of the Rhone Valley and its environs. — The train crosses the *Drance* (p. 287),

81 M. **Martigny.** — Hôtel Clerc, R., L., A. 3-5, lunch 3½, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; Hôtel du Montblanc, R., L., A. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr. — Aigle & Poste, second class, R., L., A. 2 fr., B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 6 fr.; National, opposite the post-office, R. from 1½, D. 2½ fr., unpretending; Grand St. Bernard, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôtel-Restaurant de la Gare, R. 1½-2, D. 2½ fr.; the last two at the station, ⅓ M. from the town.

Martigny-Ville (1560′; pop. 1552), the Roman *Octodurus*, is a busy little town in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 77), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 73, 74) to Chamonix, and for the Val de Bagnes (R. 78). The market-place, planted with trees, is adorned with a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. A large Roman building has recently been excavated at Martigny. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, known to the Romans).

Excursions (guide, *Ant. Farquet*). Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follaterres*, famed for its flora.

Ascent of the **Arpille** (6330′; 4-5 hrs., with guide). The bridle-path ascends beyond *La Batiaz* (p. 245) through vineyards to the hamlet of *Sommet des Vignes;* then past the hamlets of *Ravoire*, through wood, to the chalets of *Arpille* (5965′) and the top. Superb view. Descent to the S., through wood, in 1 hr. to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 275).

The *Pierre-à-Voir (8123′), a peak of the limestone range which separates the Rhone Valley from the valley of the Drance, is ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 295), Sembrancher (p. 287), or Chable (p. 292). From Martigny a bridle-path, 6 hrs. (guide 8, mule 10 fr.). From the *Col*, 1/4 hr. below the summit, the descent to Saxon may be made rapidly, but not very pleasantly, on a sledge in 1-1 1/2 hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagnes valleys, and the glacier of Giétroz (p. 293).

Gorges of Durnant (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 287.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

32 M. Diligence from Saanen to Aigle daily in 9 1/3 hrs. (from Aigle to Saanen 8 1/2 hrs.); 11 fr. 15, banquette 14 fr. 95 c. One-horse carr. from Saanen to Gsteig 8, two-horse 15 fr., to Ormont-Dessus 20 and 38, to Aigle 40 and 70 fr. and fee; from Aigle to Sepey 10 and 18, to the Hôt. Diablerets 15 and 25 fr.

Saanen (3382′), see p. 200. The road leads S. through the broad and smiling *Gsteigthal* to *Ebnit* and (1 3/4 M.) **Gstad** (3455′; *Rössli*), at the mouth of the *Lauěnen-Thal.*

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* after 1/2 M., to (4 M.) **Lauěnen** (4130′; *Hirsch*, rustic; guides, Jacob and Gottfried Schwitzgebel), the chief place in the valley, beautifully situated. The picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557′), 1 hr. higher up, is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill on the E. side. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304′). The **Lauenenhorn* (8133′) is easily ascended from Lauenen in 3 hrs., with guide; splendid view from the top. — From Lauenen to Lenk over the *Trüttlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 197. Over the *Gelten Glacier* and *Gelten Pass* (*Col du Brozet*, 9270′) to *Sion* (to *Zanfleuron*, see p. 247, 8 hrs., with guide), toilsome. — The *Wildhorn* (10,710′) may be ascended from the Gelten Pass in 3 hrs. (from Lauenen 8 hrs., guide 25 fr.; comp. p. 197).

6 1/4 M. **Gsteig,** Fr. *Châtelet* (3937′; **Ours*, pens. 5-6 fr.), finely situated. To the S., the *Sanetschhorn* (9665′) and *Oldenhorn* (10,250′).

To Sion over the Sanetsch, 8 1/2 hrs., attractive on the whole (guide 13, not indispensable in fine weather; horse 25 fr.). The path crosses the *Sarine*, and ascends steeply over pastures, and afterwards through the *Rothenngraben*, in windings partly hewn in the rock, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) dreary

Malafrait
1922
Noirmont
Tour de Mayen
2323
Tour d'Aï
Luisset
1978
Corbeyrier
Leysin
Yvorne
Fontaine
AIGLE
Panex
Ollon
Huemoz
Villars
Chesières
Plantour
St Triphon
Antagne
Fenalet
Gryon
Plan Sepey
Bex
Massongex
le Montet
692
Frenières
les Plans
Dent Rouge
2234
Gd Châtillon
Chamossaire
2118
la Forclaz
Pic de Chaussy
2377
le Mont
2235
Famelon
2158
Ormont dessous
le Sépey
Pointe de Meilleret
1951
Chaux Ronds
Rochers du Vent
Sex Percin
Gd Mœveran
Montreux
Monthey
St Maurice
Geograph. Anstalt von

1 : 150.000

Miles

Kilometer

Trüttlisberg
Bettelberg
Schwand
Stüblenen
2108
Wolfegg
Blatti
Jebiberg
Pöris
Ritzliberg
Gschwend
Rothhorn
2277
Stiegelberg
Iffigenhorn
2380
Kühdungel
2083
Iffigen See
Mittaghorn
2687
Rawyl
Niesenhorn
2777
Feissbg.
2199
Vollhorn
Wildhorn-Clubhütte
Schneidehn
2938
Col du Rawyl
Plan des Roses
Hahnenschritthorn
2836
Dungel-Gl.
Kirchli
2791
Pfaffenhn
2845
Wetzsteinhn
2780
Armillon
Gl. de Ténéhet
Wildhorn
3264
Gl. des Aulannes
Col du Brozet
2826
Gl. du Brozet
3074
Geltenhn
2908
Rawylhorn
les Ravins
Proz du Sex
Luchet
les grandes Gouilles
le Sexrouge
2907
Cérac
2836
la Motte
2882
Pte d'Hermence
2665
Sérin
Praz Combeira
la Forclaz
Six neire
2727
Donin
2627
Chamossere
Duet
Ravoinet
Charmettaz
Daillet
Le Chamarin
la Ley
Crêtabessa
Giniesse
Gita de ley
Combu d'Arbaz
Praztonga
Gita de ce
2662
Praz Rouaz
Bossonesse
Deylong
Zanpex
Bertzo
Vermenaz
Icogne
Fortuno
Ayent
Luc
Prâbé
1960
Forclaz
Saxonna
Arbaz
Vellaz
Sarmona
Mayens de la Zour
les Places
Blignoux
Vionnaz
Arniou
Croux
Drône
Grimisuat
Signèse
St Léonard
Savièse
Prinzière
Comère
Molignon
St Germain
Champlan
Rhône
Tourbillon
Valeria
SION
Bramois
Montreux
Monthey
Martigny
Brue
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Kreuzboden (6565′); thence 1 hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch** (7330′), on this side of which there is a cross (*La Grande Croix*). Descent (passing the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* on the right) to the (1/2 hr.) *Alp Zanfleuron* (6775′; Hôt. Theiler, plain), with fine view of the Alps of the Valais. From this point the *Oldenhorn* (see below) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the *Wildhorn* (p. 197) in 4 1/2 hrs., the *Sanetschhorn* or *Montbrun* (9665′) in 5 hrs., and the *Diableret* (see below) in 6 hrs. (ascent of the latter easiest from this side). The *Sublage* (8073′), 2 1/2 hrs. from the hotel, affords a magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then by a winding path down to the *Alp Glary* (4920′) and through the wild ravine of the *Morge* to the bold *Pont Neuf*, whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin*, and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Sion* (p. 295). Ascent from Sion to the pass 6, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The road here turns to the S.W., and ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* (see below) and the *Sex Rouge* (9767′), to (5 M.) the **Col de Pillon** (5085′), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). In descending (passing the *Cascade du Dard*, above us on the left) we soon obtain a view of a valley bounded by fine wooded mountains, and thickly studded with houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus.** To the left is the *Creux de Champ* (see below), the numerous brooks falling from which form the *Grande-Eau*. We first reach (3 M. from the Col) **Le Plan des Iles** (3815′; **Hôtel des Diablerets*, with baths, R., L., & A. 3 1/2, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr., opposite the post-station for Ormont-Dessus; **Pens. Bellevue, du Chamois, du Nouveau Chalet;* English Church); about 1 1/2 M. farther on, beyond the prettily-situated **Hôtel Pillon*, lies **Vers l'Eglise** (3650′; *Pens. Mon Séjour; Pens. Busset; Hôtel de l'Ours*, all unpretending), with the church of the upper part of the valley.

Excursions from Le Plan. (Guides: *Moltien, V. Gottraut, Fr. Berruex, Moise Pichard.*) To the (1 hr.) **Creux de Champ** (4275′), a grand rocky basin at the N. base of the Diablerets, with waterfalls on every side. A good survey of the Creux de Champ, the Oldenhorn, etc., is obtained from *La Layaz* (5340′), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Plan. — Ascent of the **Palette* (7133′; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for experts; horse 12 fr.), easy as far as the (2 1/4 hrs.) chalets of *Isenaux;* thence, without path, and rather rough, 3/4 hr. more to the top; view of the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and of the Dent du Midi to the S.W.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Lac d'Arnon*. Or we may ascend from the *Col de Pillon* in 1 1/2-2 hrs., past the small *Lac de Rettau*. — **Pointe de Meilleret** (6404′), 2 1/2 hrs. from Vers l'Eglise, easy; view extending to Mont Blanc. We may descend to (40 min.) the *Pas de la Croix* (p. 248). — **Pare de Marnex** (8343′), 4 hrs. with guide, not difficult, viâ *Le Lavanchy* and the pastures of *Marnex*. Splendid view. — **Pic de Chaussy** (7798′), 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr., not required by experts), see p. 248. — The **Oldenhorn** (10,250′), Fr. *Becca d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is ascended from Gsteig in 7 hrs., or from Ormont-Dessus by the *Col de Prapioz* in 6 1/2 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). A steady head and sure foot necessary. Travellers from Ormont spend the night in the chalet of *Pillon;* those from Gsteig on the *Upper Oldenalp*. — The **Diableret** (10,650′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 13 fr.), difficult. From the Hôtel Diablerets to the (1 hr.) *Col de Pillon* (see above); thence over the *Glacier du Sex Rouge*, the *Col de Prapioz* (9480′), between the Oldenhorn and the Diablerets, the *Zanfleuron* and *Diableret Glaciers*, to the highest summit. Descent over the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Hôt. Theiler* (see above).

To Villars (4 hrs.) or Gryon (4 1/2 hrs.) by the Col de la Croix, a fine route (or over the Col de la Croix and the Chamossaire to Villars 6 1/2 hrs.); guide, 7 fr., not indispensable. From the Hôtel des Diablerets we

ascend the valley of the Grande-Eau for 1¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1¾ hr., with almost uninterrupted views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Col de la Croix** (5687′), 5 min. to the N. of the hamlet of *La Croix*. View of the Dent du Midi; at *Encex* (5964′), 25 min. to the W., also of the Mont Blanc (travellers need not hence return to the col, but may descend straight down into the valley). The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1¼ hr. divides: to the left to *Arveye* 10 min.; to the right to *Villars* 20 min. (p. 242). — The path to *Gryon* descends to the left a little above Arveye, crosses the Gryonne and the *Col de la Barbouleuse* (3983′), and reaches Gryon in 40 min. (p. 251). This route is 1 hr. longer, but preferable to the path which crosses the Gryonne, ½ hr. from the pass, by the *Pont de Coufin* (4737′), and follows the left bank, viâ *Sodoleuvroz* and *Praz-Hudry* to (1½ hr.) Gryon.

Adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous.** About 4½ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road joins that from Château-d'Œx (p. 251); to the S. rises the Dent du Midi. 1½ M. **Le Sepey** (3704′; **Hôt. du Mont d'Or; Cerf; Hôt. des Alpes;* Engl. Ch. Serv. at the Mont d'Or in summer; one-horse carr. to Plan 8, fee 2 fr.), the chief village in the lower valley.

Excursions. *Pic de Chaussy* (7798′), 4½ hrs., not difficult (pp. 247, 251). — Ascent of the **Chamossaire* viâ *Bretaye* (3½-4 hrs.), and descent to *Villars* (1½ hr.), see p. 242. — A road, with fine views (diligence from Aigle twice daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 15, two-horse 25 30 fr.), leads from Le Sepey by *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of (2½ M.) **Leysin** (4150′; **Grand Hôtel Sanatorium*, 650′ above the village, in a sheltered situation, with splendid view towards the S., visited by consumptive patients, pens. 10-18 fr.; **Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Pens. Cullaz*, *Pens. de l'Espérance*, in the village, well spoken of). Pretty walks near the hotel; excursions to (¾ hr.) *Prafondaz*, with view of the Lake of Geneva, and to the *Lac d'Ai* (2½ hrs., fatiguing). From Leysin to *Aigle* a good path, mostly through wood (1½ hr., ascent 2½-3 hrs.). — Footpath to (1½ hr.) *Corbeyrier* (p. 242).

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in a fine wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several falls; to the left rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 242). Near Aigle we cross the Grande-Eau.

Aigle, 7 M. from Le Sepey, see p. 241.

68. From Bulle to Château-d'Œx and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 294, 246.

41 M. Diligence thrice daily to (18 M.) Château-d'Œx in 3½ hrs. (5 fr. 70 c.); thence to (23 M.) Aigle daily in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 90 c.). One-horse carr. from Bulle to Château-d'Œx 15, two-horse 30 fr.; two-horse from Bulle to Aigle 75-80 fr.

Bulle (2487′; pop. 2797; **Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Union; Cheval Blanc; *Hôtel de la Ville & Poste*, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, pens. 5 fr.), a busy little town, the chief place in the *Gruyère*, is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 214). The rich pastures in the environs are famed for Gruyère cheese and the melodious 'ranz des vaches'. The natives speak a Romanic dialect, known as 'Gruérien'.

On the slopes of the Moléson, 2 M. S. (one-horse carr. 3, two-horse 6 fr.), lie the sulphur-baths of **Montbarry** (2712′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Moléson*, pens. 6-7 fr.). Charming view. Ascent of the Moléson hence by an easy path, viâ the *Chalet des Clés* and *Gros-Plané*, in 3-3½ hrs.

Ascent of the Moléson from Bulle, 4 hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary. We follow the Châtel St. Denis road (see below) for ¾ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême*, which it crosses by a (20 min.) mill, to the (½ hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133′), and follows the W. slope (guide-posts) of the mountain, crossing several brooks. We pass (½ hr.) the *Gros-Chalet-Neuf*; (1 hr.) *Gros-Planay* (4855′; a rustic inn in a large pasture); (¾ hr.) the chalet of *Bonne Fontaine* (5945′). Thence by a steep path to the top in ½ hr. more.

The ***Moléson** (6578′), the Rigi of W. Switzerland, is a bold rock, precipitous on every side, surrounded with meadows and forests, rich in flora. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche, the Dent du Midi, and the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, the first peak of a chain which culminates in the Diablerets, and extends to the heights of Gruyère at our feet. The only visible peak of the Valaisian Alps is the Grand Combin, to the left of the Mont Blanc group. Most of the Bernese Alps are concealed. To the extreme left, the Titlis. To the W., the Jura.

Ascent of the Moléson from Albeuve (see below; 3-3½ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path, marked with red, white, and red, crosses the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and follows a well shaded slope to a small chapel. Here we cross the stream, recross it ½ hr. farther on, and reach (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a climb of 1¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

From Bulle through the *Jaunthal* to *Boltigen* in the Simmenthal, p. 200. (Diligence in summer daily in 6¼ hrs.) — From Bulle diligence every afternoon, by *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz*, and *Semsales*, to (2½ hrs.) **Châtel St. Denis** (2670′; *Hôt. de la Ville*; *Hôt. des 13 Cantons*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The Moléson is ascended hence, by *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.) From Châtel St. Denis a diligence plies thrice a day in 50 min. to stat. *Palézieux* (p. 214); another every morning in 1 hr. 40 min. to *Vevey* (p. 234).

The road to Château-d'Œx leads past (¾ M.) *La Tour-de-Trême*, with its picturesque tower, to (1½ M.) *Epagny* (2390′; Croix Blanche; one-horse carr. to Montbovon 7 fr.). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the little town of **Gruyères** (2723′; **Fleur de Lys*, plain), with an old castle of the Counts of Gruyères, who became extinct in the 16th cent. The castle, now restored, contains frescoes, a collection of old weapons, etc. (fee).

We enter the pretty valley of the *Sarine* or *Saane*. At (1½ M.) *Enney* (2410′) we see the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460′) in the background; on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207′), spurs of the Moléson. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (2¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard* (Hôt.-Pens.). Passing *Neirivue*, we reach (1 M.) **Albeuve** (2487′; **Ange*, moderate; ascent of the Moléson, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (below, to the left, is a picturesque old bridge), and arrive at (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Jaman*, moderate; horses and guides).

From Montbovon to the Rochers de Naye, 4 hrs., an interesting excursion (guide unnecessary). From the Hôt. du Jaman we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to the right; 25 min., we turn to the right by a house; 35 min., bridge over the *Hongrin*; ¼ hr., church of the scattered village of **Allières** (3300′); ¼ hr., *Croix de Fer Inn*. (A direct route from Albeuve to this point follows the Montbovon road for ½ M., and

diverges to the right by a path to *Sciernes* and Allières, 1¾ hr ; beyond Sciernes we take the path descending a little to the left.) The path now ascends gradually, then more rapidly over pastures (several sign-posts), to the (1 hr.) chalets of the *Plan de Jaman;* thence to the left (on the right, the *Col de Jaman*, see below) past the small *Lac de Jaman* to the (½ hr.) *Jaman* station of the Glion-Naye railway, whence the top of the Rochers de Naye (p. 239) is reached either by rail, or an foot in ¾ hr.

From Montbovon over the Jaman to Montreux (6 hrs.; to Vevey 7½ hrs.), guide unnecessary (8 fr.); horse to the top of the pass 15, to Les Avants 20, to Montreux or Vevey 25 fr. A most attractive walk. To the (2½ hrs.) *Plan de Jaman*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the (½ hr.) **Col de Jaman** (4974′), where a beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed, embracing the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, and the long range of the Savoy and Valais Alps to the S. From the *Dent de Jaman* (6165′; steep ascent of 1¼ hr. from the Col) the view is still more extensive. — From the pass to Montreux the path is distinct; after 12 min. we turn to the right 25 min.; a bridge over the Baye, or brook of Montreux; then, where the path divides, we descend by a good path to the left to (½ hr.) **Les Avants** (3188′; p. 239). The road now skirts the Mont Cubly, first towards the S., and then towards the W., and descends by *Chaulin* and *Charnex* to (2 hrs.) *Montreux*. Before it trends W., 2 M. from Les Avants, walkers may descend by a paved path to the left to (10 min.) *Sonzier* and (½ hr.) *Montreux-Vernex* (p. 238).

The valley turns to the E. We enter a wooded ravine, the Sarine flowing far below in a deep rocky bed. In a wider part of the valley lies (2¼ M.) *La Tine* (Inn). Farther on (2½ M.), on the opposite bank, is the pretty village of **Rossinière** (**Hôt.-Pens. Grand-Chalet*, 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Sarine;* Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer). At (1½ M.) *Les Moulins* the Aigle road diverges to the right (see below). We cross the Sarine at (¾ M.) *Le Pré*, and ascend to (1 M.) —

18 M. **Château-d'Œx.** — *Hôt. Berthod, in an open situation, R., L., A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr., patronized by English visitors; *Ours, in the village, R., L., & A. 2½-3, B. 1½, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 fr.; H. de Ville; *Pens. Rosat, Bricod, de la Cheneau, Martin, du Midi, Morier, Villa d'Œx, etc., pens. from 5 fr. — *Turrian*, confectioner, ices, also a few rooms, opposite Berthod. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer.

Château-d'Œx, Ger. *Œsch* (3260′; pop. 2691), is a scattered village and summer-resort in a green valley. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view. To the E. rise the jagged *Rüblihorn* (7570′) and the *Gumfluh* (8074′).

Excursions. Pleasant walk to the *Chalets de la Pierreuse* (4986′), situated 2 hrs. S.E. at the foot of the Gumfluh. — **Laitemaire** (5514′), 2¼ hrs. N.E., easy and repaying; view of Mont Blanc and the Bernese Alps. — ***Mont Cray** (6795′), 3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., desirable), not difficult. The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N. — **Gumfluh** (8074′), by the valley of the Pierreuse in 6 hrs., or viâ *Etivaz* in 6½ hrs. with guide (9 fr.), toilsome; splendid view.

From Château-d'Oex to (2½ hrs.) *Saanen*, see p. 200.

From Château-d'Œx to Aigle (23 M.; diligence daily in 5⅓ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (see above) to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse (Vallée de l'Etivaz)* in long windings. (Walkers follow the old road, diverging at *Le Pré*, just beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, affording picturesque views of

the deep rocky bed of the brook. At (3¼ M.) *Au-Devant* the road enters a more open tract, and its continuation is seen on the hill to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *Etivaz* (3865′), where it turns and quits the ravine. (Pedestrians avoid this long bend by a rough, stony path ascending to the right by a saw-mill in the valley, and rejoining the road much higher up.) From Etivaz (5 min. above which is the **Hôt. des Bains*, with sulphur-springs) to the top of the hill (5070′) 2 M.; then a slight descent to (¾ M.) *La Lécherette* (4530′; Inn). From (1¼ M.) *Les Mosses* (Inn) we have a splendid view of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2¼ M.) **La Comballaz** (4475′; **Couronne*, pens. 6 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv in summer), charmingly situated, and noted for its mineral spring and its pure air. (*Pic de Chaussy*, 7798′, an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; see p. 247.) Beyond this the road overlooks a picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 248) and (7 M.) *Aigle* (p. 241).

69. From Bex to Sion. Pas de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 246.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (diligence daily in 3½ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.; one-horse carr. 12, descent 8, two-horse 22 fr.); then a bridle path. Guide to Aven desirable (*L. P. Amiguet* and *Henri Aulet* at Gryon, *F. Fontannaz* at Anzeindaz; from Gryon to Sion 18 fr.). Horse 25 fr. — This route, cutting off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents a series of wild rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and afterwards commands the Rhone Valley.

Bex, see p. 243. The road leads N. to *Bévieux* (p. 243), crosses the *Avançon*, and ascends in zigzags (which the old path cuts off), passing the villages of *La Chêne*, *Fenalet*, and *Aux Posses*. Fine view of the Dent du Midi (p. 255). Near Gryon we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of Frenières and the falls of a branch of the Avançon, descending from the Vallée des Plans (p. 243).

7 M. **Gryon** (3630′; **Pens. Morel*, 5-5½ fr.; **Pens. Cuendet*) is a considerable village on a fine site. (To *Villars* and *Ormont-Dessus*, p. 242.)

Bridle Path. At (10 min.) *En Rabou* (3765′), at the N.E. end of Gryon, we follow the path to the right, and (¼ hr.) where the path to *Frenières* (1¼ hr.; p. 243) diverges to the right, we go straight on. Before us rise the peaks of the *Diablerets*. We skirt their steep S. slopes in the valley of the Avançon. On the right rise the *Argentine* (7980′) and the *Grand Mœveran* (10,040′). Above the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4245′) we cross the Avançon, and for a short way traverse a pine-forest on the abrupt limestone slopes of the Argentine, which glitter like silver-in the sunshine. Crossing the Avançon again, and passing the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4810′), we ascend a stony slope in a long curve, and reach

the chalets of (1½ hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6220′; *Chalet Guyon*, with 9 beds, open from the middle of July to Sept. only). To the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grept* (9545′), adjoined on the E. by the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8567′). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (highest peak 10,650′; ascent from Anzeindaz over the *Col du Refuge*, 4 hrs., difficult; comp. p. 247). Our path ascends gradually to (¾ hr.) the **Pas de Cheville** (6720′). In the distance, E., are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. We descend to the (5 min.) boundary wall between Vaud and Valais, and over steep and stony slopes to the (½ hr.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5710′). Here we cross the brook, follow the slope to the right, and then descend in zigzags, passing the chalets of *Derborence* (5213′), to (½ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4698′), in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1714. To the left, high above us, lies the great *Zanfleuron Glacier* (p. 247).

We cross the *Derbonère*, skirt the S. side of the lake, cross (¾ hr.) the *Lizerne* (4140′), follow its left bank, and, passing the chalets of *Besson*, descend the *Val de Triquent*, high above the gorge of the Lizerne. The path *(Chemin Neuf)*, protected in part by a low stone wall, and quite safe, except that it is sometimes exposed to showers of stones, gradually descends to (1¾ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3530′), at the end of the gorge, where an extensive view of the Rhone Valley is suddenly disclosed. We descend to the left to (20 min.) *Aven*, surrounded by fruit-trees, follow the slope to (20 min.) *Erde* and (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a thriving village belonging to *Conthey*, one of the chief wine-growing places in the Rhone Valley, which extends to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Morge*. From this point by the highroad to (2¼ M.) *Sion*, see p. 295. Instead of following the dusty road, we may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from St. Séverin by a path commanding a fine view.

A shorter route (shady in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Lizerne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Lizerne bridge (see above). It crosses débris at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) huts of *Mottelon* we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Servaplana* (4075′; milk) to (1 hr.) those of *L'Airette*. Then nearly level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley; lastly a zigzag descent to (1½ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), ½ M. from the station of that name (p. 295).

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice viâ Bouveret. Lake of Geneva *(South Bank)*. Val d'Illiez.

Comp. Maps, pp. 228, 260.

Steamboat to Bouveret along the S. Bank four times daily, in 4¾-5 hrs. (fare 6 or 3 fr.). Stations: *Cologny*, *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Tougues-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire*, *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, *Thonon*, *Amphion*, *Evian*, *Tourronde*, *Meillerie*, *St. Gingolph*, and *Bouveret*. See p. 229. — Railway viâ *Annemasse* to (42 M.) *Bouveret* in 2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 55 c.). Stations: 3½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 260); 7½ M. *St. Cergues*; 10 M. *Machilly*; 12½ M. *Bons St. Didier* (ascent of the *Voirons*, see p. 228); 16 M. *Perrignier*; 18 M. *Allinges* (p. 253); 22½ M. *Thonon-les-Bains* (p. 253);

26½ M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (p. 253); 28 M. *Evian-les-Bains* (p. 253); 28½ M. *Bains d'Evian;* 31½ M. *Lugrin-Tour-Ronde* (p. 254); 34½ M. *Meillerie* (p. 254); 38½ M. *St. Gingolph* (p. 254); 42 M. *Bouveret* (p. 254).

Geneva, see p. 217. On leaving the quay the steamer affords a fine survey of the grand-looking town with its villas. It touches at *Cologny* (a village on the hill above, p. 228), *La Belotte* (for *Vésenaz*, p. 228), *Bellerive* (for *Collonge*, a little inland), *Corsier*, and *Anières*. At *Hermance* (*Pens. Gillet, 5 fr.) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the canton of Geneva and Savoy (France). Then *Tougues* and *Nernier*. Beyond *Yvoire*, with its old castle on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (8¼ M.). In a large bay opening to the S. lies *Excenevex*. Stations *Sciez* and *Anthy-Séchex*.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400′, pop. 5780; **Grand Hôtel des Bains*, at the W. end, with lake-view; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Hôtel du Léman*, plain) rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of the province of *Chablais*, possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper town, the site of a palace of the Dukes of Savoy which was destroyed by the Bernese in 1536. (Cable-tramway from *Rive*, the lower part of the town, in 1½ min.; fare 10 c.). Near the railway-station is a new bath-house, with mineral springs.

Railway to *Bouveret*, see above. — To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, with a ruined castle (2335′; ascent ½ hr.; fine view). At the top are a convent and chapel of St. Francis de Sales (rfmts.).

From Thonon a road ascends the pretty **Valley of the Drance** by *La Baume*, *Le Biot*, and (16 M.) *St. Jean d'Aulph* (Hotel), with ruins of a monastery, to (18½ M.) a bridge which crosses the Drance opposite *Montriond*, beyond which the road divides. The road to the right leads by *Les Gets* (3645′) to (10 M.) *Taninges* (p. 263); that to the left to (21 M.) *Morzine* (Hôtel des Alpes). From Morzine over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse* to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns*, see p. 263; over the *Col de Coux* to (5½ hrs.) *Champéry*, see p. 256; to the *Baths of Morgin*, see p. 255.

The steamer passes the ancient château of *Ripaille*, a little N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy. The long promontory round which we now steer has been formed by the deposits of the *Drance*, which falls into the lake here. To the E. in the bay lie the baths of *Amphion* (Grand Hôtel; Hôt. des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in a chestnut-grove (omnibus from Evian 50 c.).

Evian-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** *Gr. Hôt. des Bains, above the town, R. 3-8, L. & A. 2, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 5, pens. 12-15, omn. 1 fr.; *Grand Hôt. d'Evian, with garden, R., L., A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; de Fonbonne, on the lake; de Paris, all first class, with corresponding charges. — Hôt. de France, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1, lunch 2½ D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; de la Paix; des Etrangers, pens. 8 fr.; des Alpes; du Nord, etc. — *Restaurant at the Casino, lunch 3, D. incl. wine 3½ fr.

Evian-les-Bains, a small town (2777 inhab.), picturesquely situated, is frequented mainly by French visitors. In the centre of the town is the *Bath House* (water containing bicarbonate of soda). The terraced garden of the Hôtel des Bains affords a beautiful view. On the lake-promenade are the theatre and the *Casino*.

Railway to *Bouveret* and *Geneva*, see above. Two stations: *Evian-les-Bains* and *Bains-d'Evian*. ½ M. W., 3 min. from the Gr. Hôt. des Bains.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde-Lugrin*, is the old château of *Blonay*. Opposite lies Lausanne (p. 232), picturesquely situated on the hillside The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become steeper and higher. In a romantic situation close to the lake is **Meillerie,** with extensive quarries, where the railway is carried through a tunnel. Beautiful view near *Les Vallettes*.

St. Gingolph (**Hôtel Suisse; Lion d'Or; Hôt. du Lac*), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 234), belongs half to Savoy and half to Valais, the boundary being the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

Interesting walk, with fine views, up the ravine of the *Morge*, across the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below), and thence to Bouveret or Vouvry. We may extend our walk on the left bank of the Morge to (1¼ hr.) *Novel* (Inn), ascend the **Blanchard** (5085'; with guide, 1¾ hr.; milk, etc., at a chalet near the top), and return by the right bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the **Dent d'Oche** (7300'; 5 hrs.; with guide), from Novel, interesting, viâ (1½ hr.) *Les Granges* and the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Oche*. Fine view. — The ***Grammont** (7135'; see below) is an easy and attractive ascent of 4 hrs. from St. Gingolph, viâ the chalets of *Fritaz* and *La Chaumeny*, then over grassy slopes, and finally over rough rocks. Ascent from Novel (4 hrs. with guide) more fatiguing. From Vouvry, see below. — To the E. of Novel a tolerable bridle-path leads round the W. and S. sides of the Grammont, and past the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Tanay*, in 4½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Tour; *Hôt.-Rest. Chalet de la Forêt*, with extensive grounds, R. 2, D. incl. W. 3 fr.) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhône*, which has converted the adjoining land into a marsh. Its strong current, '*La Battaglière*', may be traced for more than a mile in the lake. — Railway to *Annemasse* and *Geneva*, see p. 253.

The Railway enters the Rhone Valley, S.E., and follows the left bank. At the foot of a rocky hill to the right lies *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, once on the lake, but now 1½ M. inland. Near the defile of *La Porte du Sex* (1290'), once fortified, the rock so abuts on the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right rises the Dent du Midi (p. 255).

4 M. **Vouvry** (1280'; *Poste*), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view by the church (3 M. from the station of Roche, see p. 241). The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, begun a century ago by a family of that name, but never finished.

The ascent of the ***Grammont** (7135'; 5 hrs.; guide not necessary for adepts) from Vouvry is very attractive and not difficult. A bridle path (horses at Vouvry) ascends viâ *Miex* (3210'; Inn) to (3½ hrs.) *Tanay* (4600'; rustic inn), at the W. end of *Lac Tanay*; thence in 1½ hr. to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, ranging from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau and over the Lake of Geneva. Descent to *St. Gingolph*, see above.

The **Cornettes de Bise** (8000'; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable) are ascended without difficulty from Vouvry. The route ascends viâ *Miex* (see above), *le Plon*, and *Palatieux* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Col de Vergaz* (5970'), then crosses the ridge to the (¼ hr.) chalet of *La Challa* (hay-bed), about ½ hr. below the top, which affords a superb view. Descent (with guide) to

Lorenez or *Tanay* (p. 254), or (without guide) to *La Chapelle* in the *Vallée d'Abondance*, whence we may descend by a good road to the right to (5 hrs.) *Evian*, or ascend to the left via *Châtel* (*Hôt. Pens. Villa Chatel, pens. 5-6 fr.) and the *Pas de Morgin* (4527') to (2½-3 hrs.) *Morgin* (see below).

To the right are the villages of *Vionnaz* and *Muraz*, at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former lies Yvorne (p. 241), to the right of which rise the Diablerets and the Oldenhorn. We next pass *Colombey*, with its nunnery (fine view). A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, crosses the Rhone here to Ollon-St-Triphon (p. 242).

10 M. **Monthey** (1380': **Cerf*; **Hôt. des Postes*, both moderate), with an old château and glass-works. In a chestnut grove 20 min. above it, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre-a-dzo*, balanced on a space of a few square inches.

To the S.W. of Monthey opens the **Val d'Illiez**, 15 M. long, noted for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, and stalwart inhabitants. (Diligence from Monthey in summer twice daily in 3¼ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.; one horse-carr. from Monthey to Trois-Torrents 6, two horse 10, to Champéry 10 & 20, to Morgin 12 & 24 fr. and fee.) Near Monthey the new road ascends on the left bank of the Vièze through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, in windings (cut off by the old paved bridle path, following the telegraph posts, the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful views looking back over the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Molveran. About ¾ M. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which we now follow to the left where the telegraph wires turn in that direction, and do not again quit. (The track to the right ascends to Morgin.) We next reach (1½ M.) the prettily situated village of *Trois Torrents* (2400'; Hôt. Pens. Trois Torrents), with a good fountain near the church. (Here to the W. opens the VAL DE MORGIN, in which a circuitous road ascends to the *Baths of Morgin*, 4405', 3 hrs. from Monthey; the chalybeate water is chiefly used for drinking; *Grand Hôtel des Bains & Hôt.-Pens. du Géant, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet, 3-10 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends, in view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½ M.) *Val d'Illiez* (3125'; *Hôt. Pens. du Repos) and (2 M.) **Champéry** (3390'; **Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Hôt.-Pens. Berra*, R. L. A. 2, B. 1 fr. 20 c., lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt. Pens. de Champéry*, pens. from 5 fr.; *Croix Fédérale*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Pens. du Chalet*, 5 fr.; *Pens. du Nord*), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated. Engl. Ch. Serv. at the Dent du Midi Hotel in summer.

EXCURSIONS FROM CHAMPÉRY. (Guides, *Maur.* and *Pierre Caillet*, the brothers *Grenon*, *Ant. Clément*, *Ed.* and *Prosper Défago*, *V. Gex-Collet*, *E. Joris*, etc.) To the (20 min.) *Galleries*: we descend to the Vièze and cross it, passing a saw-mill, to the passage constructed along the sheer cliffs opposite the village, which commands a charming survey of the valley as far as Trois Torrents (adm. 50 c.). The *Chalets d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) afford a good survey of the environs. The **Culet** (6450'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr., not essential) commands a splendid view, especially of the Dent du Midi. We follow the path to the Col de Coux (p. 256) for ¾ hr., turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides, pass a large chalet on the left, and another on the right, farther up; then through pine wood, and by a narrow path to the cross on the top. Frequent opportunities of asking the way.

Dent du Midi (highest summit, 10,695'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20, with descent to Vernayaz 27, to Sixt by the Col de Sagerou 30 fr.). The previous night is spent in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonaveau* (5103'; good quarters); thence by the *Pas d'Encel*, the *Col de Susanfe*, and the *Col des Paresseux* to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. Late in summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of

Dauphiné and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. We may descend to Salvan (5¾ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to (3¼ hrs.) the pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (6280′; Chalet-Restaur., bed 2 fr.), then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* by a steep and stony path to (1½ hr.) *Van d'en Haut* (milk), where we cross the Salanfe. A better path now skirts the S. side of the valley (affording a view of Mont Blanc as the corner of the *Col de la Matze* is turned), and then descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan* (p. 274). — The other peaks of the Dent du Midi are more difficult: *Cime de l'Est* (10,430′; guide 40 fr.), *Cathédrale* (10,386′; 40 fr.), *Dent Jaune* (10,540′; 50 fr.), and *Doigt* (10,440′; 60 fr.).

Tour Sallières (10,587′; 9-10 hrs., guide 35 fr.; spend night at Bonaveau, see p. 255), a difficult and fatiguing ascent, crossing the *Glacier du Mont-Ruan*. Superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent to *Salvan*, see p. 274. — Similar view from the **Dents Blanches** (9100′), ascended by the *Barmaz Alp* in 6 hrs., without danger for proficients (guide 14 fr.).

Passes. From Champéry to Samoëns over the Cols de Coux and de la Golèse, 7 hrs.; guide (14 fr.) unnecessary. At the (¾ hr.) small shrine mentioned at p. 255 we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets and looking back on the imposing Dent du Midi, reach (2 hrs.) the **Col de Coux** (6310′; *Ion*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the Col de la Golèse. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 253). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Golèse** (5480′; fine view). We descend past the chalets of *Les Chavannes*, leaving the hamlet of *Les Allamans* to the left, then by the valley of the Giffre, to (1¾ hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 263). A good road thence to (5 M.) *Sixt* (p. 263).

From Champéry to Sixt over the Col de Sagerou, 9-10 hrs., toilsome, for adepts only (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi we descend a narrow road, towards the head of the valley, to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and passing the *Chalets de Bonaveau* (p. 255); thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little climbing is necessary (caution required). In ¼ hr. more the path to the Col de Susanfe diverges to the left (see below). Our route now ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Susanfe Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (½ hr.), and then mounts a very steep path to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sagerou** (7917′), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Dents Blanches* (see above) and (l.) *Mt. Ruan* (9995′; 3 hrs. from the pass; attractive). We descend thence to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* (6115′) and (½ hr.) *Boray*, and along an almost perpendicular rock into the (½ hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Nant-Bride*, and in 1¼ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 263).

From Champéry to Vernayaz over the Col de Susanfe or Clusanfe (7940′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Encel* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the *Salanfe Valley* (see above) to *Salvan* and *Vernayaz*. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of *Salanfe*, 1 hr. beyond the Col de Susanfe, and cross the *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960′), lying between the Tour Sallières and the Luisin (p. 275), to the valley of the *Triège*, *Emaney*, and (5-6 hrs.) *Triquent* (p. 274). or the Col d'Emaney and *Col de Barberine* (8136′) to the valley of the *Eau Noire*, *Barberine*, and (7 hrs.) *Valorcine* (p. 273), or finally to the E. by the *Col de Salanfe* (7290′) to (3½ hrs.) *Evionnaz* (p. 245).

The train crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, and at *Massongex* approaches the Rhone. At (14½ M.) *St. Maurice* (p. 241) our line is joined by that of the right bank.

V. CHAMONIX, THE VALAIS, AND THE ADJACENT ITALIAN ALPS.

71. From Geneva to Chamonix 260
i. Viâ Cluses 260
Môle; Pointe d'Andey; Pointe Percée, 261. — St. Gervais-les-Bains, and over the Col de la Forclaz to Les Houches. Gorges de la Diosaz, 262.
ii. Viâ Sixt. 262
Pralaire; Môle. Pointe de Marcelly, 263. — Excursions from Sixt: Vallée du Fer à Cheval; Fond de la Combe; Pic de Tanneverge; Pointe Pelouse. From Sixt to Chamonix over the Buet, 264.
72. Chamonix and Environs 264
Mont Blanc, 269. — From Chamonix over the Col du Géant to Courmayeur; Cols de Triolet, de Talèfre, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles, de Miage, 271.
73. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan 271
Glacier d'Argentière; Col du Chardonnet; Col d'Argentière; Col Dolent; Col des Grands Montets; Col du Tour, etc., 272. — Gouffre de la Tête-Noire, 273. — Col de la Gueula; Cascade du Dalley; Luisin; Dent du Midi; Tour Sallières, 274, 275. — From Vernayaz to Chamonix viâ Gueuroz, 275.
74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme 275
Glacier du Trient, 275. — From the Col de Balme to the Tête-Noire, 276.
75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne. Tour du Mont Blanc. 275
Col de Voza, 277. — Mont Joly; Cols du Mont Tondu and de Trelatête, 278. — From Chapieux to Pré St. Didier over the Little St. Bernard. Col d'Enclave, 279. — Excursions from Courmayeur: Col de Chécouri; Mont de Saxe; Grandes Jorasses. From Courmayeur to Martigny over the Col Ferret, 281.
76. From Courmayeur to Aosta and Ivrea 282
Crammont. From Pré St. Didier to Bourg-St-Maurice over the Little St. Bernard. Mt. Valaisan, Belvédère, Lancebranlette, 282. — Becca di Nona; Mont Emilius; Mt. Fallère, 284. — From Aosta to Zermatt over the Col de Valpelline. Becca di Luseney. Passes from the Val Pellina to the Val St. Barthélemy, 285.
77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard . . . 287
Gorges du Durnant. Mont Chemin. Pas du Lens, 287. — From Martigny to Orsières viâ Champex. Excursions from the Lac de Champex and the Cabane d'Orny. Mont Brûlé, 288. — Tête de Bois. Valsorey; Grand Combin. Mont Velan, 289. — Chenalette; Pointe des Lacerandes; Mont Mort. From St. Bernard's Hospice over the Col de Fenêtre to Martigny, and over the Col Ferret to Courmayeur, 291. — Col de la Seréna, 292.
78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes 292
Col de Sexblanc. Cabane de Panossière; Grand Combin; Cols du Crêt, de Sevreu, de Cleuson, and de Louvie, 293.

— Excursions from Mauvoisin and Chanrion. Mont Avril; Tour de Boussine; Grand Combin; Mont Blanc de Seilon; Mont Pleureur, etc. Cols du Sonadon, des Maisons Blanches, de Crête-Sèche, de Seilon, de Breney, and de Vasevay. From Chanrion to the Val Pellina over the Col d'Otemma or Col de la Reuse d'Arolla, 294.

79. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon . . 295
Col des Etablons. Col du Leu, 295. — Hôt. du Parc-Montana, 296. — Belalp; Upper Aletsch Glacier; Sparrhorn; over the Beichpass to the Lötschen-Thal, 299. — Excursions from Berisal: Wasenhorn, Bettlihorn, and Bortelhorn; to Iselle viâ Alp Veglia; Passo di Valtendra, 299. — Schönhorn; Monte Leone, 300. — From Simplon to Saas; Rossboden Pass; Laquin-Joch; Sirwolten Pass; Simeli Pass; Gamser Joch; Fletschhorn, 301. — From Gondo to Saas over the Zwischbergen Pass. Valle di Bognanco. From Domodossola over the Antrona Pass to Saas, and over the Antigine Pass to Mattmark, 302, 303.

80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn . . 303
Gehren-Thal. From Ulrichen to Airolo over the Nufenen Pass. Löffelhorn. Blindenhorn, 304. — Eggishorn; Märjelen-See; Concordia Hut. Great Aletschhorn. Viâ the Lötschenlücke to Ried, 305. — From the Eggishorn Hotel to the Riederalp and Belalp. Rieder Furka. From the Riederalp to Mörel, 306. — Binnen-Thal. Eggerhorn, Bettlihorn, Mittaghorn, Ofenhorn. From Binn over the Albrun Pass to Baceno, or to the Tosa Falls; to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass or the Kriegalp Pass, and to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 306, 307.

81. From Ulrichen to Domodossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza 307
Basodino. From the Tosa Falls to Airolo over the S. Giacomo Pass; to Bignasco over the Bocchetta di Val Maggia, 308, 309. — From Andermatten to Cevio over the Criner Furka, 309.

82. The S. Valleys of the Valais, between Sion and Turtmann (Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley) . 310

i. From Sion to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers 310
Mayens de Sion, 310. — Val d'Hérémence. Excursions from Evolena; Pic d'Arzinol; Mt. de l'Etoile; Pointe de Vouasson, 311. — Excursions from Arolla: Lac Bleu de Lucel; Pigno d'Arolla; Aig. de la Za; Dents de Veisivi; Mont Collon; Evêque; Dent Perroc; Dent des Bouquetins, 312. — Cols de Collon, de Za-de-Zan, de Riedmatten; Pas de Chèvres; Cols de Chermontane, de l'Evêque, de Bertol, du Mont Brûlé, de Valpelline, 312, 313. — Ferpècle; Alp Bricolla. Dent Blanche; Grand Cornier. Cols de la Dent Blanche, de la Pointe de Bricolla, d'Hérens, and des Bouquetins, 314. — Sasseneire; Pas de Lona; Becs de Bosson. Col and Pointe de Sorebois, 315.

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal . 315
From Sierre to St. Luc viâ Chandolin; Illhorn. From Vissoye to the Hôtel Weisshorn, 316. — Alp de l'Allée; Alp d'Arpitetta; Roc de la Vache; Constantia Club-Hut; Roc Noir; Pointe de Sorebois; Garde de Bordon; Pointe d'Arpitetta; Besso; Pigno de l'Allée; Bouquetin; Diablons;

Grand Cornier; Zinal Rothhorn; Ober-Gabelhorn; Dent Blanche. 316, 317. — Col de l'Allée; Col de Couronne; Triftjoch; Col Durand; Moming Pass; Schalli-Joch. From Zinal to St. Luc, 317, 318.

iii. St. Luc. Bella Tola. Over the Pass du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp. . 318

Turtmann Glacier; Col des Diablons. Pas de Forcletta. From Gruben to Turtmann, 319. — The Schwarzhorn. Jung Pass; Barrjoch; Brunnegg-Joch; Biesjoch, 320.

83. From Visp to Zermatt 320

From Visp to the Simplon over the Bistenen Pass, 320. — Excursions from Zermatt: Gorner Gorge; Riffelberg and Gorner-Grat, 322. — Findelen Glacier, 324. — Schwarzsee Hotel; Hörnli; Théodule Pass; Staffel-Alp, 324, 325. — Mountain Excursions from Zermatt and the Riffelhaus: Breithorn; Cima di Jazzi; Riffelhorn; Mettelhorn; Unter Gabelhorn; Wellenkuppe; Ober-Rothhorn; Strahlhorn; Rimpfischhorn; Dom; Lyskamm; Monte Rosa; Matterhorn; Ober Gabelhorn; Zinal-Rothhorn; Weisshorn, Dent Blanche; Dent d'Hérens, 325-327. — Glacier Passes from the Riffel: Théodule Pass; Furggjoch; Col de Tournanche; Schwarzthor; Zwillings-Joch; Lysjoch; Felik-Joch; Sesia-Joch; Piode-Joch; New and Old Weissthor, 327, 328. — Glacier Passes from Zermatt to Zinal, Evolena, Chermontane, Val Pellina, Châtillon, and the Saas Valley, 328.

84. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark 329

Excursions from Saas im Grund: Triftalp; Weissmies; Sonnighorn; Latelhorn, 329. — Excursions from Saas-Fee. Gletscher-Alp. Mittaghorn. Egginerhorn. Allalinhorn; Alphubel; Nadelhorn; Südlenzspitze; Ulrichshorn; Balfrinhorn, 330. — Alphubel-Joch; Fee Pass; Mischabel-Joch; Domjoch; Nadel-Joch; Lenzjoch; Ried Pass; Windjoch, 330. — Excursions from Mattmark. Stellihorn; Schwarzberg-Weissthor; Adler Pass; Allalin Pass, 331.

85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark 332

Excursions from Macugnaga: Belvédère; Petriolo Alp; Pizzo Bianco; Monte Rosa. From Macugnaga over the Weissthor to Zermatt, 333.

86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa . . . 334

Turlo Pass; Col delle Loccie. Pile Alp; Corno Bianco. Colle Moud and Bocchetta Moanda. Col d' Olen; Gemsstein. Col delle Pisse, 335. — Col di Valdobbia. Excursions from Gressoney: Cortlys; Linty Hut; Hohe Licht; Gnifetti Hut; Sella Hut; Lyskamm; Monte Rosa; Castor; Colle Ranzola; Col de Joux; Mont Taille; Becca di Frudiera, 336. — Bettaforca; Bettliner Pass, 336. — Pinter Joch; Val d'Ayas or Challant. Col des Cimes Blanches; Grand' Sometta, 337.

87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt 337

Grand Tournalin. Col du Val Cournère. Château des Dames, 338.

71. From Geneva to Chamonix.

i. Viâ Cluses.

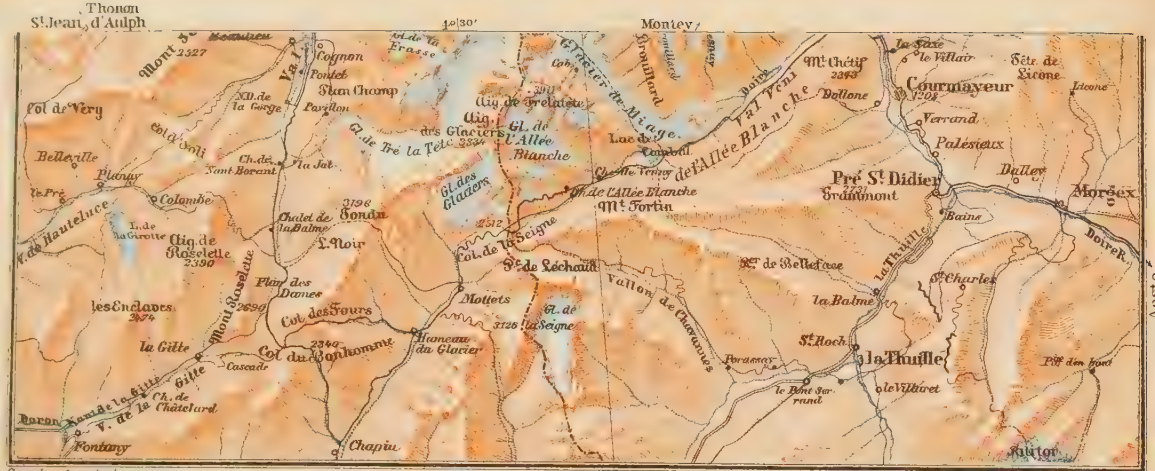
56 M. Railway from Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station) to (29 M.) *Cluses* in 1½ hr. (5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 35 c.). Thence to (27 M.) *Chamonix* Omnibus in 4¾ hrs. (8 fr., there and back 14 fr.). Through-fares from Geneva to Chamonix, 13 fr. 20, 11 fr. 55, 10 fr. 15 c. (return-tickets, 22 fr. 5, 19 fr. 80 c.); from Geneva to Chamonix and Martigny 29 fr. 35, 24 fr. 65 c. (from Geneva to Chamonix 60 lbs., from Chamonix to Martigny 40 lbs. of luggage free). Tickets obtainable in Geneva at Grand Quai 10, as well as at the station, and in Chamonix at the Bureau des Messageries, near the Hôtel Impérial. Cook's tickets also are offered at the hotels in Geneva. (to Chamonix and back, or viâ Chamonix and the Tête-Noire or Salvan to Martigny and Vernayaz, etc.). For the journey from Chamonix to Martigny it is advisable not to take tickets till Chamonix is reached. — At Eaux-Vives (reached by tramway from Place Molard; cab 2 fr.) the railway-time is 55 min. behind that of Geneva. Tickets are exchanged at the omnibus office at Cluses (right of the station), after which a seat in the omnibus should be secured at once (front seats preferable). A seat in one of the extra carriages provided when the diligence is full is preferable to an inside seat in the latter. Carriage and pair (4 pers.), from Cluses to Chamonix in 4-4½ hrs., 50 fr. and fee. Luggage is not examined at the French frontier, as the department of Haute-Savoie is free of customs.

Geneva (*Eaux-Vives* station; Pl. F, 8), see p. 217. The train ascends, through a tunnel, and traverses a plateau, with the Salève on the right and the Jura chain on the left. At (2½ M.) *Chêne* (1385′), a large village belonging to Geneva, Mont Blanc appears on the right, between the pyramidal Môle (p. 261) and the double peak of the Pointe d'Andey (6165′). We now cross the *Foron*, the French frontier, to (3¾ M.) **Annemasse** (1420′; *Rail. Rest.*; *Hôt. de la Gare*, at the station), junction for the Bellegarde and Bouveret line (p. 252) and the steam-tramway to Samoëns (p. 263). The train backs out, describes a wide curve through the little town, and crosses the *Arve* at *Etrembières* (*Salève Tramway*, see p. 227). Fine view to the left, with Mont Blanc in the distance. 5½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*. The charmingly situated village of *Mornex* (p. 227) lies above us to the right, and the deep gorge of the Arve to the left. The train crosses the *Vaison* by a handsome viaduct, ascends through meadows and orchards, in view of the Arve valley, and crosses the *Foron* to (9⅓ M.) *Reignier* (Hôt. du Mont Blanc). Beyond (11 M.) *Pers-Jussy-Chevrier* is (13½ M.) **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905′; *Hôt. de la Croix Blanche*), junction for Annecy (change carriages for Chamonix). To the left is the village with its ruined castle, picturesquely situated high above the Arve valley.

The train crosses the *Foron* and one of its tributaries. A short tunnel. To the right tower the cliffs of the Pointe d'Andey, to the left the Môle, and farther back the Voirons. We descend through a wooded region into the Arve valley. Beyond (18 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly* we cross the *Borne*, and then the Arve, and skirt the town to the station of (20½ M.) **Bonneville** (1457′; pop. 2271; *Balance*, *Soleil*, etc.), picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills.

St Jean d'Aulph
Thonon
Montey
Verossaz
S. MAURICE
Haut Serre
Petite Dent
Morcles
Dt de Morcles
Val d'Illiez
Forclaz St
Eviomnaz
Collonges
Essert Romand
Montriond
Morzine
Champéry
Outre Rhône
Dorénaz
les Gets
les Beaux
Salvan
Martigny
Bourg
Samoëns
Sixt
Echerny
Finhaut
Trient
Valorcine
Arve
Giffre
Dranse
Rhône
Rhone
Sembrancher
Roc d'Enfer
Cheval Blanc
Dent du Midi
Aig de Loriaz
Col de Balme
Col de Forclaz
Col de Balme
Col de Trient
Col de Valorcine
Col de Cou
Col de Susanfe
Col de Barberine
Col de Gemmi
Col de Bretaye
Col de Jaman
Col de Jouplane
Col de Kailly
Col de Prazon
Col de Barberine
Col de Susanfe
Col de Sonnenberge
Col de la Golèse
Col de la Cornette
Col de Fenêtre
Col de Balme
Col de Cou
Col de Valorcine
Col de Trient
Col de Forclaz
Col de Balme

Argentière
Glacier d'Argentière
Aig. d'Argentière
Aig. du Chardonnet
Col du Chardonnet
Aig. du Tour
Col du Tour
Aig. du Tour Noir
Col d'Argentière
Aig. Verte
Col du Géant
Aig. de Triolet
Aig. de Talèfre
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. du Jorasse
Aig. du Grand Pilier
Aig. du Moine
Aig. du Plan
Aig. du Midi
Aig. du Dru
Aig. du Peigne
Aig. du Blaitière
Aig. du Fou
Aig. du Requin
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. de Charmoz
Aig. de Grépon
Aig. de Rochefort
Aig. du Grand Capucin
Aig. de la Floria
Aig. de la Tour
Aig. de Varens
Aig. de Platé
Aig. de la Glière
Aig. de Bochard
Aig. de la Persévérance
Aig. de la Charme
Aig. de la Tête Noire
Aig. de la Tête Rousse
Aig. de la Tête Blanche
Aig. de la Tête Grise
Aig. de la Tête Verte
Aig. de la Tête Rouge


Thonon
St Jean d'Aulph
1° 30'
Montey
Mont Buet 3102
Col de Very
Col de Joli
Belleville
Planay
Le Pré
Col de Hauteluce
Mont Roselette
les Enclaves
2674
la Gille
Col du Joli Homme
Cascade
Pont de la Gille
Ch. de Châtelard
Pont Serrand
Fontany
Chapiu
Cognon
Pontet
Mont Joly 2527
Ch. de la Gorge
Pavillon
Ch. de Vant Borrant
Ch. de la Jat
Colambe
Ind. de la Girotte
Alg. de Roselette 2390
Chalet de la Balme
Le Noir
Plan des Dames
2690
Col des Fours
2340
Ch. de la Frasse
Alg. de la Tête 2324
Alg. des Glaciers
Gl. des Gladons
Alg. de Prelaterie
Gl. de l'Allée Blanche
Mottets
Hameau du Glacier
Gl. de la Seigne
2726
Col de la Seigne
Grandes Jorasses
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. du Midi
Aig. de Triolet
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. de Talèfre
Aig. de Rochefort
Aig. de Dru
Aig. Verte
Aig. du Moine
Aig. du Tour
Aig. d'Argentière
Glacier de Miage
Lac de Combal
Mt de l'Allée Blanche
Mt Fortin
2512
Col de la Seigne
Vallon de Chavannes
Col de Bonhomme
Col du Bonhomme
Col du Tour
Col de Balme
Col de Fenêtre
Col de Valsorey
Col de Valsorey
Col de Fenêtre
Col de Balme
Col du Tour
Col de Bonhomme
Col du Bonhomme

A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on the N. bank of which, on the right, is a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the S. bank rises a monument, 73′ high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. — Steam-tramway, N., to *Bonne*, see p. 263.

The **Môle** (6130′), N.E. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 10 fr.) by (20 min.) *Léparguy*, *Gallinous*, and the couloir of *Pertuis;* or by *Reyret*, the *Col de Reyret* (3040′), the *Grange à Béroud* (1¾-2 hrs.), and (¾ hr.) the *Lardère* (4980′), on which there is a refuge-hut, ¾ hr. from the top. Magnificent view of Mont Blanc. — Ascent from St. Jeoire, see p. 263.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165′), S. of Bonneville, is ascended in 3 hrs. by (¼ hr.) *Pontchy* and (¾ hr.) *Andey;* or in 3½ hrs. by (¾ hr.) *Thuet*, (1 hr.) *Brison* (Inn; road thus far, via *Vougy*) and (1 hr.) *Solaizon*, ¾ hr. from the top. Splendid view, partly obstructed by the *Rochers de Leschaux*.

The train runs in a straight line up the broad valley of the Arve, bounded by lofty mountains. To the right winds the road ascending to *Brizon*. Crossing the *Giffre* we reach (25 M.) *Marignier* (1530′; Inn; steam-tramway to *Pont du Risse*, see p. 263). To the right rise lofty limestone hills. We follow the right bank of the Arve to (29 M.) **Cluses** (1590′; *Hôtel-Buffet de la Gare*, R. & L. 4½, lunch 3½, D. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt. Revuz*), a small town of watch-makers, at the entrance to the narrower part of the Arve valley, and at present the terminus of the railway.

A winding road ascends hence to the N. via *Châtillon* to (6 M.) *Taninges*, on the line from Geneva to Samoëns (p. 263); and another new road, hewn in the rock, leads to the right to (2 M.) *Nancy-sur-Cluses*.

The Chamonix Road leads from Cluses through the narrowing gorge of the Arve, on the right bank. Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1624′), in the bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 750′ above the road, is the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-cave hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.). 4 M. *Magland*. Then, to the right, the *Pointe d'Arreu* (8097′) and the *Pointe Percée* (9025′; see below), and to the left, the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8165′). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road crosses the Arve, and leads straight on, at first through wood. To the S.E. there is now revealed a superb *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of 15 M. The Aiguille du Goûter appears first; then, from right to left, the Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc itself, Mont Maudit, Mont Blanc du Tacul, Aiguille du Midi, and Aiguille Verte.

10½ M. **Sallanches** (1788′; pop. 2064; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, *Bellevue*, *des Messageries*), a straggling little town, with a fountain commemorating the centenary of the French Revolution, adorned with a statue of Peace, by Cambos (1890).

The **Pointe Percée** (9025′; 5-5½ hrs.; with guide; easy for experts), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, is ascended hence by the (2½ hrs.) *Praz-ès-Ros* and the (2 hrs.) *Col des Verts*. The *Pointe d'Arreu* (8097′; 6 hrs.) and the *Aiguille de Varens* (8165′; 6½ hrs.) are more difficult (with guides).

The road next leads by *Domancy* to (14¼ M.) **Le Fayet** (1860′; *Hôtel des Alpes. Renaissance, des Bains, de la Poix*, etc.), by the bridge over the *Bon-Nant*.

In a wooded ravine on the *Vallée de Montjoie*, ½ M. from Le Fayet, lies **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2070′; *Grand Hôtel des Bains*; S.B.G.H.), a sulphur-bath, which was nearly destroyed by a burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse (p. 270) in July, 1892, but has been rebuilt in a higher and safer position. A shady path leads in 20 min. from the baths (road from Le Fayet in ¾ hr.) to the village of **St. Gervais** (2680′; **Hôt. du Mont Joly*; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*; **Hôt. des Etrangers*; *Hôt. de Genève*; several pensions, a health-resort. Finely situated. About ¾ M. below the village (5 min. from the footpath to the Baths) is the **Cascade de Créjin*, a fall of the Bon-Nant. From St. Gervais a road leads viâ *Bionnay* to (6 M.) *Contamines* (p. 278). — The *Mont Joly* (5290′) is ascended without difficulty from St. Gervais in 5 hrs. (comp. p. 278).

Walkers may leave the diligence at Le Fayet and cross the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105′), between the *Tête-Noire* (5840′) and the *Prarion* (6100′), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable; 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) is from St. Gervais over the *Pavillon du Prarion* (6100′) and the *Col de Voza* (p. 277).

From Le Fayet a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see below). The Chamonix road on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost directly below it, and leads through a cutting into the wooded valley of (18½ M.) *Le Châtelard* (Hôt. du Tunnel du Châtelard, pens. 6 fr.). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′) and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608′). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel, which passes an ancient Roman gallery (inscription). The road returns to the Arve for a short way.

A road diverges here to the left and crosses the Arve to (½ M.) *Servoz* (Hôt.-Pens. Diosaz; à la Fougère, well spoken of), whence we may visit (4 hr., there and back) the ***Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in the cascades. Access to the gorge is afforded by a gallery, ½ M. long, attached to the rocks, but in bad repair, especially at the upper end.

20 M. *Les Montées* (Inn), by the *Pont Pélissier*, which is crossed by the old road coming from Servoz. Farther on (½ M.) the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 277), while the new road follows the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the **Pont Ste. Marie* (fine view of the gorge), and again higher up. The glaciers gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of their surroundings we cannot at first realise their extent: first the *Glaciers de Griaz* and *de Taconnaz*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 268), near the village of *Les Bossons*, extending farthest into the valley, and apparently the largest. Further on, the road crosses the Arve by the *Pont de Perrolataz* (3330′), and 1¾ M. beyond it reaches —

27 M. *Chamonix* (p. 264).

ii. Viâ Sixt.

Railway from Geneva to (33¾ M.; 13 min.) *Annemasse*. Steam Tramway from Annemasse to *Samoëns*, 27½ M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 20 c.). Omnibus from Samoëns to *Sixt* (5 M.; 1 hr.). From Sixt to *Chamonix*, Bridle

PATH (10-11 hrs.) over the Col d'Anterne and Col du Brévent (guide, 18 fr., needless in good weather), rather fatiguing, as we have to traverse both passes, with the ascent and descent between them, during the heat of the day. Splendid views of Mont Blanc. Provisions should be taken, as nothing but milk is to be had on the way.

From Geneva to (3¾ M.) *Annemasse*, p. 260. At the N. end of Annemasse the line turns E. (right), leaving the hill of *Monthoux* to the left (stations *Malbrande*, *Bas-Monthoux*), and skirts the foot of the *Voirons* viâ *Borly* to (8 M.) *La Bergue* (1680′).

The **Pralaire** (4630′), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 228), may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ (¾ hr.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

9½ M. *Bonne*, on the *Menoge*. Branch-line to (8 M.) *Bonneville*, see p. 261. — 10½ M. *Pont de Fillinges*, at the confluence of the Menoge and the Foron. — 13½ M. *Viuz-en-Sallaz*. To the left is the *Pointe des Brasses* (4940′), to the right the *Môle* (see below).

16 M. **St. Jeoire** (1925′; pop. 1750; *Hôt. de Savoie*; **Pens. des Alpes*, plain), a little town, with the château of *Fléchère* and a statue of *Sommeiller*, one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The **Môle** (6130′) which commands the Arve valley and Mont Blanc, is ascended in 3½ hrs. from St. Jeoire, by the hamlet of *Montrenaz* and the chalets of *Pinget*, *Char d'Amont*, *Char d'Aval*, and *L'Ecutieux*. We may ride to within 1 hr. of the top. The club-hut lies farther S. (p. 261).

The road ascends a narrow gorge, and then enters the valley of the *Giffre*, to the left. From (17½ M.) *Pont du Risse* a branch-line leads in ½ hr. viâ *Le Breuillet* to *Marignier* (p. 261). 20 M. *Mieussy* (2225′; inns), at the W. base of the *Pointe de Marcelly* (see below). In front rise the Buet and Mont Blanc. The line rounds the conical *Roc de Suets* (3002′) and reaches —

24¼ M. **Taninges** (2100′; *Balances*), a busy little town with the old abbey of *Mélan*, now a Collège. Route to Cluses, see p. 261.

The **Pointe de Marcelly** (7105′) may be ascended hence in 4½ hrs. by a steep path viâ *Les Pontets* and the chalets of *Grand Planay*, or from Mieussy (see above) in 5 hrs., with guide. — A road leads N.E. from Taninges, viâ *Les Gets* (3865′), to (13½ M.) *St. Jean d'Aulph* (p. 253), in the valley of the Drance. Diligence daily from Taninges to Morzine in 3¼ hrs.

We ascend the valley of the *Giffre*, by *La Palud*, *Jutteninge*, *Verchaix*, *Morillon*, *Les Chenets*, and *Le Bérouze*, to —

31 M. **Samoëns** (2490′; pop. 2540; **Croix d'Or*, moderate; *Commerce*), a little town on the Giffre. Fine view from the chapel above the church (10 min.).

From Samoëns to (7 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illiez, over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, see p. 256. — From Samoëns two passes, to the left the *Col de Jouplane* (5635′), to the right the *Col de la Golèse* (5480′), lead N. to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (p. 253).

Beyond Samoëns the road enters a defile in which the Giffre forms a fall, 160′ high. As the valley expands we see before us the precipices of the Buet, to our right the Pointe de Salles and the Pointe des Places, and to our left the Pic de Tanneverge (p. 264).

36 M. **Sixt** or *L'Abbaye de Sixt* (2480′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, in an old monastery, R. & L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.).

Environs. In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting snow, the environs of Sixt abound in fine waterfalls, there being no fewer than thirty in the upper part of the valley alone, which is called from its shape **Vallée du Fer à Cheval.** In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles to five or six. An attractive excursion may be taken through the débris of a landslip of 1602, to the (3 hrs.) *Fond de la Combe* (3274′), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall.

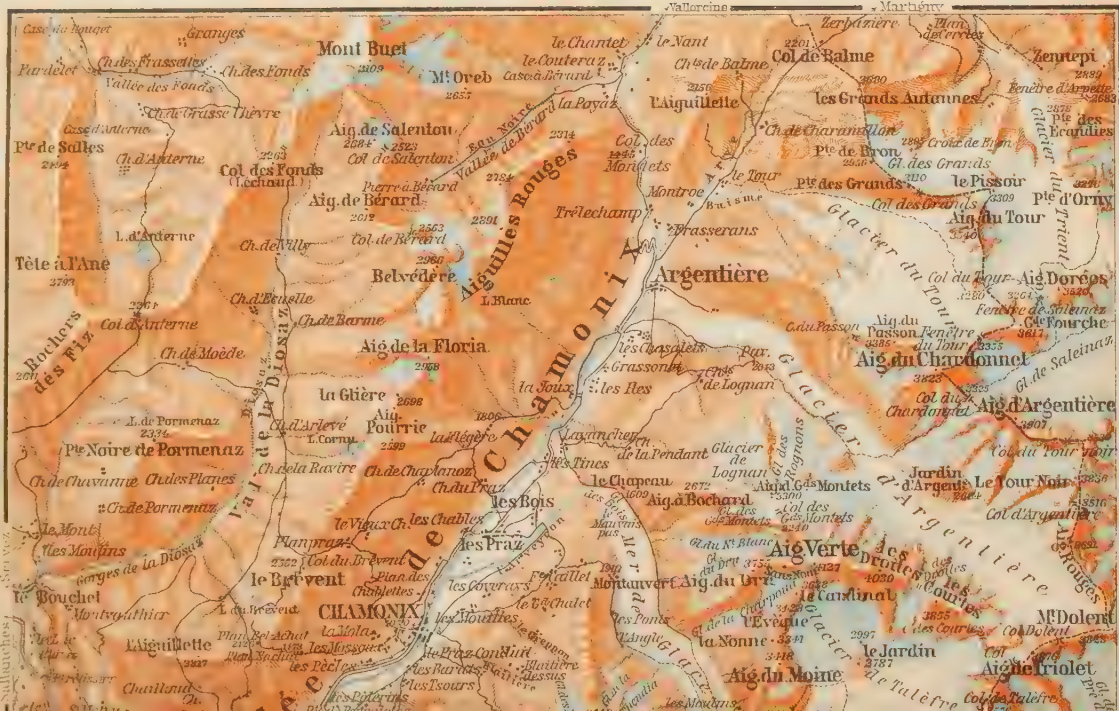
From Sixt over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917′) to Champéry (with ascent of the *Mont Ruan*), see p. 256. — The **Pic de Tanneverge** (*Pointe des Rosses*, 9800′; 9 hrs.; with guide), by the Col de Sagerou or the *Col de Tanneverge* (7745′), is difficult, but commands a splendid view. The descent from the Col may be made into the valley of the *Barberine* to *Emosson*, and then over the *Col de la Gueula* to *Finhaut* (p. 274). — The **Pointe Pelouse** (8120′), ascended by the *Lac de Gers* in 6 hrs., offers no difficulty; fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made by the *Désert de Platé* and the *Escaliers de Platé* to *Chède* (p. 262; dizzy path, recalling the Gemmi).

From Sixt to Chamonix over the Buet, 12-13 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary; 23 fr., incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see below. Then to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Col Léchaud* or *Col des Fonds* (7325′), and a climb of 2½ hrs. more over loose stones and snow to the top of the *Buet (10,200′). Magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the Alps of Dauphiny. A toilsome descent to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330′; Inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* (p. 273) to *Argentière* and (4 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

The bridle-path to the Col d'Anterne (to Chamonix 11 hrs., fatiguing) ascends the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (½ hr.) *Salvagny* (in view of the beautiful Pointe de Sales; 8182′), beyond which it zigzags up a grassy hill to the left, past the *Cascade du Rouget* (right), to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* (4530′; Alpine fare), and 'Eagle's Nest', the summer-seat of Sir Alfred Wills, at the foot of the *Buet* (see above). About 5 min. farther, beyond the bridge, we ascend to the right (path to the left to the Col Léchaud, see above), passing the *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* in a wide bend, to (1 hr.) the *Plateau du Bas du Col*. We cross the pastures of *Anterne* (the chalets of which lie below, on the right), and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* to (1½ hr.) the ***Col d'Anterne** (7425′), where a stupendous view of Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed. We descend to the left (path to the right to Servoz, 2½ hrs.), in view of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after 1½ hr. by a wooden bridge (5530′). We then ascend to the (1½ hr.) **Col du Brévent** (8075′), which also affords a superb view of Mont Blanc. Descent, chiefly through wood, viâ *Planpraz* and *Les Chablettes* (p. 268) to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

72. Chamonix and Environs.

Hotels. Grand Hôt. Couttet, frequented by the English, R., L., A. from 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres et d'Angleterre, Gr. Hôt. Royal et de Saussure, Gr. Hôt. Impérial; at these, R., L., A. 4-5 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont Blanc, R., L., A. 2½-5, D. 5, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes, R., L., & A. from 3, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôtel


Vallorcine
Martigny
Mont Buet
M.t Oreb
Col de Balme
Tenrepi
Aig. de Salentou
Col des Fonds
Aig. de Bérard
Aig. du Tour
Argentière
Aig. Dorées
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Tête à l'Ane
Belvédère
Aig. de la Floria
la Glière
Aig. Pourrie
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
le Brévent
CHAMONIX
l'Aiguillette
le Bouchet
Aig. Verte
les Drus
Mt Dolent
Aig. du Moine
Aig. Triolet
Aig. du Midi
Glacier d'Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Glacier de Chamonix
Aiguilles Rouges
Rochers des Fiz
Vallée de Chamonix
Vallée de Berard
Eau Noire
Merdenson
Glacier de Talèfre

le Fouly
la Giaz
les Mouches
Aig. de l'Eboulement
Aig. du Plan
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. de Leschaux
Mt Greuvetta
le Gros Bechar
Aig. du Midi
Mt Lachal
les Rognes
les Grds Mulets
Mt Blanc du Tacul
Aig. du Géant
Aig. de Rochefort
Grds Jorasses
Mt Mallet
Aig. de l'Evêque
Tête Rousse
Pt Plateau
Mt Maudit
Aig. du Gouter
Gd Flambeau
Aig. Marbrées
Dôme du Gouter
le Corridor
la Tour Ronde
les Pyts
Mulets
Aig. de Tricot
Aig. de Bionnassay
MONT BLANC
Aig. Blanche de Peteret
Dôme de Miage
Rocher du Mt Blanc
Aig. Grise
Aig. Noire de Peteret
Tête Carrée
Mt Rouge
Aig. de Berange
Aig. de Trélatête
Mt Chétif
Tête de Licone
Aig. de Combal
Dollone
Courmayeur
Aig. des Glaciers
Verrand
Tête d'Arp
Tête d'Entrelor
Col de Crammont
Pré St Didier
Mt Percé
Col de la Seigne
Mt Berio Blanc
Tête des Jeunes
Morgex
Entrèves
Aig. de Chambave
la Saxe
Mt Frety
Mt de la Bernarde
Tête d'Entre deux Sauts
Mt Vachey
Mt Fortin
Col de Toula
Palésieux
Villair
Lavancher
Col du Bertio Blanc
Aiguilles Chavannes
Col de Tricot
Col de Miage
Col de Peteret
Col de Pertud
Col du Chétif
Col de Chécrouit
Col de l'Arp
Col de la Vallée Blanche
Col du Géant
Col de Leschaux
Col de la Fresnay
Col de la Visaille
Col de Toula
Col de la Seigne
Glacier du Géant
Glacier de la Brenva
Glacier de Triolet
Glacier de Pré de Bar
Glacier de la Vallée Blanche
Glacier de Mt Dolent
Glacier de Frébouze
Glacier de Mt Frety
Glacier de Mt Brouillard
Glacier de Triolet
Glacier de Leschaux
Glacier de Tacul
Glacier de Mt Blanc du Tacul
Glacier de Bionnassay
Glacier de Miage
Glacier de la Fresnay
Glacier de Trélatête
Glacier de Combal
Glacier de l'Allée Blanche
Glacier de Pré de Bar

Beau-Site, in an open situation at the S. end of the village, R. from 2, lunch 2, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôtel de France et de l'Union, R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Poste, R., L., A. 2-3, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix, R., L., & A. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer de Glace, on the Martigny road, pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel Villa Beausejour; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Terrasse, with café-restaur., R. from 2, D. 3, pens 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de Chamonix, Place de l'Eglise; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage, R. from 2, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 6 fr.; Croix Blanche, R., L., A. from 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Lac, prettily situated 1 M. W. (p. 269).

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in these pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and opportunities of asking the way are frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only take a guide across the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 267). — The guides at Chamonix form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but travellers may choose their own guides. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour if more than half completed, but given up at the traveller's desire: when less than half has been completed, two-thirds of the tariff must be paid (special tariff for Mont Blanc, see p. 270). The guides are bound on 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 26 lbs.; on 'courses extraordinaires', 15 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Michel* and *Fréd. Payot*; *Ed.* and *Aug. Cupelin*; *Henri Devouassoud*; *Jules Bossoney*; *Michel* and *Adolphe Folliguet*; *Ben. Simon*, surnamed *Benoni*; *A. Tournier*; *Jules Simond* of Les Praz; *Franç.*, *Alfred*, and *Joseph Simond* of Lavancher; *Gasp.* and *Joseph Simond* of Les Mossons; *Armand Couttet*; *Michel Savioz*; *Franç. Meugnier*, etc.

Horses and Mules. Except for the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for a visit to the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (9 fr.), the charges are the same as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Gabriel Loppé*, the painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montanvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (small fee to the attendant).

English Church Service during the season.

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the Montanvert (p. 266) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the Mer de Glace (p. 266) to the (1½ hr.) Chapeau (p. 267), descend to (1 hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 267), ascend the Flégère (p. 268; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is best for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have slept at *Argentière*, should leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 271), take a guide there, and go by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *Le Joux* (p. 272), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when no distant views are obtainable, the Glacier des Bossons (p. 268) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the Cascade de Blaitière, on the hillside E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (adm. ½ fr.). — To the Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue (p. 269) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — Ascent of the Brévent (p. 268) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

Heights in RR. 72-75 are given from *Imfeld's* new map of '*La Chaîne du Mont Blanc*' (1896).

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3415′; pop. about 3400), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, 1/2 M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glaciers du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons;* and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent.* The valley was first brought into cultivation by a Benedictine priory in the 12th cent., but it remained practically unknown until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1743) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (d. 1799), Pictet (d. 1825), and Deluc (d. 1817). It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the Hôtel Royal rises the ***Saussure Monument,** unveiled in 1887, on the centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc. The bronze group (by J. Salmson), on a granite pedestal, represents Saussure conducted by Balmat (p. 270): 'à H. B. de Saussure Chamonix reconnaissant'. A small monument to Balmat stands in front of the church.

The ***Montanvert** or *Montenvers* (6266′; 2 1/2 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 12 fr.), a height on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest basins of the Mont Blanc chain in three branches *(Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul, Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre),* and which descends into the valley in a huge ice-cataract, 4 1/2 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the Montanvert, and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the little English Church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (1/4 hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles.* We ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after 1/4 hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planaz*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4880′; rfmts.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.) a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 267). Our path ascends gradually, at first through wood, to the (1 hr.) ***Hôtel du Montanvert** (R., L., A. 3-4, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-10 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,320′); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and lower down the *Aig. d Bochard* (8767′), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,197′); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,795′), the *Mont Mallet* (13,084′), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,170′); and immediately to our right tower the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,295′) and *de Blaitière* (11,550′).

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (1/4 hr.) the glacier. The passage of the glacier (1/4 hr.; guide from the Montanvert, unnecessary for experts, 3 fr.,

or to the Chapeau 5 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (6065′; rfmts.), skirting which we descend to the giddy '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods atached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be found at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Lavancher (6 fr.; see below).

The ***Chapeau** (5278′; *Inn*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard*, is much lower than the Montanvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background, *Mont Mallet* (13,084′) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,170′); to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz* (11,295′), *de Blaitière* (11,550′), *du Plan* (12,050′), and *du Midi* (12,608′), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210′), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,610′).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Aiguille du Dru, and then through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour* (p. 271). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Lavancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 271). The route to the Flégère crosses the Arve at the inn 'à la Mer de Glace', then leads to the left through wood and pastures to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path (p. 268). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges from the path to Les Tines (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left, and descends the moraine (passing the *Source of the Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 268).

The **Jardin** (9830′; guide necessary, 14 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right to the *Angle;* here we take to the Mer de Glace, and ascend its moraine, and then the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre (containing numerous crystals), to the foot of the *Couvercle*. We now ascend rapidly to the left by a new path (2 hrs. from the Angle) and skirt the rocks above the *Séracs de Talèfre*, till we are opposite the huge rock of the Jardin. The *Glacier de Talèfre* is then crossed to the foot of the Jardin (1½-2 hrs.), whence we descend to the (½ hr.) refuge-hut on the *Pierre à Bérenger* (8110′) and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs. This excursion introduces us to the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group, and presents no difficulty to good walkers. Provisions necessary.

The **Aiguille Verte** (13,540′), the highest peak between the Mer de Glace and the Glacier d'Argentière, is ascended by good climbers from the Montanvert in 10-12 hrs. (difficult, guide 100 fr.). Follow the Jardin route as far as the *Couvercle* (see above), ascend the Glacier de Talèfre, and by a long snow-couloir to the ridge between the Aig. Verte and les Droites; hence to the left to the top. — The **Aiguille du Dru** (*Grand Dru* or *Pointe Est* 12,320′, guide 90 fr.; *Petit Dru* or *Pointe Charlet* 12,244′, guide 130 fr.); the **Aiguille de Blaitière** (11,550′; guide 80 fr.), and the **Aiguilles des Charmoz** (11,295′; guide 80 fr.) are all difficult and fit for first-rate climbers only

The ***Flégère** (6158′; 3 hrs.; guide, 7 fr., unnecessary; horse and attendant 14 fr.), N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floriaz* (9475′), a peak of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road (p. 271) to (1½ M.) *Le Chable*. The direct footpath diverges to the left just on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures, very marshy at places, to the foot of the ascent. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz* (p. 271), diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve, and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (rfmts.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (*Inn, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.). The *View (comp. panorama) embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left, the *Aiguille du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte;* to the right, the *Aiguilles des Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan*, and *du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening-light most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path goes on to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floriaz*, from which the **Aiguille de la Floriaz** (9475′), one of the highest peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges, affording a magnificent view, may be ascended, with guide, in 3-3½ hrs. — Those bound from the Flégère to Argentière or to the Chapeau may descend direct to *Le Joux* (comp. p. 265; path hardly to be mistaken on the descent).

The ***Brévent** (8285′), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet we see the Bernese Alps, and S.W. the Dauphiny Alps. The bridle-path (4½ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., unnecessary) leads W. from Chamonix, passing the hamlets of *La Molaz* and *Les Mossoux*, ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan Nachat* (4832′; rfmts.), an admirable point of view, and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel Achat* (6975′; Restaur., bed 2, D. 4 fr.), on a saddle S.W. of the summit. Thence, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the (1½ hr.) top (small Chalet-Restaur.).

Or we may ascend the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' past the *Rest. des Chablettes*, to (3 hrs.) *Planpraz* (6770′; Inn); then mount rather steeply to the left, and lastly through the '*Cheminée*' to the (1¼ hr.) summit (guide 10 fr.). Iron bars are fixed in the chimney to assist climbers, and steps are cut in the rock, so that the expedition is quite safe. — The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and undulates along the hillside, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of *Planpraz* (p. 264), which is visible from the Flégère.

To the ***Glacier des Bossons** an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We follow the Geneva road (p. 262) past the *Hôtel-*

Pension du Lac, cross the Arve by the (1½ M.) *Pont de Perrolataz*, diverge to the left at the hamlet of *Les Bossons* by a good path, and ascend to the *Pavillon* on the left moraine (about 4430 ft.; rfmts.). Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,608′) and *du Plan* (12,050′). We descend to the grotto hewn in the glacier (85 yds. long, interesting; adm. and lights 1 fr.) and cross the glacier (guide necessary, 2, from Chamonix 6 fr.; woollen socks to prevent slipping 1 fr.) to the (½ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine (rfmt. hut). Descending over débris, and then through wood, we join the path to the Pierre-Pointue at the Nant des Pèlerins (see below; to Chamonix 1 hr.).

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue** (6720′; bridle-path, 3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary) is another favourite point. On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Les Praz Conduits*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left) *Les Tissours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (cantine), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 10 min. the path to the Glacier des Bossons diverges to the right; see above.) We ascend to the left in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265′; rfmts.) and the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (Restaur., déj. 3½ fr.), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc.; also a superb view N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7565′), which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910′) is another fine point (1¼ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see p. 270) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them, the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands-Mulets* (see p. 270), 2½ hrs. distant (guide necessary). — The **Aiguille du Midi** (12,608′) may be ascended from the Pierre-Pointue viâ the Pierre à l'Echelle and the *Col du Midi* (11,693′; refuge-hut) in about 8½ hrs. (guide 60 fr.); difficult. The *View is very fine. The descent may be made viâ the *Vallée Blanche* and the *Glacier du Géant* to the *Col du Géant* (p. 271). — A pleasant way back from the Pierre-Pointue is by the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (1½ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), see below.

A similar view, even finer view than from the Pierre-Pointue, is obtained from the ***Chalet du Plan de l'Aiguille** (8320′; *Restaur.*), 4½ hrs. from Chamonix. The bridle-path diverges to the left beyond Les Tissours (see above), and ascends in numerous windings through wood and pastures to the chalet, situated at the foot of the Aig. du Plan and Aig. du Midi (see above).

Mont Blanc (15,785′), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,215′, Finsteraarhorn 14,025′, Ortler 12,800′; the Pic de Néthou, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170′), which since

1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of granite, and is shrouded with a stupendous mantle of perpetual snow. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have frequently occurred. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory in the ordinary sense. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can only descry the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines.

According to the regulations of the guides at Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experts one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person. Some travellers evade these exorbitant charges by bringing their guides from elsewhere. On the first day we ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 269) to the (7 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,170′; *Inn* with eight rooms; bed, L., & A. 12, B. 3, D. 6, vin ordinaire 4½ fr.); on the second we proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900′), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Col du Dôme* to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Vallot*, or *Cabane des Bosses* (14,310′; 9 beds, 10 fr. for stopping overnight), near the *Vallot Observatory* (both erected in 1891-92 by Mr. Vallot of Paris), and thence by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950′) and the snowy arête to the (1½ hr.) summit. Another route leads to the left from the Grand-Plateau by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges* (with the *Cabane Janssen*, 14,790′), and *Petits-Mulets* in 3-4 hrs. On the top of Mont Blanc is the *Observatory* of *Dr. Janssen*, built in 1893, which rests entirely upon the snow, as borings failed to find the rock even at a depth of 40 ft. (adm. to the Vallot and Janssen Observatories, and the Cabane on the Rochers Rouges, only by permission of the proprietors). — From St. Gervais (p. 262), the ascent is made by the *Col de Voza* (p. 277) and the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse*, the bursting of which caused the catastrophe at St. Gervais in 1892 (comp. p. 277), to the (8-9 hrs.) Cabane (12,530′) on the S.W. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,610′); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Vallot* (see above). — From Courmayeur (p. 280) about 14 hrs.: from the *Combal Lake* (p. 280) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,335′), at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise;* thence across the *Glacier du Dôme* and the W. arête of the *Dôme du Goûter* to the *Refuge Vallot* and the (7-8 hrs.) summit. — Another route leads from the Combal Lake across the *Glacier de Miage* and *Glacier du Mont-Blanc* to the (8½ hrs. from Courmayeur) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (10,195′), on the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 6-7 hrs.; but in the middle of the day this route is exposed to stone avalanches and should be avoided as a descent. — The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Frêsnay* as well as the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous. — The **Aiguille du Goûter** (12,610′; 3 hrs., guide from Chamonix 40 fr.) and the **Dôme du Goûter** (14,210′; 4½ hrs., guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Grands-Mulets without serious difficulty.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 75.

From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Grant, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 266)

we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must be crossed with the necessary precaution. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,940′), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,170′; p. 281), and in about 6 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,060′), between the *Grand Flambeau* (11,660′) on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,615′) on the left, with a *Cabane* of the Ital. Alp. Club and splendid view towards Italy. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Pavillon du Mont Fréty* (p. 281) and Courmayeur. — Other PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for trained adepts only): the **Col de Talèfre** (11,730′), at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre* (guide 50 fr.); the **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,410′), to the S.W. of the *Aig. de Talèfre* (60 fr.); the **Col des Hirondelles** (11,370′), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses* (60 fr.); and the **Col de Miage** (11,165′), betwen the *Aig. de Bionnassay* and the *Dôme de Miage* (60 fr.). — *Col Dolent*, see p. 272; *Col de Trélatête*, p. 278. — To ORSIÈRES over the *Col du Chardonnet* and the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz*, or over the *Col d'Argentière*, see p. 272; *Col du Tour*, see p. 272.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* over the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 264. Over the *Buet*, see p. 264.

73. From Chamonix to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz viâ Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Maps, pp. 260, 264.

TWO ROADS and a BRIDLE PATH connect the Chamonix Valley with the Valais. Road from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to (4¼ hrs.) Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to (4¼ hrs.) Martigny, and the other to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and (4 hrs.) Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges at Argentière to the right from the road, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, commands a superb view of the Chamonix Valley and Mont Blanc, which are not seen to advantage from the other routes, and is recommended to travellers from Martigny approaching Mont Blanc for the first time.

a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire.

8½ hrs. DILIGENCE from Chamonix to Martigny, or vice versâ, 16 fr. (office of the 'Messageries' at Chamonix near the Hôtel Impérial, at Martigny in the Rue des Hôtels). Carriages are generally changed at Tête-Noire. — CARRIAGE and pair from Chamonix to Martigny for 1-2 pers. 45, 3 pers. 55, 4 pers. 65 fr.; to Châtelard 1-2 pers. 25, 3-4 pers. 30, Tête-Noire 30, 35, 40, Trient 35, 40, 45 fr.; from Martigny to Chamonix 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (return-carriages may sometimes be had). — WALKERS (guide superfluous) may send their luggage by diligence.

The road ascends the valley and crosses the *Arve* between *Le Chable* (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 268) and (1½ M.) *Les Praz d'en-haut* (*Chalet-Hôt. des Praz, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. National, R. 1½, pens. 4½-5 fr.). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1½ M.) *Les Tines* (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 267). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (¾ M.) *Lavancher* (3848′; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road,

R. 2, pens. from 5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 267. About ½ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *Le Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 268.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grassonay*, and (1 M.) *Les Chazalets*, cross the Arve, and reach (¾ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (4100′; **Couronne*, R., L., A. 2½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540′) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′).

Glacier d'Argentière. Bridle-path (guide 5, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6700′; Devouassoud's Inn); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more (guide necessary, usually to be found at the inn) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses *(Mer de Glace d'Argentière)*. The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noir, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin* (8805′), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — Excursions from the Pavillon de Lognan. *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540′; 7 hrs., guide from Chamonix 65 fr.) and *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,820′; 8 hrs., guide 65 fr.), two difficult ascents. — To Orsières over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,910′; 11 hrs., guide 50 fr.), difficult, but very interesting. We ascend the steep Glacier d'Argentière and the Glacier du Chardonnet to (5½ hrs.) the Col, between the Aiguille du Chardonnet and the Aiguille d'Argentière; then cross the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (8830′), and descend (steep and fatiguing) along the right side of the imposing glacier-fall to *Praz de Fort* and (6 hrs.) *Orsières* (p 288). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,535′; 12 hrs., guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass, which commands a fine view, lies between the *Tour Noir* (12,585′) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,110′). The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* to the chalets of *La Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 282). — To Courmayeur over the **Col Dolent** (11,624′; 14 hrs. with guide), between *Mont Dolent* (12,540′) and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,715′), another extremely difficult expedition. The descent leads by the *Glacier du Pré de Bar* to the chalets of that name in the *Val Ferret* (p. 281). — To the Montanvert over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,630′; 8 hrs., guide 30 fr.), laborious. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,457′) and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,827′; easily ascended from the col), at the top of the steep *Glacier des Rognons*. — From the Pavillon de Lognan we may return to the chalets of *Lognan* and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (p. 271).

From Argentière to Orsières over the **Col du Tour** (10,760′). 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not really difficult for experts. We diverge to the left from the Col de Balme route at (35 min.) *Le Tour* (p. 276) and ascend over the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour*, and farther on over the glacier itself to the col, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,253′), both of which are easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, where we either take to the right over the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′) to the *Glacier de Saleinaz* and the *Cabane* of that name (see above); or we cross the *Col d'Orny* (10,230′) to the left to the *Cabanes d'Orny* (p. 288).

Beyond the village the new Tête-Noire road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond (25 min.) *Trélechamp* (4593′; Hôt. des Montets) we look back at the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The (¼ hr.) *Col des Montets* (4740′) is the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (20 min.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard* or *à Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds $^1/_2$ hr. to the walk (adm. 50 c.). Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200′), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 264; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.). Our road crosses the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Eau-Noire* (Hôt. du Buet; to the waterfall from this point, $^1/_4$ hr.).

We traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′). In 10 min. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **Valorcine** (pop. 640). At a (20 min.) *Cantine*, looking back, we obtain our last view of the summit of Mont Blanc. The valley contracts. The road descends to the Eau-Noire, which dashes over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it. The ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (closed) stands at the confluence of the Eau-Noire and the *Barberine*, which forms a fall here, and a finer one $^1/_2$ hr. higher up. We cross (5 min.) the Eau-Noire by a bridge (3684′), the boundary between France and Switzerland, pass the *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard*, and reach (6 min.) the Hôtel Royal du Châtelard (burned in 1886), where the two routes to the Rhone Valley separate: to the right the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road viâ Salvan to Vernayaz (see p. 274).

From Le Châtelard to Martigny ($4^1/_4$ hrs.). The road passes through a cutting and crosses the (5 min.) Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas (mauvais pas)* descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn through the rocks of the (40 min.) **Tête-Noire** or *La Roche-Percée*. We next reach (10 min. from the tunnel; 3 hrs. from Argentière) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003′). A wooden belvedere, which we pass 2 min. before the inn, overlooks the wild gorge of the Eau-Noire.

A steep path descends by the inn to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire,** a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge (*'Pont Mystérieux'*). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., incl. guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel takes 25-30 min. — A path leads direct from the ravine to Finhaut (p. 274).

The road here turns to the right into the now scanty forest of Trient, skirting the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther down. In $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the village of **Trient** (4240′; *Hôt. du Midi*, well spoken of; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes; Hôt. du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which the road is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 276). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), with the fine *Glacier du Trient* (p. 275).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the (40 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known as **Col de la Forclaz** (4985′; see p. 275). View limited, but $^1/_2$ hr. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the

Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies *Martigny*, reached in 2¼ hrs. by the road (p. 275), or in 1½ hr. by the steep old path. — 6 M. *Martigny*, see p. 245.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz by Finhaut and Salvan.

7¾ hrs. Road to Châtelard, 3¾ hrs.; thence to Vernayaz, 4 hrs. by a road for light vehicles, more picturesque than the preceding. Carr. for 1 or 2 pers. 50 fr.

To *Le Châtelard*, see p. 273. The narrow road ascends to the left from the ruins of the Hôtel Royal, partly by zigzags, for 40 min.; it turns to the right at a cross, and leads at nearly the same level, commanding the valleys of the Eau-Noire and Trient, and then the Glacier du Trient and the Aiguille du Tour, to (¾ hr.; 1 hr. 25 min. from Le Châtelard) **Finhaut** or *Fins-Hauts* (4060′; **Hôt. de Fins-hauts*, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beauséjour*, 6-6½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*, 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. du Perron*, from 4½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Montblanc; **Pens. de la Croix Fédérale*, plain), charmingly situated. Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.

A narrow path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where, if needed, a boy may be found as a guide to the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (p. 273). — From Finhaut a good path ascends W. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Gueula* (6380′), to the S. of the Bel-Oiseau (see below), where we enjoy a splendid view, across the Barberine Valley, of Mont Blanc, the Glacier du Trient, etc., and of the Bernese Alps to the E. We may descend into the Barberine Valley to *Emosson* and cross the shoulder of the *Perron* (8390′), passing the picturesque falls of the *Barberine* (p. 273), to *Châtelard* (p. 273). — The *Bel-Oiseau* (8655′; from Finhaut 4 hrs., with guide), *La Rionda* (7800′; 3 hrs., with guide), and *La Rebarmaz* (8115′; 3½ hrs., with guide) are interesting and not difficult.

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes (¼ hr.) a Cantine (fine view all the way), descends through wood in windings, and leads on the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3260′; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Rose, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Dent-du-Midi, pens. 3½-5 fr.), to the (1 hr.) **Gorges du Trièye* (restaurant at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed in rocks and dark pines (made accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). The road ascends gradually for 20 min., and then descends, between interesting marks of glacier striation, and past the **Hôt.-Pens. de la Creusaz* (pens. from 4 fr.), to (½ hr.) **Salvan** (3035′; *Grand-Hôt. de Salvan*, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. des Gorges du Trièye*, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue; Union*, moderate; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). In the village is a large erratic boulder; interesting prehistoric sculptures.

Excursions (guides, *Louis-Gaspar* and *Fréd. Coquoz*, *Louis* and *Pierre-Louis Délez*, *Joseph* and *Jean-Louis Fournier*, *Em. Revaz*). To the **Cascade du Dalley**, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges* (Hôt. des Gorges du Dalley), on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Salanfe forms the Pissevache Fall (p. 245). — A fine view of Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, etc., is obtained from the *Mayens de la Creuse* (5790′; 2½ hrs., with guide), to which an attractive path (suited

for riding) leads through wood. — The Luisin (9140'; 6 hrs. from Salvan; with guide), ascended by the *Alp* and *Col* or *Chieu d'Emaney* (7960'), affords a superb view of the Alps of Savoy, the Valais, and Bern. Descent in 5 hrs., by *Salanfe* and *Van* (p. 256). — The ascent of the **Dent du Midi** (10,775'; 8 hrs., with guide), a difficult but attractive expedition, leads viâ *Les Granges* and *Van d'en Haut* to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Salanfe* (6280'; Chalet-Restaurant), with splendid view, whence the W. summit is reached in 5 hrs. viâ the *Col de Susanfe* (p. 255). The other peaks are more difficult (comp. p. 256). — **Tour Sallières** (10,587'; 7-8 hrs., with guide), laborious, for experts only; the night is spent at the (2½ hrs.) *Emaney Alp* (6072'), whence the top is reached by the (2 hrs.) *Col de Barberine* (8136') in 3-4 hrs. Descent to *Champéry* (p. 256).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut trees and crossing the brook about fifty times, descends the steep slopes in many windings to (¾ hr.; up 1½ hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 245).

Walkers have an agreeable alternative to the road by Salvan in the 'Nouveau Chemin', which leads on the right bank of the Trient from Vernayaz to the Tête-Noire (3 hrs.; guide advisable for novices). The path, beginning below the *Gorges du Trient* (p. 245), ascends the cliffs to the left to (½ hr.) *Gueuroz* (2207'), and continues through beech-woods to (¼ hr.) *La Taillat*, whence a path diverges through the Gorge de Trient to (½ hr.) Salvan, joining the Finhaut and Vernayaz road at the Maison de la Commune at Salvan. Thence the path mounts steeply to (¾ hr.) the prettily situated *La Créte* (3385'; simple fare), and then runs level by *Plan à Jeur* to (1 hr.) *L'Itroz* (3880'), lying high above the union of the Trient and Eau-Noire. We descend to the left into the valley of the Trient, cross the stream by a timber-bridge, and ascend to the road, reaching it a little above the (¾ hr.) *Tête-Noire Hotel* (p. 273).

74. From Martigny to Chamonix. Col de Balme.

Comp. Maps, pp. 260, 264.

10 hrs. From Martigny to the Col de Balme 6¼, to Chamonix 4 hrs. more. Road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamonix. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Luggage may be sent on by diligence (comp. p. 271). Horse or mule and attendant 24 fr.; but from the Col to Tour the path is unfit for riding.

Martigny, p. 245. We follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 246) to the (1½ M.) *Drance Bridge* (1630'), and (4 min.) the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, through vineyards, orchards, and meadows, in numerous windings, which the old path cuts off. 20 min. *Les Rappes;* 25 min. *La Fontaine;* 35 min. *Sergnieux* (2810'); ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here ascends to the right in wide bends (short-cut by the old path). Looking back from the (¾ hr.) *Chalet de Bellevue* we enjoy a fine survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (auberge), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4985'; **Hôtel Gay-Descombes*, R., L., A. 2, D. 3, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Rest. Fougère*, 2 min. farther on, plain), 3½ hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, lately damaged at places, leads to the (1½ hr.) ***Glacier du Trient** (lower end 5560'), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about ½ hr. up the left side). Over the *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790') to *Champex*, 5½ 6 hrs., with guide, see p. 288. — *Mont d'Arpille* (6830'), ascended in 1½ hr. from the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 246.

After a descent of 1/4 hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road (p. 273), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 273). We ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier du Trient* to the left, see p. 275) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', from *natare*, being the Savoyard for torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes (1/4 hr.) the *Cantine des Arolles* (6220′) and (1/4 hr.) the chalets of *Les Herbagères* (6650′), and (1/2 hr.) reaches the ***Col de Balme** (7220′; *Hôtel Suisse*), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; also of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland.

A still finer View is obtained from *La Balme* (7620′), the second height to the right, with a wooden cross, about 1/2 hr. N.E. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7690′), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; N.E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps; E., at our feet, lies the Tête-Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun direct from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is fit for experts only (1 hr., with guide).

From the Col de Balme to the Tête-Noire (2 1/2 hrs.; no guide needed in fine weather), fatiguing, but interesting to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day either from the Rhone Valley or from Chamonix. The views are less striking in the reverse direction. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned height with the cross, a narrow path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. We turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible, to the right of which the path reappears. The chalets of *Catogne* (6560′) are left to the right as we descend. The path next crosses the stream, and descends abruptly along the right bank to a lower plateau, then bends N.E., and reaches (40 min.) the chalets of *Grangettes*. By the northernmost chalet, beyond the stream, are two boulders, conspicuous by their light colour, between which the path descends N., steep and stony at places, but easily traced, to the scattered chalets of *Les Jeurs* and (1 1/4 hr.) the *Tête-Noire* (p. 273).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 266), which rises on the Col de Balme. We cross several small brooks, pass (3/4 hr.) a heap of stones and (1/4 hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof, and reach (1/4 hr.) *Le Tour* (4695′). To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. (Over the *Col du Tour* to Orsières, see p. 272.) Carriage-road hence to Chamonix (7 3/4 M.; carr. and pair 15 fr.; those who intend to drive should take a carriage here if possible). The fragments of slate

brought down by the Arve are carefully collected by the peasants, who cover their fields with them in spring, thus causing the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than it otherwise would. Beyond Le Tour (1/2 M.) we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the Glacier du Tour, and (1 M.) the Arve, and soon reach (1/4 M.) *Argentière* (p. 272).

75. From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 260, 264.

Bridle Path. Three days: 1st, by the Pavillon de Bellevue to Contamines 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant. 7 3/4 hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borrant, 5 1/2 hrs. by the Col des Fours, or 6 1/2 hrs. by Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 6 1/2 hrs. – Or, omitting the Pav. de Bellevue, we may drive from Chamonix to St Gervais (one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 25 fr.), in which case Mottets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra.

The **Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this route is called, is easy and interesting. To complete our circuit of Mont Blanc, we may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard or over the Col Ferret. Good walkers go from Aosta to Châtillon, and cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt. (In the opposite direction, from Zermatt, the route is less interesting.) Note that the Italian and French custom-house officers sometimes ask for passports.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 262) from Chamonix to (3 1/2 M.) the hamlet of *La Griaz*, turn to the left by an iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Griaz* to (3/4 M.) *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Beyond the church and the brook (guide-post) a tolerable path (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the (1/2 hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5840′), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter), and the Arve Valley.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 18 min. beyond Les Houches, and ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to the **Col de Voza** (5495′; inn closed; poor fare at the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926′) and the *Prarion* (p. 262), 20 min. W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. Descent on the right bank of the Torrent de Bionnassay by *Bionnassay* to *Bionnay* (3190′), on the road from St. Gervais to Contamines.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,340′, rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay*. The burst of the Glacier de Tête-Rousse which destroyed St. Gervais-les-Bains in 1892 (p. 262) descended by this valley. Our route, now a tolerable bridle-path, descends on the left side of the valley to (1 1/4 hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated

the south and is named Aig. Blanche de Peuterey (12,799'). It was first climbed in 1885 by Mr. Seymour Key. (comp. p. 279). Another interesting feature is the Mont Velan, Grand Combin, etc. To the south-east lies the green Lac de Combal. The view W. is not extensive, but is picturesque, and forms a striking contrast with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass we descend over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the 1½ hr. upper Chalets de l'Allée Blanche (7200'; occupied for a few weeks in summer only), and the 20 min. lower chalets (7155') at the end of a level plateau. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, with a splendid view of the imposing Glacier de l'Allée Blanche, and descend to a second level reach of the valley, at the end of which 5/4 hr. lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6955'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a chapel at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild, brook-strewn ravine. The Miage Glacier is not visible. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed. The valley, now called Val Veni, expands. The *Couvercle de la Brenva* (7420'), 2 min. further, commands a splendid survey of the valley, with the Jorasses and the Dent du Géant towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing (¼ hr.) the *Chalets de Purtud* (6945'; Cantine), on the left bank. On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. Beyond (20 min.) *Chalet de Notre-Dame du Rosaire* or de *Entrèves* (4857'), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the whole Brenva Glacier: on the left is the Aiguille de Peuterey with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Frêty (p. 281) and the tooth-shaped Dent du Géant (p. 281). By the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Guérison* or *de Entrèves* (4714'), 5 min. farther, the path rounds an angle of rock overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Doire Baltée*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (½ hr.) we cross the Doire, pass the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*, and in 10 min. more reach

Courmayeur. — Hôtel Royal, Annexe, in gar., R., L., A. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Union, R., L., A. 3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. 8-10 fr.; Mont Blanc, L. & M. N. of the village, R. & A. 2½-3, incl. wine 4-5. — *Restaurant* Sapeur, also pension. Open in summer. — Pilgrims to Aosta, see p. 282. — Diligence twice daily to Aosta (3½ hrs.; 2fr. 50 c.; to intermediate villages cheaper). As at Chamonix, there is a variety of guides here with peculiar regulations; see p. 279. — Guides: J. Proment, J. Proment-Argentier, *al Gigante*; A. Pachoud, C., C., and L. Croux, *Revel* are recommended.

Courmayeur (4360'; 1200 inhab.), an important village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far

richer. Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the Mont Chetif (7685'), but is seen from the Pré St. Didier road (p. 282).

Excursions. From the hamlet of Dolonne, 1/2 hr. to the E. at the base of Mont Chetif, we obtain an excellent survey of the precipices of the Jorasses and of the glacier of the same. Pleasant walk, crossing the *Dora Bridge* (5 min.), then the path (the alluvial land of the Dora by a shady path at the N. end of the village and ascending to (1/2 hr.) *Entrèves* (see p. 279). — A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) leads from Entrèves to the W. to the (2 hrs.) **Col Checoun** (8383'; on the S.W. side of Mont Chetif, see above), commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. We may descend to (2½ hrs.) *La de Combal* and return by the Val Veni, see p. 284.

The **Mont Saxe** (7735'; 2½ hrs.; guide, 6 fr.; unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc, with its glaciers, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the foreground. The ascent, which ascends from Courmayeur, by *La Saxe* (p. 280) and *La Visaille*, to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6380') and the (1 hr.) saddle-peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets du Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The **Cramont** (9380'), commanding a grand view of Mont Blanc, is best ascended from Pré St. Didier (see p. 282).

Ascent of *Mont Blanc* (guide 100 fr.; see p. 274). The Grandes Jorasses (13,795'), 13 1/2 hrs., with 2 guides (50 fr. each), are difficult and dangerous after fresh snow. Diverging to the *Entrèves* (1 hr. from the Ferret route (see below) we ascend through woods, over rocky slopes, snow, and rocks (extremely steep and difficult at last) to the (7½ hrs.) *Cabane des Grandes Jorasses* of the Italian Alpine Club (9843'), where we reach the summit by the *Rocher du Reposoir* in 7-8 hrs.

To Chamonix over the Col de Géant (see map, p. 271), 14-15 hrs. (guide 40, porter 25, in two days 50 and 30 fr.; two guides and a porter required). Interesting excursion (bridle-path, 2½-3 hrs.) to the **Pavillon du Mont Fréty** (7130'; small Inn; fine view); thence to the *Col du Géant* (Ital. *Colle del Gigante* (11,960'; refuge-hut with mattresses), a steep ascent of 3½ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon, 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 15, in two days 20 fr.). The ascent of the *Aiguille du Dent du Géant* (13,170'), from the Col du Géant in 7-8 hrs., is very difficult (first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882).

From Courmayeur to Martigny over the Col Ferret (15 hrs.), bridle-path (guide to the Chalets de Ferret advisable, 15 fr.). From *La Saxe* (p. 280) we follow the left bank of the *Doire* (leaving the village of Entrèves on the left) to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Pompeiopierre*, we then cross the *Doire*, and ascend on its right bank past the chalets of *La Pont* and *Prà Sec*. By the (1 hr.) chalets of *La Vachey* (5567') we again cross the stream. We now ascend the steep and narrow **Val Ferret**, passing the poor huts of *Feraché* (5795'), *Gruetta* (5782'), and *Sagwan*, or *Saleyon* (6370'); to the left are the moraines of the *Glacier de Triolet*, and high up on the rocks of the *Monts Rouges* is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the I. A. C. (8475'; 6 hrs. from Courmayeur), the starting-point for the difficult *Aig. de Triolet* (12,727'; 7-8 hrs., guide 50 fr.), the *Col de Triolet*, *Col de Talèfre*, *Col de Pierre-Joseph* (p. 271), etc. The last chalets are those of (2½ hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6756'; refmts.), at the base of the glacier of that name (p. 272), which descends from *Mont Dolent* (12,540'). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) **Col du Grand-Ferret**, or *Col de la Peulaz* (8410'), the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, with a superb view of the Val Ferret and the S. side of the Mont Blanc group with its huge glaciers, of the Jorasses, the Aiguille du Géant, and the Allée Blanche as far as the Col de la Seigne. [Another pass, called the *Col du Petit Ferret* or *Pas de Crépillon* (8166'), farther N., close to the foot of the precipices of Mont Crépillon, is shorter, but more fatiguing and devoid of view.] We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6830'), below which we cross the *Drance* and (½ hr.) reach the Col de Fenêtre route. (From this point to the St. Bernard Hospice 4-4½ hrs.; comp. p. 291.) The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) *Cha-*

with its ten Corinthian pilasters, then crosses the Buthier, which has left its ancient channel, to the interesting arch of a Roman *Bridge*, half sunk in the ground.

In the suburb is the church of St. Ours, the crypt of which is borne by Roman columns; in the choir are the tombstone of Bishop Gallus (d. 546) and finely-carved stalls. The cloisters of the abbey have interesting early-Romanesque columns (12th cent.). Adjoining the church is a 12th cent. *Tower*, built of Roman hewn stones. Opposite are portions of two antique columns in front of a chapel. — The *Priory of St. Ours*, in the same place, is a picturesque building of the 15th cent., with terracotta decoration, and an octagonal tower. Good wood-carvings and frescoes in the interior.

The Cathedral (14th cent.) has a gaudily-painted relief above its main portal, and in the interior two mosaics of the 10th cent., and early Renaissance carved stalls. The treasury contains two reliquaries of the 13th and 15th cent., a cameo of a Roman empress in a setting of the 13th cent., and a diptych of Probus (consul in 406) and the Emperor Honorius.

By the S. gate is the tower known as *Bramafam* (12th cent.) in which a count of Challant is said to have starved his wife to death; and on the W. wall is the *Tour du Lépreux* (described in one of Xavier de Maistre's tales), which witnessed the sufferings of a leper named Guasco (d. 1803) and his sister Angelica (d. 1791).

Near the railway-station stands a bronze **Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, 'roi chasseur', by Tortone, on a lofty rock pedestal. — Cretinism is sadly prevalent.

Excursions. The **Becca di Nona** (*Pic Carrel*, 10,305'; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 12 fr.; provisions necessary; tolerable night-quarters at the Comboé Alp, see below) is an admirable point of view. The bridle-path, dusty at first, crosses the Doire and mounts to the village of *Charvensod* (2445'; guides Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè), traverses a wood, and passes the hermitage of *St. Grat* (3815') and the chalets of *Chamolé* to the (4¼ hrs.) *Col de Plan Fenêtre* (7300'). [The *Signal Sismonda* (7700'), to the S., 20 min. above the Col Plan Fenêtre, affords an excellent view of the Rutor and the Pennine Alps.] From the Col we reach in ¼ hr. the *Alp Comboé* (6960'), in a basin at the foot of the Becca di Nona, and in 2½ hrs. more the top. A few yards below it is the *Rifugio Budden* of the I. A. C. Superb View (panorama by Carrel), embracing the whole of the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa chains, and the Graian Alps to the S. — In descending we may, for variety, leave Comboé to the left, and go straight through the valley of the *Comboé*. Below the basin of Comboé there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*.

Mont Emilius (11,675'; 4½ hrs.; for experts; guide 30 fr.) may be ascended from Comboe. We follow the Col d'Arbole route (a pass to *Cogne*) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8200'); then turn to the left, passing a small glacier lake. View more extensive than from the Becca.

Mont Fallère (10,045'; 7 hrs.; guide, needless, 10 fr.) is easily ascended from Aosta by a new bridle path, viâ *Ville-sur-Sarre*. Splendid view of the Pennine and Graian chains. On the arête, ¼ hr. below the top, is a small refuge-hut of the I. A. C.

From Aosta to Zermatt (p. 321), interesting but fatiguing, through the *Val Pellina*, and over the **Col de Valpelline** (11,680'), in two days. To the chalets of *Pra-Rusé* (p. 312) 9 hrs.; thence a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to the pass, S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,300'), and

down the *Stock* and *Z*... [illegible] *Zermatt* ... 9½ — From Breuil to Saas, pass above Lysgletscher and the Saas Alp, the Bocca di Luseney (10,510′), a grand ... in 7 hrs. (difficult, for experts only). — Several passes lead from the Val Pellina to the *Val di Bo*... [illegible] *di Vezzona* (about 8860′), easy and attractive; from Bionaz over the ... *Montagnaia* ... laborious.

From Aosta to *Ivrea* ... *Teodore* to the Val di Rhêmes, p... *tigny*, R. 77.

From Aosta to *Cogne* (Gran Paradiso) see Rte. 83.

Leaving Aosta, the Railway passes the *Duomo* and the *Augusteo*, and nears the *Dora*, with its network of islands. As we look back we enjoy a splendid view of the valley of Aosta, surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. rise the Becca di Nona and Mt. Emilius; N. the Grand Combin and Mt. Vélan; and W. the Becca di Nivolet. Nearing the station (5 M.) *Quart-Villefranche* (1755′) we see the château of *Quart* (2486′) on a hill to the left. The train crosses the Dora and beyond (7 M.) *St. Marcel* it traverses the left bank. On the slope above St. Marcel is the pilgrim-resort of *Plan Nevi*. Near (9 M.) *Nus* (1775′; Croce di Malta) with its ruined castle, the Val *St. Barthélemy* (see above) opens on the N. The line once more crosses and recrosses the Dora. To the right appear the pinnacles of the Grivola, of *Fénis*, at the mouth of the *Clavalité Valley*, above which towers the snowy pyramid of the *Tersiva* (11,575′). We now traverse the *Diemoz*, a large deposit of débris and traverse a tunnel to (12½ M.) *Chambave* (1623′). Noted for its wine, where we obtain for the last time a retrospect as far as the Rutor.

The valley contracts. The train runs between river and cliff, through two tunnels, a deep cutting, and a deposit of débris, and crosses the *Matmoire* or *Marmore* descending from the Valtournanche. — 15½ M. **Châtillon** (1805′; pop. 2900; **Hôt. de L'Univers*, R., L., A. 3½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*, both in the village, near the bridge; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station), the district capital, with a castle of the ancient counts of Challant, is beautifully situated. 1 M. above the station (1480′), at the mouth of the *Valtournanche*. The deep wooded gorge of the Matmoire, picturesquely studded with houses, is spanned in the centre of the village by an imposing one-arched bridge. — To *Valtournanche* and over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*, see R. 87.

From Châtillon the train follows the left bank of the Dora. On a steep hill to the right is the old château of *Ussel*, once owned by the Challants. Beyond two short tunnels is (16½ M.) **St. Vincent** (1415′), the station for the baths of that name (1885′; **Lion d'Or*; *Corona*), situated 1 M. to the left, at the foot of *Mt. Zerbion* (8925′). We next enter the ***Montjovet Defile**, the most striking part of the journey. A series of tunnels and cuttings, with massive retaining-walls and buttresses, carry us through the narrow rocky gorge, while far below rushes the foaming Dora in cascades. High above the

exit of the pass, on the left, is the ruin of *Montjovet* or *St. Germain*. We cross the Dora by an imposing viaduct, and pass through a tunnel. Beyond (20 M.) *Montjovet* the valley again expands. Extensive vineyards appear; on the right rise lofty cliffs. Then, on the slope, the village of *Champ de Praz*, at the mouth of the *Val Challame*, whose torrent has bestrewn the valley of the Dora with débris. The train crosses the Dora and the *Evançon* and reaches —

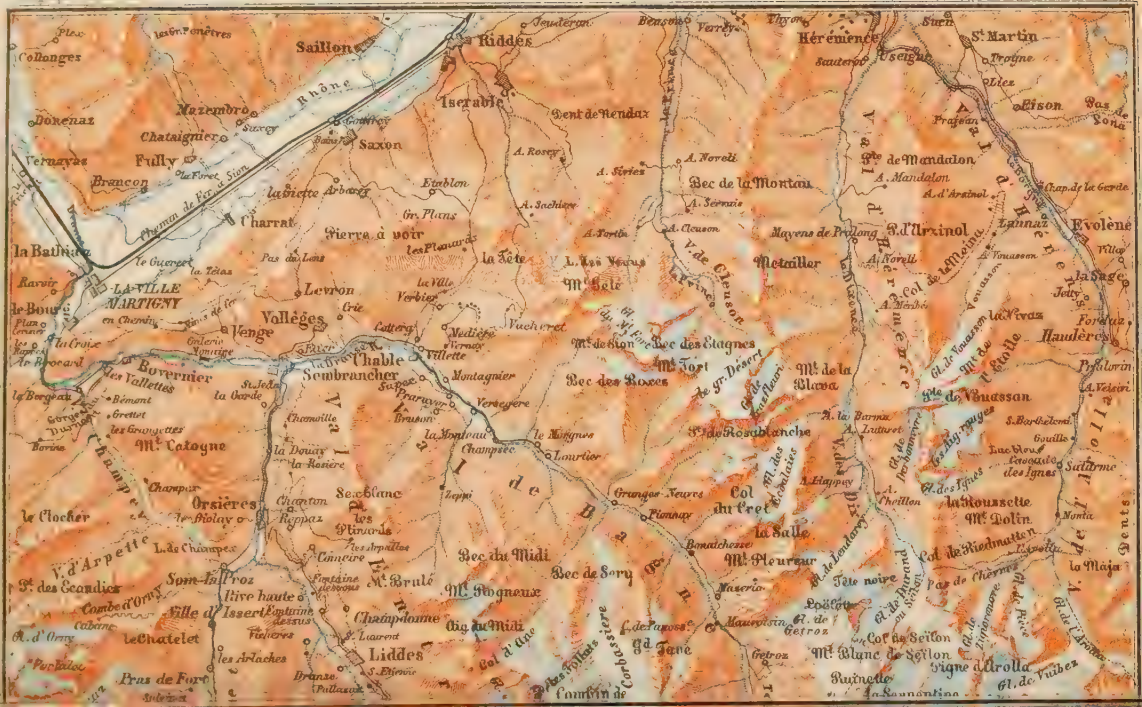
23½ M. **Verrès** (1207′). The village (1130 inhab.; *Italia; Ecu de France*), with a dilapidated château of the former counts of Challant, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Challant* (p. 337). *Issogne*, on the opposite bank of the Dora, has another old château of the same family. To the N.E. appears the rocky pyramid of the *Becca di Vlou* (9947′).

25½ M. *Arnaz*, with a ruined castle. The line traverses an extensive alluvial deposit, and at *Campaynola* crosses the Dora. 28 M. *Hône-Bard*, in a superb situation. To the right, the *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero*, with its picturesque rocky peaks; to the N.W., at the head of the Dora valley, the *Becca di Luseney* (p. 285). On a steep rock on the left bank of the Dora rises ***Fort Bard** (1282′), captured in 1242 after a long siege by Count Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and gallantly defended in 1800, before the battle of Marengo, by 400 Austrians against the French army. Beyond this point Italian only is spoken.

The train crosses the river and passes under the fortress by a tunnel of 650 yds. Then through a narrow rocky ravine to (30 M.) *Donnaz* (1056′; Rosa), prettily situated, and over the wild *Lys* torrent in a broad valley surrounded by imposing mountains to (31 M.) **Pont St. Martin**. The village (1030′; *Rosa Rossa; Cavallo Bianco*) occupies a most picturesque site, at the mouth of the deep and narrow *Lys Valley*, with a ruined castle, foundries, and an ancient Roman bridge across the *Lys*. (New road to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*, 20½ M.; see p. 336.)

The railway again crosses and recrosses the Dora, which here forms a large island. On the slope to the left is the village of *Carema*, amidst vineyards and fruit-gardens. On the right bank is (33 M.) *Quincinetto*, at the foot of the *Becco delle Steje* (9184′); on the left bank is the ruin of *Cesnola*. 35 M. *Tavagnasco;* the village lies to the right. Opposite, at the foot of the *Colma di Mombarone* (7773′), is the larger village of *Settimo Vittone*. The lower terraces of the hills enclosing the picturesque and highly cultivated valley are covered with vines, higher up are woods of walnut and chestnut trees, above which rise bare rocky peaks. We cross the Dora again at *Montestrutto*, pass (on the left) *Terrassa* and *S. Germano*, with ruined castles, and reach (37½ M.) *Borgofranco* (840′), an old little town of 1930 inhab., prettily situated 1¼ M. from the station.

The mountains recede. 39 M. *Montalto-Dora*, with a pinnacled


Plex
Les Gr. Pendères
Collonges
Saillon
Riddes
Jeudevan
Beneone
Verrey
Thyon
Hérémence
Suen
St. Martin
Sautereau
Seigne
Troyne
Riez
Donenaz
Mazembro
Suzoy
Rhône
Isérable
Dent de Nendaz
Eison
Bas de Sona
Chataignier
Saxon
Fully
Vernayes
Le Fleret
A. Rosey
A. Noreti
Pte de Mandelon
Brancon
Lasiecte
Arbaroz
Etablon
A. Sachiere
A. Sirles
Bec de la Montau
A. Mandelon
A. d'Arzinol
Chap. de la Garde
Charrat
Gr. Plans
A. Sermin
Pierre à voir
Les Plaseurs
A. Torin
A. Clousen
Mayens de Proilong
Pte d'Arzinol
Lannaz
Evolène
la Batiaz
Le Couvert
Pas des Lens
la Tête
L. les Veaux
Mt Sele
Metaillier
A. Noreli
Villa
Ravoir
LA VILLE MARTIGNY
Levron
la Ville
Verbier
A. Manbet
Jeuty
Bourg de
Vallèges
Vacherets
Mt de Selon
Bec des Etagnes
Mt Fort
Foreaux
Venge
Medière
Vernay
Villette
Haulères
Mt de la Gde Garde
Bovernier
Les Vallettes
Sembrancher
Montagnier
Bec des Roses
Mt de la Blava
Pte de Vaussan
Le Bergeau
Bément
Grettet
Les Granges
Mt Catogne
Verségère
Brauson
Champsec
Le Mignon
Lourtier
Pte de Rosablanche
Luc blanc
Sattarme
Le Clocher
Orsières
Reppaz
Les Ars
Les Arpilles
Cimeure
Bec du Midi
Bec de Sery
Mt Pleureur
Col de Riedmatten
Pas de Chermon
Pte des Ecandies
Combe d'Orny
Fille d'Isert
Cabane
Le Chatelet
Champlomme
Mt Brulé
Mt Rogneux
Col du Midi
Liddes
Les Arlaches
Branze
Pas de Fore
Col d'Aze
Col de Fenêtre
Col du Grand St Bernard
Grand Combin
Col du Cret
la Sale
Bondacherse
Tête noire
Col de Balme
Col du Sonadon
Col de Seilon
Mt Blanc de Seilon
Rigne d'Arolla
Gl. de Fribes
Gl. de Cheilon
Gl. de Tsidjiore Nouve
Gl. de Giétroz
Gl. de Mont Miné
Gl. de Cleuson
Gl. de Zessetta

Bourg St. Pierre
Maison Blanche
Gd Combin
Col de la Reuse d'Arolla
Col de Collon
Glacier d'Otemma
Col d'Otemma
Col d'Hérémence
La Sassa
Mt Rose
Col Sylvain
Mt de Charcelair
Mt de la Balme
Mt Gaudery
Mt Clavel
Mt Fallère
Mt Tsalan
Mt Capucin
Pic de Menouve
Mt Fenis
Mt Tillier
Mt Velan
Mt Faroma
Mt Merle
Mt Rasoni
Mt Chatelaizena
Mt Mari
Mt Fallet
Mt Zerpie
Mt Avic
Mt Emilius
Mt Valeille
Mt Morion
Mt Faudery
Mt Vaudet
Mt Tantané
Mt Tsaté
Mt Tsaté Nouve
Mt Tsaté Dessus
Mt Tsaté Dessous

ruin on a rocky hill. The train enters a tunnel, 1¼ M. long, under the hill of Ivrea, crosses the Dora, and stops at (41½ M.) **Ivrea** (775′; pop. 10,090; *Scudo di Francia; Universo; Corona d'Italia*), a town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Dora, with an ancient castle, several lofty round towers, and numerous churches. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

77. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

47 M. (18 hrs.) From Martigny to the Hospice 12, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, thence to Martigny 10 hrs.); new road to the hospice (30 M.), thence to (11½ hr.) St. Rhémy bridle-path; road again to Aosta (12½ M.). *Diligence* daily from Martigny (station) to (13½ M.) Orsières in 3½ hrs. (back, in the afternoon, in 2 hrs.; 3 fr. 25 c.). *Carriage* to Orsières 15, with two horses 20. Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Great St. Bernard 50 or 60 fr.; one-horse carr. from St. Rhémy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Rhémy, 1 2 pers., 15 fr.). Omnibus from Aosta to St. Rhémy daily in 4 hrs. (6 fr.), returning in 2½ hrs.

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, presents some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley. A visit to the Hospice is interesting. Those who do not intend going farther may return by the Col de Fenêtre (p. 291) and the Val Ferret.

Martigny, p. 245. Beyond *Martigny-Bourg* (p. 246) we cross the (1½ M.) *Drance*, 4 min. beyond which the road to Chamonix diverges to the right (p. 275). The St. Bernard road leads through the deep ravine of the Drance, by *Le Brocard* and *Le Borgeau*, to (3 M.) *Les Valettes* (1978′; Restaurant).

*Gorges of the Durnant (from Martigny and back 4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A road leads from Les Valettes to the right to the (1 M.) entrance of a rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in 14 falls (made accessible by a wooden gallery ½ M. long; adm. 1 fr.; Inn by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the bridle path to Champex (p. 288). — Fine view from the hill of *Lombard* (2888′, see p. 288), ascended to the left from the lower end of the gorge in ½ hr., by a shady path.

Beyond (¾ M.) *Bovernier* (2037′) the Drance traverses a wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (2¼ M.) *Galerie de la Monnaie* (2362′), a tunnel 70 yds. long. In 1818 a great fall of rock was caused here by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 293). At (1½ M.) **Sembrancher** (2330′; Inn) the *Drance d'Entremont*, descending from the St. Bernard, unites with the *Drance de Bagnes* (p. 292). On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt *Catogne* (8525′).

From Martigny to Sembrancher, over the **Mont Chemin**, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786′), leads to the right past ironmines to *Vence* (3701′), and descends in windings to Sembrancher.

From Sembrancher to Saxon over the *Pas du Lens* (5446′), 5 hrs., a bridle-path (p. 295). — The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′; guide 7 fr.) may be ascended from Sembrancher in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 246).

The road enters the *Val d'Entremont* to the S., crosses the Drance twice, and leads by the left bank viâ *La Donay* to (2¼ M.) —

13½ M. **Orsières** (2894′; *Hôt. des Alpes*), at the mouth of the *Ferret Valley* (p. 282), with a curious old tower.

From Martigny to Orsières by the Vallée de Champex (5½ hrs.), bridle-path, more interesting and not much longer than the highroad. Road to (4½ M.) *Les Valettes*, see p. 287. Here we diverge to the right (or we may go through the Gorges of Durnant), and ascend gradually by a bridle-path through pastures and wood, viâ *Lombard* (p. 287), *Crettet*, and *Les Grangettes* to (2½ hrs.) the village of *Champex* (4485′; Restaur.). Thence across the pass (4890′) to the (½ hr.) pretty **Lac de Champex** (4820′; **Hôt.-Pens. du Lac*, pens. 5-7 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; *Pens. D. Crettet; Pens. E. Crettet; Pens. Biselx; Pens. du Glacier*, 4 fr.), a summer-resort, whence we descend either the road to the left by *Biollay* to (1 hr.) *Orsières*, or to the right by a direct path to (1 hr.) *Som la Proz*. — Excursions from Lac Champex (guides, F. Biselx, Joseph Capt, Alfred Joris of Orsières): to the *Grand Plan* (6560′; 2 hrs.); *La Breyaz* (7800′; 3 hrs.); *Catogne* (8525′; 3½ hrs.). More difficult is the *Pointe des Ecandies* (9140′; 4½ hrs.). A bridle-path ascends through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the (3½ hrs.) *Fenêtre d'Arpette* (8790′), to the N. of the Pointe des Ecandies, affording a survey of the beautiful *Glacier du Trient* (p. 275), whence we may descend to the *Col de la Forclaz* (p. 275; 3 hrs.). — From Lac Champex to the *Cabanes d'Orny* (see below) the shortest route is by the *Col de la Breyaz* (7900′; 4½ hrs.; with guide; not difficult).

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 281. — Passes to *Chamonix* (*Cols du Tour, du Chardonnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 272. The **Cabanes d'Orny** (8820′) may be reached from Orsières through the uninteresting *Combe d'Orny* in 5-6 hrs. (with guide). Excursions hence (guides see above): to the *Pointe d'Orny* (10,740′; 2 hrs., not difficult); *Portalet* (10,975′; 3 hrs.); **Aiguille du Tour* (11,615′), by the *Glacier* and *Col d'Orny* and *Glacier du Trient* in 4½ hrs., not difficult for adepts and highly interesting; *Grande Fourche* (11,844′; 5 hrs.), etc. Fine view from the (3 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710′), between the Petite Fourche and the Aiguilles Dorées, whence we may descend across the *Saleinaz Glacier* to the *Cab. de Saleinaz* (p. 272). — Over the *Col du Tour* to *Argentière*, see p. 272.

***Mont Brûlé** (8450′; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), from Orsières, easy and attractive. The view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, with the Lake of Geneva and the Jura in the background; in the foreground the Dent du Midi, the Orny and Trient chain, Grand Combin, etc. The ascent is also made from Liddes (see below; 4 hrs.) or Chable (p. 292; 5 hrs.). — To Chable over the *Col de Sexblanc* (7 hrs.), interesting, p. 293.

The road crosses the Drance, seldom visible in its deep bed, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). Entering the upper part of the valley, we obtain an admirable view of *Mont Velan* (p. 289), which with its snow and ice fills the background. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3800′) and *Rive Haute* (4010′) the road describes a long curve which walkers cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (2 hrs.) —

18½ M. **Liddes** (4390′; **Hôt. du Grand St. Bernard; Union; Angleterre*), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Merignier* (10,403′) and the *Maisons-Blanches* (12,137′). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne*. At *Allèves* we cross the brook of that name, coming from the *Glacier de Boveyre*, pass the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Lorette* on the left, and reach (1¾ hr.) —

21¾ M. **Bourg-St-Pierre**, or *St. Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358′; **Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey*, with a church of the 11th cent. (On the wall by the tower is a

Roman milestone.) Traces of old fortifications, with an ancient gateway, are seen on the S. side of the village. On a hill to the left of the road, the site of the old château of *Quart*, is the '*Linnaea*' Alpine garden (key at the 'Déjeuner de Napoléon'; keeper, the guide Jules Balleys).

Excursions. (Good guides, *Jules*, *Auguste*, and *Omer Balleys*, and *Michel Genoud*.) The *Tête de Bois* (2½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.; mules also) commands the Mont Blanc and Combin group, and the Val d'Entremont below.

A good path leads through the interesting **Valsorey**, on the right bank of the *Valsorey*, to a fine waterfall and to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets d'Amont* (7190'), in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier du Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand Combin, and (r.) that of *Tsevdet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Vélan and the jagged rocks of the *Luisettes*. – The night is passed at these chalets by travellers about to cross the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (11,240') or the *Col du Sonadon* (11,445') to the Val de Bagnes (p. 294), or the *Col du Valsorey* or *des Chamois* (10,213') to the Val Ollomont (p. 295). The Grand Combin (14,163') may be ascended from the Chalets d'Amont by the *Col des Maisons-Blanches*, or better by the *Glacier du Sonadon*, in 8-9 hrs. (guide but difficult; for experts only; guide 60 fr.). Ascent easier from the *Cabane de Panossière* (comp. p. 293).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Valsorey*, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was here that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men, 15th-21st May, 1800, met with the greatest difficulties. The road, hewn in the rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. 4 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982'), a lonely inn, at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*. To the E. rises the snow-clad *Mont Velan*, from which descends the *Glacier de Proz*, with its extensive moraines.

For ***Mont Velan** (12,170'; 6-7 hrs.; difficult; for experts only; guide 30 fr.) the starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. to the top, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, very steep at places), or the *Chalets d'Amont* (see above; ascent rather longer, but easier). Above the chalets we ascend a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier du Valsorey*, cross the glacier to the E. rocky slope of *Mt. de la Gouille*, and mount (an interesting climb) to the upper and grandest part of the glacier; cross it, ascend another cheminée, traverse masses of rock, and reach the top in 6-7 hrs. Magnificent view: N., to the Lake of Geneva; S., to the Val d'Aosta. Close to us, W., towers Mont Blanc; N.E., the Grand Combin.

The road ascends the boulder-strewn pastures of the Plan de Proz, past the dilapidated *Cantine d'en Haut* on the right, traverses the *Pas de Marengo*, a rocky defile, and passes (3 M.) *Hospitalet* (6890'), two stone chalets and an Alpine dairy in a broader part of the valley, beyond the stream, to the right. It next (1¼ M.) crosses the Drance by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336'), recrosses it farther on by the (1 M.) *Pont Tronchet* (7457'), and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old route) on the W. side of the dreary *Grande Combe* to the (2 M.) —

30 M. **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8094'), on the pass, consisting of two buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and the rooms for travellers; the other *(Hôtel de St. Louis)* is a refuge in case of fire, containing the storehouse and lodging for poor way-

farers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals (at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. is a fast-day). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('offrandes pour l'hospice', in the church, first pillar on the left), *less* than they would have paid at a hotel. Adjacent is a small *Restaurant*.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon founded the monastery here. The inmates now consist of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants *(maroniers)*, whose office it is to receive and lodge strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence they are aided by the famous St. Bernard dogs, whose kennels are worth visiting. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers buried in the snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 300); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. Next to the fourth Cantoniera S. Maria on the Stelvio Pass (p. 413), the St. Bernard Hospice is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was afterwards impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from collections made in Switzerland: the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually entertained, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. Expenses are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (see below), 4 hrs. distant.

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800 the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice for a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 289). The Romans used this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass.

The present substantial edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. In the library on the upper floor is a collection of ancient and modern coins, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Poeninus, see below, after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. In the church, to the left of the entrance, is the monument of General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800 (relief by Moitte).

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for bodies found in the snow. The small lake, W. of the monastery, is sometimes frozen over even on summer mornings. On the hillside to the right is a small botanic garden with Alpine plants. — To the E. of the hospice we observe the snow-capped *Mont Vélan* (12,170′), adjoined on the left by the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210′).

The **Chenalette** (9480′; 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), to the N. of the Hospice; the **Pointe des Lacerandes** (*Mont Dronaz*; 9680′; 2½ hrs., with guide; trying), to the N.W.; and the **Mont Mort** (9465′), 2½ hrs. to the S.E., all command magnificent views of the chain of Mont Blanc to the W., the Graian Alps to the S., and the Mont Velan and Grand Combin to the E.

From the Hospice to Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre (9 hrs.; guide necessary for the inexperienced), recommended as a return-route from the Hospice to Martigny. At the (20 min.) Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path ascends rather steeply to the right, to the (1 hr.) **Col de Fenêtre** (9095′; fine view). It descends over débris and sometimes snow, past the three small *Lacs de Fenêtre*, to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud* and (1 hr.) *Ferret* (5565′), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 282). — From the Hospice to Courmayeur (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In order to reach the Col Ferret we need not descend from the Col de Fenêtre to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Drance, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook coming from the Col Ferret, until (after about 50 min.) we can cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 281; from the Hospice to the Col, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, are stones marking the Italian frontier. On the adjacent *Plan de Jupiter* once rose a temple to *Jupiter Poeninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path rounds an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to the *Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with two chalets, and the *Cantine* (7270′), or road-menders' house. To the W. rises the conical *Pain de Sucre* (9515′). A shorter foot-path, diverging to the left at a cross, before the above-mentioned angle of rock, rejoins the bridle-path here. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) **St. Rhémy** (5353′; *Hôt. des Alpes Pennines*), the first Italian village, where the road begins. The first house on the right is the custom-house. Carr., see p. 287. Mule and attendant to the Hospice, 4½ fr.

From St. Rhémy to Courmayeur over the **Col de la Séréna** (7580′), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. (From the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret, preferable, see p. 291.)

The deep and narrow *Val des Bosses* diverges from the valley of St. Bernard beyond St. Rhémy. Cultivation on both sides of the valley begins at (2½ M.) *St. Oyen* (4515′), and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (4200′; *Croix Blanche; National*). The road crosses the *Buthier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz* (4050′), a hamlet; 1½ M. *La Cluse* (3940′), a solitary house. Opposite, on the slope, is the church of *Allein*. By (1 M.) the village of *Condemine* a view is disclosed of the long *Val Pellina*, with the snow-clad *Dent d'Hérens* in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Vélan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (1½ M.) **Gignod** (3260′; *Osteria*), with a tower of the 14th cent., most picturesquely situated opposite the entrance to the Val Pellina, from which the main arm of the Buthier descends. Far below is the church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up the village of *Valpelline* (p. 295).

The scenery assumes a softer character; walnuts, chestnuts, vines, and maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, running high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends, viâ *Cré* and *Variney*. Before us the fine pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left is the blunted cone of *Mt. Mary* (9230′). Beyond (2¼ M.) **Signayes**, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Rutor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius;* to the left, the S. spurs of Mte. Rosa.

1½ M. *Aosta*, see p. 283.

78. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagnes.

Comp. Map, p. 286.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8½ hrs. (Sembrancher 3, Chable 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Fionney 1, Mauvoisin 1½ hr.). To Lourtier a good road (17½ M.; diligence from Martigny to Chable daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 20, to Lourtier 20 and 30 fr.); thence a bridle-path. — Travellers going to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre (guide 18 fr.; *Séraphin* and *Joseph Herc. Bessard*, *F. Besse*, *Jean* and *Maur. Ant. Troillet*, *Maur. Pelley*, *Ch. L. Pillier*, and others) should pass the night at Mauvoisin, or at Chermontane 2¾ hrs. farther up. From Chermontane to the pass 1½, Val Pellina 4, Aosta 2 hrs. Carriage-road from Val Pellina to Aosta.

To (9 M.) *Sembrancher*, see p. 287. We diverge here to the left from the St. Bernard road, cross the Drance, and follow the right bank of the *Drance de Bagnes* to (4½ M.) **Chable** (2743′; **Hôt. du Giétroz*, moderate), the capital of the *Val de Bagnes*, picturesquely situated. In the background to the S.E. is the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,725′); to the left, *Mont Pleureur* (12,160′) and the *Glacier de Giétroz*.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123′) may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.; comp. p. 246). — *Mont Brûlé* (8450′) in 5 hrs., viâ *Zeppelet* and *Mille*

(guide 10 fr.; comp. p. 288). — To *Orsières* or *Liddes* (p. 288) over the **Col de Sexblanc** (about 7380′) in 7 hrs., attractive and not difficult (guide 10 fr.). Fine view of Mont Blanc from the top of the pass. — Over the *Col des Etablons* to *Riddes*, see p. 295.

We follow the left bank of the Drance, pass *Montagnier* on the right bank, and reach *Versegère* and (2½ M.) *Champsec* (2965′). Here we cross the Drance and ascend to (1½ M.) *Lourtier* (3655′; rustic inn), where the road ends. The Drance forms several falls; at (1 hr.) *Granges Neuves* it receives the discharge of the *Glacier de Corbassière*. Then (20 min.) **Fionney** (4870′; **Hôt. du Grand-Combin*; **Hôt. de Chanrion*, pens. 5 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.).

To the **Cabane de Panossière** (8905′) a most interesting excursion: from Fionney by the *Corbassière Alp* in 4½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.); from Mauvoisin over the *Col de Plangolin* or *Col des Otanes* (9350′) in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). This club-hut, finely situated on the margin of the huge *Corbassière Glacier*, is the starting point for the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210′), the *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′), the *Col des Maisons-Blanches* (p. 294), etc. The **Grand Combin** (14,163′; 7-8 hrs.) is best ascended from this point, but requires experience and a steady head (guide 60 fr.; comp. pp. 289, 294).

Passes. To the E. of Fionney a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Crêt* (7575′) to the **Col du Crêt** (10,330′; splendid view), on the S. side of the *Parrain* (10,700′); descent over the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) Alp *La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Luppey*, p. 311). A similar pass is the **Col de Sevreu** (10,500′), between the *Parrain* and the *Rosa Blanche;* ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the small glacier of that name to the (4½ hrs.) col, with fine view: descent to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the Col du Crêt, or Col du Sevreu, and the Col de la Meina to Evolena 2½ fr.). — Two other passes (trying; for experts only), one the **Col de Cleuson** (9565′), W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985′; an admirable point, easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr.), the other the **Col de Louvie** (9510′), S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925′), lead N.E. to the glacier of the *Grand Désert*. Descent thence to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975′) in the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340′) and (2½ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 295). From the Col de Cleuson the traveller may prefer to cross the Grand Désert, N.E., and the *Col de Prazfleuri* (9705′) to the Val des Dix (p. 311).

Above Fionney the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path leads on the right bank of the Drance by *Bonatchesse* to the (1½ hr.) bridge of **Mauvoisin** (5570′), spanning the Drance, which flows 100′ below. On the opposite bank, 20 min. higher, is the **Hôtel du Giétroz* (5847′; 24 beds, pens. 5-6 fr.).

On the right side of the valley, 1 M. S. of the hotel, is the *Cascade du Giétroz*, the discharge of the **Glacier de Giétroz**. The ice has receded much of late. A good view of it may be obtained from the *Pierre à Vire* (7823′), ascended by the chapel behind the inn in 1¼ hr. In the winter of 1817-18 masses of ice and snow so impeded the Drance that a large lake was formed above Mauvoisin. In June, 1818, this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible havoc throughout the Val de Bagnes as far as Sembrancher and Martigny.

The path again descends to the Drance and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next leads through the ravine of *Torrembey* to the chalets of (1½ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290′), where it crosses to the right bank, and passes the chalets of *Vingthuit*, beyond which, near the (20 min.) chalets of *Boussine* (6570′), it recrosses to the left bank. [The old path diverging here to the right across the moraine and the tongue of the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* has been

ruined by the shrinkage of the glacier and is not advisable.] About 1/4 hr. farther on, the path regains the right bank of the Drance near the chalets of *Lancey* (6716′), 10 min. beyond which it divides: the path to the right descends for another 10 min., crosses the stream, and ascends steeply on the other side for 20 min., when it rejoins the old route to the (10 min.) Alp *Grande Chermontane* (7315′); the left branch ascends to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Cabane de Chanrion** (8070′), a club-hut, well fitted-up, beautifully situated on the W. slope of the *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′). The head of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Grand Combin* (14,163′), *Tour de Boussine* (12,590′), *Tête de By* or *Amianthe* (11,640′), *Mont Avril* (10,985′), and *Mont Gelé* (11,580′).

Excursions (guides, see p. 292). — **Mont Avril** (10,985′), from Chermontane (1/2 hr. from Chanrion) by the Col de Fenêtre, 3 hrs., easy (see below; guide 15 fr.). — **Tour de Boussine** (12,590′), by the *Glacier du Mont-Durand*, 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 30 fr.). — **Grand Combin** (14,163′), by the *Col du Sonadon* (see below) in 10-12 hrs., difficult (guide 60 fr.; comp. p. 293). — **Mont Blanc de Seilon** (12,700′), from Mauvoisin by the *Glacier de Giétroz*, 10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); or better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Breney*, 6-7 hrs.; magnificent view. — **Mont Pleureur** (12,160′), from Mauvoisin by the *Alp Giétroz*, 8 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), not very difficult. — The *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135′), from Chanrion 2 1/2-3 hrs. (guide 15 fr.); *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), from Chanrion 5-6 hrs. (30 fr.; not difficult, comp. p. 312); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,180′), from Mauvoisin 8 hrs. (30 fr.); *La Luette* (11,625′), from Mauvoisin 7-8 hrs. (25 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110′), from Chanrion 5-6 hrs. (25 fr.); and *Ruinette* (12,725′), from Chanrion 6-7 hrs. (30 fr.), may also be ascended by mountaineers.

Passes. Over the **Col du Sonadon** (11,445′) to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30 fr.). From Chermontane to the W., up the *Glacier du Mont-Durand* to the pass, on the S. side of the Grand Combin; descent over the *Glacier du Sonadon* to the *Valsorey* (p. 289) and *Bourg-St-Pierre* (p. 288). — Over the **Col des Maisons-Blanches** (11,240′), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionney to Bourg-St-Pierre, grand, but difficult (guide 25 fr.; spend night in the *Cabane de Panossière*, p. 293). — To the S., besides the Col de Fenêtre (see below), another route crosses the **Col de Crête-Sèche** (9475′), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête-Sèche*, to the *Val Pellina* (from Chanrion to Valpelline 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — To the Val d'Hérémence over the **Col de Seilon** (10,665′; 5 3/4 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey; 6 1/4 hrs. to Arolla), by the *Glacier de Giétroz* and the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from Chanrion over the *Glacier de Lyrerose* and the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 313). Over the **Col de Breney** (11,975′; 7-8 hrs. from Chanrion to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 311), laborious. From the Col de Breney the *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), a superb point, may be ascended in 1/2 hr. (see above and p. 312). From the Glacier Durand or Seilon we may cross the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to the E. to *Arolla* (see p. 313). — Over the **Col de Vasevay** (10,705′; 6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to Liappey), interesting, not difficult. — To Arolla over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (10 hrs. from Chanrion), see p. 313; *Col de l'Evêque* (13 hrs.), p. 313. — From the upper Glacier d'Otemma over the *Col d'Otemma* (about 11,025′) or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* or *Col d'Oren* (10,635′) to Valpelline, difficult (8-9 hrs. from Chanrion to Pra-Rayé; guide 20 fr.).

The path from Chermontane to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col Fenêtre de Balme** (9225′) ascends over pastures, then over loose stones and moraine-deposits, skirting the *Glacier de Fenêtre*. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,580′); to the right, the *Mont Avril* (10,985′), a

Lessoc
Montboron
CHATEAU D'OEX
Possinieres
Pays
Rocher du Midi
Lac
Léman
Montreux
Veytaux
Villeneuve
Noville
Roche
Chessel
Vouvry
Reverencaz
Vionnaz
Muraz
Colombey
MONTHEY
Troistorrents
Verossaz
S.MAURICE
Evionnaz
Ollon
Huemoz
Villars
Gryon
Bex
Ormont
Le Sepey
Torrente
Aigle
Ormont dessus
Ormont dessous
Chamossaire
Argentine
Derborence
Lavey
Morcles
Dent Favre
Dent de Morcles
Haut de Cologny
Haut de Cry
Grand Chavalard
Dent de Midi
Cheville
Col de Cheville
Col de Jaman
Col de Mosses
Col de Pillon
Col de Soud
Col de Bretaye
Col de Jorat
Col de Croix
Col de Bonhomme
Col de Balme
Col de Forclaz
Col de Morcles
Col de Sonloup
Col de Sonnaz
Col de Sonnaz
Col de Sonnaz

Mt Rodmont
Rettmat
Hutten
Albristhorn
Allenbach
Kandthorn
Schatthorn
Boden
Sifferen
Lenk
Wühlhemmoos
Bühlberg
Welsch
Regenbo
Oberried
Ameritz
Landhorn
Lauenen
Lauenensee
Mülkerblatt
Trüttlisberg
Rellerli
Laubhorn
Laubeckhorn
Rellerli Gl.
Wallbach
Wallis
Windspillen
Mullenth
Rothh
Weissh
Blatthorn
Osteig
Thuesenhorn
Rohrbachst
Gl. de la Plaine morte
Scheuchzerhorn
Spitzh
Wetsteinhorn
Schlauchh
Wildhorn
Mt Tubang
Arbeuse
Diablerets
Les Audannes
Sanetschh
Oldenhorn
Gl. de Sanetsch
Sanetsch
le Sublage
le Serrouge
Gl. de Tsanfleuron
Tour de St Martin
Glacier
Crêtabessa
Montana
Thermignon
Lens
Chalais
Grangettes
Grône
Sierre
Salquenen
Loèche
Loèche les Bains
Leuk
Susten
Gampel
Turtmann
Visp
Brig
Naters
Simplon
Domo d'Ossola
Arolla
Evolena
Hérémence
Veysonnaz
Nendaz
Mayens de Sion
Mayens de Sion
Mayens de Sion

Adelboden
Schwand
Kandersteg
Oeschinen See
Rothh.
Frau
Allmen
Bonder Sp.
Bergberg
Eggenschwand
Hl. Lohner
Lohner
Tschingel
Fisistock
Kander F.
Gelten
Balmi
Sattlihorn
Gasteren
Winteregg
Gasterenthal
Ludwig
Artelen
Tschingellochfluh
Engstligen
Felsenhorn
Thierhörnli
Steghorn
Rinderh.
Dauben See
Plattenh.
Wild Strubel
die Gemmi
Schneehorn
Lämmeren Gl.
Wild Strubel Gl.
Daubenhorn
Leukerbad
Torrent
Trubelstock
Birchen
Torrent
Bedmen
Varneralp
Inden
Albinen
Cordona
Varen
LEUK
Erschmatt
Gampel
Salgesch
Sierre
Miesen
Rhone Pl.
Pfyn
Pletschen
Turtmann
Tm Embs
Ergisch
Oberthalgasse
Oberer Matten
Ergischhorn
Ob. Embs
Ob. Griebling
Ulhorn
Mt Sec
Sussillon
Vercorin
Barmes
Chantolin
Bella Tola
Barterh.
Pas du Borel
Rothwingen
Schwarzh.
Völlenstag
Figgelingen
Ob. Gruanz A.
Ungsbordh.
Gruanz Th.
Turtmann Th.
Lötschen Th.
Lonza
Raron
Visp
Visp R.
Eyschol
Eyschol A.
Mallichhorn
Rothh.
Frau
Tschingel od Handeck
Gletscher
Birghorn
Alpette
Sackhorn
Schildhorn
Stühlihorn
Rothenhorn
Wetterhorn
Wyssried
Ried
Rinpel
Gobelhorn
Kastlerle
Kastler
Wob Fleschen
Strahlh.
Meggen
Mattlihh.
Lonza
Tenn
Hohlinen
Gest. Len.
Ob. Gampel
Tennen
Breyen
Ried
Ob. Ems
Ob. Ems A.
Ob. Gruanz A.
Pleschen
Drei Zehnenh.
Schwarzh.
Grubenh.
Ungsbordpass
Schafthalh.
Weisse Egg
Jungthal
Furgwangh.
Sparrenhorn
Eschhorn
St Niklaus
Meidenh.
Grubenh.
Meiden Ps.
Tounot
Combaz
Quinnet
Vissoye
Tracuit
Orswar
Mayens
Talliey
Tsaussi
St Luc
St Jean
Moret Mt
Gremens
Ayer
Mission
Vavas
Roc de Bedri
Pas de la Forclette
Vanetta
Brands
Ferden Rothh.
Ferden
Flueh Alp
Rosti Rothh.
Faldumn Rothh.
Faldumn Grat
Meggen Grat
Torrent
Galm
Salm
Salm Bach A.
Ob. Alp
Engpferd
Ingelen
Frenthen
Ingelen
Bach
Thal
Ob. Gletscher
Ob. Gletscher A.
Ob. Gletscher Th.
Rothh.
Frau
Tschingel od Handeck
Gletscher
Birghorn
Alpette
Sackhorn
Schildhorn
Stühlihorn
Rothenhorn
Wetterhorn
Wyssried
Ried
Rinpel
Gobelhorn
Kastlerle
Kastler
Wob Fleschen
Strahlh.
Meggen
Mattlihh.
Lonza
Tenn
Hohlinen
Gest. Len.
Ob. Gampel
Tennen
Breyen
Ried
Ob. Ems
Ob. Ems A.
Ob. Gruanz A.
Pleschen
Drei Zehnenh.
Schwarzh.
Grubenh.
Ungsbordpass
Schafthalh.
Weisse Egg
Jungthal
Furgwangh.
Sparrenhorn
Eschhorn
St Niklaus
Meidenh.
Grubenh.
Meiden Ps.
Tounot
Combaz
Quinnet
Vissoye
Tracuit
Orswar
Mayens
Talliey
Tsaussi
St Luc
St Jean
Moret Mt
Gremens
Ayer
Mission
Vavas
Roc de Bedri
Pas de la Forclette
Vanetta
Brands
Ferden Rothh.
Ferden
Flueh Alp
Rosti Rothh.
Faldumn Rothh.
Faldumn Grat
Meggen Grat
Torrent
Galm
Salm
Salm Bach A.
Ob. Alp
Engpferd
Ingelen
Frenthen
Ingelen
Bach
Thal
Ob. Gletscher
Ob. Gletscher A.
Ob. Gletscher Th.

splendid point of view (1½-2 hrs. from the pass; no difficulty). The Col commands the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps. A bridle-path descends through patches of edelweiss, and farther on, past the chalets of *Balme* and *Vaux*, to (3 hrs.) *Ollomont* (4385'; small inn) and (¾ hr.) *Valpelline* (3130'; two small inns), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Aosta* (p. 283).

79. From Martigny to Domodossola over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 286, 294, 298, 304, 310.

87½ M. Railway from Martigny to (47½ M.) Brig in 1 hr. 52 min. 2½ hrs., fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 10 c. (from Lausanne to Brig in 4 5½ hrs., fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 70, 7 fr. 60 c.). Diligence from Brig to Domodossola (40 M.) twice daily in summer, in 9 hrs. (fare 16 fr. 5, coupé 19 fr. 30 c.). — Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 302) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. — Extra-post with two horses (landau) from Brig to Domodossola in 8-8½ hrs., 91 fr. 30 c. (horses being changed thrice); far preferable to the carriages provided by the Brig hotels.

A kind of gnat, with black gauzy wings, is a source of great annoyance in the marshy parts of the lower Rhone valley, especially in the evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

Martigny (1560'), p. 245. — The wide *Rhone Valley* is enclosed by lofty mountain-chains, whose lower slopes, as far as Leuk, are covered with vineyards. The rectification of the river-channel has reclaimed much of the valley which used to be covered with gravel and débris. — 3 M. *Charrat-Fully*.

5½ M. **Saxon** (1570'; *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*, R. 2½-3½, D. 3 fr.) has iodine springs. The Baths lie ¼ M. to the right of the station. The village, with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated. 1 M. from the station, in a gorge at the foot of the Pierre-à-Voir.

Ascent of the *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123') from Saxon in 5-6 hrs., by a bridle-path (guide 6, horse and man 12 fr.); see p. 246. — To Charle in the Val de Bagnes (p. 292) from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below), a bridle-path over the **Col des Etablons** (7130'; fine view) in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). — To *Sembrancher* over the *Pas du Lens* (5445'), bridle-path in 5 hrs., see p. 287. On the *Col du Leu*, 20 min. before the pass and 2 hrs. from Saxon, is the new *Grand Hôtel de la Pierre à Voir* (5005'), splendidly situated, with a large natural park and rich flora. Hence to the top of the *Pierre-à-Voir* 3 hrs.; see above.

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone is *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1570') beyond (8½ M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (12 M.) *Ardon* (Hôt. du Pont). Ardon, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all yielding excellent wine (see p. 252), lie at the foot of the hills to the left. The train crosses the *Morge*.

16 M. **Sion,** Ger. *Sitten* (1710'; pop. 5147; **Hôt. de la Poste*, R., L., A. 3½, D. 3 fr.; **Hôt. du Midi*, moderate, good wine; *Pens. Beerli-Peter*), the capital of Canton Valais, which formed the French *Département du Simplon*, 1810-15, lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel, below the *Rue du Grandpont*, now the principal street. From a distance the town, with its castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. On the height to the N. are

the ruins of the episcopal castle of *Tourbillon* (2150′), erected in 1294, and burned down in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the Rue du Château, to the left by the town-hall); extensive view, down to Martigny, and up to Leuk. On the lower hill to the right, on the site of a Roman fort, stands the old castle of *Valeria* (2040′), surrounded by towers and other buildings, among which is the *Church of Notre Dame de Valère* (9-13th cent.), with interesting capitals, pictures, carved choir-stalls, etc. The cantonal *Antiquarian Museum* occupies an adjacent room. — Close to the town, near Tourbillon, is the castle of *Majoria*, also burned down in 1788. Part of it is now a barrack.

In the town itself the Gothic *Cathedral* (end of 15th cent.; tower of 9th cent.) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule* adjoining it are noteworthy. In the old mansion of the *Supersaxo* family, in the Gundisgasse, is a fine hall with an artistically carved Renaissance ceiling of 1505 (visitors admitted).

From Sion over the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 56; over the *Pas de Cheville* to *Bex*, see R. 69; over the *Sanetsch* to *Gsteig*, see p. 247 (the *Hôtel Theiler* at *Zanfleuron* may be reached from Sion in 5 hrs.). — To the *Mayens de Sion* and *Evolena*, see R. 82. — In the deep ravine of the Borgne, about 1 M. from *Bramois* (p. 310; 3 M. to the E. of Sion), is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, hewn out of the rock, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 310), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. Near (19½ M.) *St. Léonard* we cross the *Rière*, which rises on the Rawyl. 21 M. *Granges;* the village, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill, lies on the left bank of the Rhone, ½ M. to the S.

25½ M. **Sierre,** Ger. *Siders* (1765′; pop. 1342; **Bellevue*, with garden, R. & L. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6-7 fr.; *Poste*, R., L., A. 3 fr., D. 3 fr.; **Terminus Hotel*, R. 2 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv.), with a number of interesting, but mostly dilapidated mediæval houses, lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation.

On the side next the Rhone is the *Tour de Goubin*, or *Schinderthurm*, with a fine view of the Val d'Anniviers. On a rock above the Rhone, ½ M. S., is the *Géronde* (2043′), formerly a Carthusian monastery, on the site of a Roman settlement, now a deaf and dumb asylum, with two little lakes (baths).

About 2½ hrs. above Sierre, N.W. (road to *Corin* and bridle-path thence via *Vogne* and *Montana;* mule 10 fr.), is the **Hôtel du Parc Montana** (5020′; pens. 7-12 fr.; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer), pleasantly situated near extensive pine-woods and two small lakes, and commanding a magnificent view of the Valaisian Alps. Excursions: to the *Pointe de Vermala* (½ hr.). *Pointe de Mentahry* (4983′; 1 hr.), *Pépinet* (6500′; 1½ hr.), *Mont Lachaud* (7294′; 2 hrs.), *Col de Pochet* (8195′; 2½ hrs.). *Mont Tubang* (9356′; 3½ hrs.). *Glacier de la Plaine morte*, *Wildstrubel*, etc. (Postal address: Hôt. du Parc, *Crans sur Sierre*).

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the Val d'Anniviers (*Bella Tola*) and *Zmutt*, and passes to the *Turtmann Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 82.

Beyond Sierre a short tunnel and a deep cutting. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the *Forest of Pfin*, a range of pine-clad hills. The village of *Pfin*, Fr. *Finge (ad fines)*, is the boundary between the French and German languages. — 27½ M. *Salgesch*.

Fr. *Salquenen*, a wine-growing village. The line, hewn in the rock at places, approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with débris. We cross the deep gorge of the *Dala* (view to the left), pass through another tunnel, and cross the Rhone to —

30½ M. **Leuk-Susten**, Fr. *Loëche-Souste* (2045′; *Hôtel de la Souste*, R., L., A. 2½-3½, D. 3-4 fr.; *Rail. Rest.*). The little old town of **Leuk**, Fr. *Loëche-Ville* (2470′; **Post; Krone*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), with its castle and towers, lies 1 M. distant, on the right bank, high above the Rhone (see p. 193).

One-horse carr. from the station to the *Baths of Leuk*, 12, two horse 25 fr. Walkers reach the Baths (p. 191) in 3-3½ hrs., by turning to the left (finger-post) beyond the church in the town, crossing the bridge over the Dala (p. 192), and following the old bridle-path to the right.

As the train leaves Leuk-Susten we look back, to the right, at the *Illgraben* or *Höllengraben* (p. 316), a vast semicircular basin with bleak, yellowish slopes. The line passes the château of Baron Werra (on the right), and is carried by an embankment along the artificial channel of the river. We cross the *Turtmannbach* to (34 M.) **Turtmann** (2080′), Fr. *Tourtemagne*. The village (*Poste* or *Lion; Soleil*, both plain) lies ½ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtmann Valley* (p. 319). The torrent forms a fine fall, 85′ **high**, 8 **min. from the Post Inn.**

35½ M. *Gampel*. The village, with deserted smelting-works, lies on the right bank, 1 M. off, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschen-Thal* (p. 194), through which peeps the snowy *Petersgrat* (p. 168). Near *Niedergesteelen* are the scanty ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a rocky hill. On a wooded height on the left bank, above the hamlet of *Turtig*, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, reached by a winding path flanked with oratories. — We cross the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the Rhone Valley here with its débris.

42½ M. **Visp** or **Vispach**, Fr. *Viège* (2160′; pop. 858; **Post*, R., L., A. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 4 fr.; **Sonne*, plain, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station, R. 2½-3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare; Rail. Rest.*), a picturesque village at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (p. 320), has several old mansion-houses and handsome churches. The beautiful snow-mountain at the head of the Visp Valley is the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′; p. 330), the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Nicolai. — Railway to *Zermatt*, see p. 320.

Above Visp we traverse the stony tract at the influx of the *Gamsen*, which descends from the *Nanzer-Thal*. To the right is the pilgrim-resort of *Glis*, with a large church, at the base of the *Glishorn* (8290′); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (p. 299). — We then cross the artificial channel of the *Saltine* to —

47½ M. **Brig**, Fr. *Brigue* (2245′; pop. 1172; **Hôt. des Couronnes & Poste*, R., L., A. 4-5, lunch 3½, D. 4-4½ fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre*,

R., L., A. 3-4, lunch 3, D. 4-4½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Suisse*; **Hôt.-Pens. Muller*, R., L., A. 1½-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4½-5 fr.; **Hôt. de Londres*, opposite the post-office; *Hôt. du Pont*, unpretending; **Rail. Rest.*, with beds, lunch 2½ fr.), a small town, where the railway ends. The turreted *Stockalper Château*, containing an interesting interior court, a large hall, etc., is the largest private residence in Switzerland. Kaspar Stockalper (d. 1691), who built it, dominated the trade over the Simplon, which he protected by a guard of 70 men. The terrace in front of the former Jesuits' monastery commands a fine view. The fine snow-mountain to the S.E. is the Wasenhorn; to the N., the Sparrhorn, Belalp, and Eggishorn.

To Belalp, a beautiful excursion (bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.; porter 6, horse 15 fr.). Just before (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 307), on the right bank of the Rhone, we ascend to the left (finger-post) by a bridle-path, almost shadeless in the forenoon and steep at places, via *Geimen* (3440'), to (2 hrs.) the village of *Platten* (4396'; rustic Inn); then through wood and over the *Rischenen* and *Eggen Alps* to the (2¼ hrs.) —

Hôtel Belalp (7110'; R., L., A. 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-11 fr.; English Church), situated on the *Lüsgen-Alp* at the base of the Sparrhorn, and high above the Aletsch Glacier. Splendid view of the Valaisian Alps. The little *Villa Lüsgen*, 5 min. above the hotel, belonged to Prof. Tyndall (d. 1893). A pleasant walk may be taken on the hillside, past the hamlet of *Belalp* (6735'), to (1½-2 hrs.) *Nessel* (6675'; milk, etc.), high above the Rhone Valley, with beautiful view.

To the **Upper Aletsch Glacier**, very attractive (3 hrs. to the club-hut, guide 8 fr.; provisions should be taken). Bridle-path from the hotel to the (1½ hr.) W. moraine; then across this and a second moraine to the almost uncrevassed glacier, with its numerous 'ice-tables', 'glacier-mills', etc., as far as the (1¼ hr.) *Oberaletsch Hut* of the S. A. C. on the E. side (8760'), at the foot of the *Fusshörner* (see below). We may walk up the glacier to the right to the foot of the *Aletzschhorn* (see below), or traverse the *Beichfirn* to the left to the snow-slopes of the *Beichpass* (see below; 8-10 hrs. in all).

Sparrhorn (*Belalphorn*, 9890'), 2½-3 hrs. from the inn, bridle-path most of the way (guide 5 fr., needless for adepts). Beautiful view, finer on the S. side than from the Eggishorn, but inferior to it on the N. side. (Panorama at the inn.) To the N., above the Aletsch Glacier, and to the left of the Fusshörner, the Great Aletschhorn is most prominent; adjoining it are the Sattelhorn, Ebnefluh, Distelhorn, Breithorn, and the Tschingelhörner, and to the left, adjacent to the Hochstock, is the Nesthorn. To the S. rises the broad mass of the Monte Leone; more to the right are the Fletschhorn, Monte Rosa, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Brunneggthorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Combin, and Mont Blanc. To the left of Monte Leone are the Bortelhorn, Hüllehorn, Helsenhorn, Punta d'Arbola, Guschihorn, Ofenhorn, the peaks of the St. Gotthard group, and lastly the Walliser Fiescherhörner.

The *Aletzschhorn* (13,720'; 6-7 hrs., guide 40 fr.); **Nesthorn* (12,530'; 5-6 hrs., 30 fr.; grand view); *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (12,410'; 5-6 hrs., 25 fr.); *Fusshörner* (11,900'; 4 hrs.), an interesting climb; *Sattelhorn* (12,290'; 4½ hrs.); and *Schienhorn* (12,490'; 6-7 hrs., very difficult) may be ascended from the Oberaletsch Hut (by experts only).

From the Belalp to the *Eggishorn Hotel* (5½ hrs.), see p. 306. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Great Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.)

From Belalp to Ried over the Beichpass, toilsome, but very interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We ascend the *Upper Aletsch Glacier* and the *Beichfirn* to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Beichpass** (10,235'), between the *Schienhorn* and the *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (see above); then descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* to the beautiful *Gletscherstaffel Alp*, the *Faffler Alp* (Inn, see p. 168), and (3½-4 hrs.) *Ried* (p. 195).

Nüttaghorn
Concordiahütte
Faulberg
Kämmi
Walli
Grosshorn
Gr. Aletsch Firn
Gr. Wannenhorn
Wetterhorn
Kranker Wetterhorn Gl.
Mittel est
Mittelhorn
Breithorn
Ahnen Grat
Ahnen Gl
Beim Dreck
Brächehorn
Hint
Tschingelhorn
Wetterlücke
Löschenlücke
Jägihorn
Sattelhorn
Ulrichshorn
Ruderturren
Vord.
Lötschen Grat
Lötschen Gl
Ausser Thal Gl
Distelhorn
Aren Gl
Mittel Aletsch Gl
Ebnefluh
Strahlhörner
Jägi Gl
Schienh.
Rothhorn
Merjelen
Tellihütten
Gugginsattel
Lötschen Gl
Thorberg
Aletsch Gl
Hasliberg
Aletschen Gl
Beich Grat
Beich firn
Jägi Gletscher
Geissgrat
Sattelhorn
Aegyschhorn
Telli
Ersten
Rühmatten
Lammi
Fussthorner
Aegyschh
Ried
Breitlauenen Gl
Gr. Nesthorn
Lenbachen
Bettenhorn
Trischu
Lötschen Thal
Ob. Aletsch Gl
Kon. Stock
Trist
Grosser Aletsch
Lakes
Untersch
Sparrenh.
Bellalp Hütten
Martinsberg
Bietschh
Fusch
Grisighorn
Lusgand
Aletsch Wald
Betten Alp
Domo
Betten
Bietsch Gl
Breith
Fieder Alp
Deisch
Grengio
Kohlerinen
Bell Alp
Niederst
Eppishorn
Bad
Zenhäusern
Hischenen
Bister
Ried
Morel
Tannetsch
Rothhorn
Rubihorn
Foggenhorn
Blatten
Ob. Ried
Hohfluh
Bettfluh
Schwarz Hr.
Hohe Egg
Erst
Elbut
Tassel
Geggen
Bisch
Termen
Leiggern
Ausserberg
Ruite
Bruchern
Hohe Alp
Moos
Bühl
Tannetsch Hr.
Gamsen
Castler
Naters
Eden
Grengiols
Grunden
Mund
Burgbach
Brig
Schacht
Klenen Hr.
Kirch
Baltschieder
Eggen
Bodmen
Hartbach
Rossgrat
Stalfel
Rhone
Lalden
Briggen
Gamsen
Hohe
Sonne
Resti
Eisten
Gantern
Rhone
Roller
Albaurieth
Allenbrunnen
Visp
Eyholz
Rohrberg
Berisal
Bortel
Holzmatten
Hellelen
Zeneggen
Schalberg
Eggen
Kirchen
Zen
Rothwald
Farggen
Zenhäusern
Thal
Stalden
Brithorn
Nessel
Birchenberg
Ribinen
Gebidem
Faulh.
Staldhorn
Capleck
Maschenhorn
Visperterminen
Schienhorn
Hospiz
Bonigen See
Fronalp
Bühl
Brunnen
Torbel
Eisten
Eisten Pass
Schönhorn
Augstbord Horn
Stalden
Bidistafel
Magenbr.
Stalden ried
Oberste Alpmatt
Hohmatten
Emdberg
Gspon
Strosteinhorn
Weissenguth
Weissboden
Emd
Hohstalden
Grossberg
Eyen
Mattwaldhorn
Griesen
Simplon
Grächen
Zen Schmiden
Simmelihorn
Rauthorn
Rossboden
Hubel
Zum Graben
Thurn
Furkeri
St. Nicklaus
Seethalp
Schweibe
Rothh.
Wengen
Furkeri

Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Zürchen
Geschenen
Münster
Eginet
Blasthorn
Pº Ivero
Alpe di Cruina
Brodelhorn
Reckingen
Gluringen
Biel
Ritzingen
Selkenhorn
Tellstock
Im Bienen
Obfluh
Eichenen
Wyler
Bodmen
Niederwald
Belwald
Steinhaus
Mühlebach
Aernen
Rappen Thal
Fäulhorn
Eggerhorn
Imfeld
Binn
Binnen Th.
Stockhorn
Rothhorn
Langthal
Heiligkreuz
Weissbrunn
Pº del Corvedalone
Pº di Cornera
Welschenhorn
Kriegsalpstock
Pº di Buscagna
Pº Cregna
Passo di Boccareccio
Bondoler
Pº di Camporino
Pº di Cistella
Ofta
Campo
Pogaro
Cravegna
Fontana
Soccio
Volle
Pº del Feggiolo
Trasquera
Iselle
Varzo
Buttmare
Crigiasco
Crigiolo
Vedro
Varzo
Camana
Pº di Piollone
Pº d'Albione
Albione
Gizza
Riccio
Rencio
Mezzalla
Vedasca
Corte
Piano
Tegno
Smer
Crodo
Mte Carone
Mozzio
Vireno
Ermeno
Mte Cistella
Premia
Baceno
Pº dei Grosselli
Pº del Poggio
Pº Canosio
Alpe Frato
Pº la Scheggia
Pº Lazzola
Pontemandia
Pontemandia
Pº del Sasso
Pº Tubbio
Pº Tubbio
Pº Tubbio

The *Upper Valais*, and the *Grimsel*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 80, 52, 35, 81.

The Simplon Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner, constructed by order of Napoleon I. in 1800-1806, quits the Rhone Valley here. The scenery is far finer than on the Splügen route, but the engineering of the road is less striking. The road is kept open for carriages in winter also (diligences, etc., see p. 295).

Walkers should allow from Brig to Berisal, 3¼ hrs. by the road, 2¾ hrs. by the short-cuts; from Berisal to the Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Simplon, 1¾ hr.; Algaby, 40 min. (path in 20 min.); Gondo, 1¼ hr.; Iselle ¾ hr.; Domodossola 3½ hrs. In the reverse direction: from Domodossola to Iselle 4 hrs.; Gondo 1 hr.; Algaby 1¾ hr.; Simplon ¾ hr. (by the path); Hospice 2¼ hrs.; Berisal 1¾ hr.; Brig 2½ hrs. (or 1¾ hr. by the path).

The diligence starts from the post-office (2320′) at Brig. (A steepish path diverging to the left outside the town, following the telegraph-wires and part of the old bridle-path, and rejoining the road ½ M. before the second refuge, is a considerable short-cut.) The road is soon joined (½ M.) by the old road from *Glis* (p. 297), which crosses the gorge of the Saltine by the lofty *Pont Napoléon* (2485′). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8290′). The road winds over green pastures to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn* (8840′). Fine view behind us of the Rhone Valley; high above the right bank of the Rhone is the Hôtel Belalp, commanded by the Sparrhorn, with the Nesthorn on the left; to the right, farther up, the cone of the Eggishorn; above us, to the S., is the Kaltwasser Glacier, which the road afterwards passes, and the Schönhorn. Beyond the hamlet of *Schlucht*, by the (2¾ M.) *First Refuge* (3200′), the road turns back and ascends the wooded slope in many windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch region. Beyond the *Bleiche Kapelle* (4110′) it again nears the deep ravine of the Saltine. By the (2¾ M.) *Second*, or *Schallberg*, *Refuge* (4330′; auberge), beyond which we come in sight of the pass with the hotel, two brooks from the *Staldhorn*, one on each side, unite far below with the Saltine, the valley of which *(Ganter-Thal)* now turns E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the Wasenhorn, Furggenbaumhorn, and Bortelhorn. The road, now nearly level, traverses the Ganter-Thal to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge* (4820′) and ascends in a wide curve (steep short-cut to the left) to (1 M.) —

8 M. **Berisal,** the *Third Refuge* (5005′; **Hôt.-Pens. Berisal* or *de la Poste*, R., L., A. 3½, B. 1½, D. 4 fr., finely situated; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; opposite, a *Restaurant*).

Excursions (guides, *Aloys Eyer*, *Eman.* and *Jos. Gentinetta*, *M. Ruppen*, etc.). *Wasenhorn* (*Punta di Terrarossa*, 10,680′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. *Bettlihorn* (9720′), over the *Saflisch Pass* (8650′; 5 hrs.; with guide), not difficult (comp. p. 306). — *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio*, 10,512′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the *Bortel-Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier*, laborious.

From Berisal to Iselle viâ Veglia, 8-9 hrs., with guide, attractive, but fatiguing. We either ascend viâ the *Bortel-Alp* and the glacier on the N. side of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*, 9820′) to the Forca

del Rebbio (9040′), and descend over rocks, débris, and grassy slopes to the *Alp Veglia* (p. 307); or we may go by the *Laub-Alp* (6265′) and the **Furggenbaum Pass** (*Passo di Forchetta* or *Forca d'Aurona*; 8826′), between the Furggenbaumhorn and the Wasenhorn. From Veglia we descend to *Trasquera* and (3 hrs.) *Iselle*, see p. 302. — From the Alp Veglia over the *Passo di Valtendra* (7995′) and the *Passo di Buscagna* (7743′) to *Devero* (p. 306), 6-7 hrs., with guide, a fine route, not difficult. — From Veglia over the *Kaltwasser Pass* (*Bocchetta d'Aurona*; 9250′) and the *Kaltwasser Glacier* to the Simplon, 6-7 hrs., with guide, for adepts only.

In 1 hr. more we reach the *Fourth Refuge* (5645′). To the right the top of the pass is again visible; above it rise the Rauthorn with the Raut Glacier and the finely shaped Fletschhorn with the Rossboden Glacier; beautiful view, looking back, of the Aletschhorn, Schienhorn, etc. Beyond the (1¼ M.) *Kapfloch*, hewn in the rock for 33 yds., is the (¾ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schallbett*, *Refuge* (6345′). Between this point and the top of the pass is the most dangerous part of the road during the season of avalanches and storms. Over the (¾ M.) *Wasser Gallery* (6460′) dashes the stream which issues from the *Kaltwasser Glacier*. To the left is *Monte Leone* (see below). The road then passes through the *Old Gallery* and the long *Joseph Gallery*, beyond which, to the left, is a third gallery used in winter. The (1 M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6540′) commands a splendid final view of the Bernese Alps. About 5 min. farther on (6¼ M. from Berisal) we reach the highest point of the **Simplon** (6590′; new *Hotel* under construction), ½ M. beyond which is the **Hospice** (6570′), at the base of the *Schönhorn* (10,505′), a large building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard. It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings.

Excursions. *Schönhorn* (10,505′; 3½ hrs., with guide), laborious, but interesting. — **Monte Leone** (11,684′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), by the *Breithorn Pass* (10,990′) and the *Alpien Glacier*, difficult, unfit for novices. Preferable to descend the Simplon road to *Algaby* (p. 301) and mount thence via *Alpien* to the (3½-4 hrs. from the village of Simplon) huts of the *Schwarze Balmen* (6890′), where the night is spent. A rapid ascent, passing two pretty little lakes, leads thence up to the S.E. corner of the *Alpien Glacier*, from which the top may be gained by either the S. or the S.W. arête (4½ hrs., guide 12 fr.). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (guide 12 fr.; mule-track), see p. 320; to *Saas*, p. 301.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy rhododendron alone thrives here. The (¾ M.) *Old Hospice* (5700′), a high square building with a tower, on the right, below the new road, is now occupied by herdsmen. ¾ M. *Seventh Refuge*, by the *Engeloch* (5855′). Farther down we cross the (1¼ M.) *Krummbach* (5305′), pass the chalets of (½ M.) *Eggen* (5250′; to the right is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine, see p. 301), and cross the (¼ M.) *Sengbach* (5115′) to (½ M.) —

20 M. **Simplon** (4855′). Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (**Poste*, R., L., A. 3-3½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. Fletschhorn*, at the

lower end of the village, R., L., A. 21/2, D. 4 fr.), among pastures, at the N. E. base of the *Fletschhorn* (see below).

From Simplon to Saas several routes. The finest is across the **Rossboden Pass** (10-11 hrs.; difficult, fit for adepts only; guide 20 fr., *Jos. Dorsaz* and *Alois Zen Klusen* of Simplon). At the (25 min.) chalets of *Eggen* (p. 304) we diverge to the left from the Simplen road and ascend on the left side of the Sengbach to the (1 hr.) *Rossboden Alp* (6360'). with fine view of the crags of the Rossboden Glacier. Farther on we mount grassy slopes and débris of moraine to the *Griessern Glacier*, beyond which we climb a steep rocky wall to the (4 hrs.) pass (about 10,500'), S. of the *Rauthorn* (10,722'). Splendid view. To the right below us is the Gamsen Glacier. We descend across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hofers Alp* (see below) and *Saas im Grund* (p. 329). — Another grand, but still more difficult pass, not without danger, is the **Laquin-Joch** (11,473'), between the Laquinhorn and the Weissmies (11-12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

To Saas over the Sirwoltzen and Simeli Passes (or the Gamser Joch), 10-11 hrs., fairly interesting (guide 20 fr.). By the (1 hr.) Seventh Refuge (see p. 300) we descend to the left, cross the Krummbach to the *Klusmatten Alp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards a waterfall visible from below. On the left side of it we mount a 'couloir', steep at first (leaving the *Sirwolten Lake* to the left), to the (3 hrs.) **Sirwolten Pass** (8740'), between the *Sirwoltenhorn* (9344') and *Gabelhorn* (9450'); view limited. Descent over rock and débris (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Gamser-Thal*, into which the *Gamsen Glacier* descends. We ascend the glacier gradually, S.W., towards an arête coming down from the Magenhorn on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the **Simeli Pass** (9935'); to the left to the **Gamser Joch** (about 9340'; each 2-2½ hrs. from the Sirwolten Pass). These passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,243'), command beautiful views of the majestic Mischabel group; immediately to the left is the Fletschhorn with the Mattwald Glacier; to the E. are the Monte Leone and the St. Gotthard group; and to the N. are the Bernese Alps from the Furka to the Diablerets. A still grander point is the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,672'), easily ascended from the Simeli Pass in ¾ hour. Toilsome descent from the Gamser Joch over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Rounding the lower part of the valley to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9025'), on the E. side of the *Aeusser-Rothhorn* (10,354'), and to the *Hofers-Alp* (8454'). The path now improves and leads by *Rodmen* to (3½ hrs.) *Saas im Grund* (p. 329). Descent by the *Alp Seresen* to *Balen* (p. 329) much longer and not advisable.

The **Fletschhorn** (*Rossbodenhorn;* 13,125', 9-10 hrs. from Simplon (guide 30 fr.), fatiguing, but safe for proficients. A night is spent in the *Hohsaas-Hütte* of the S.A.C. (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the Laquin-Thal (see below). Thence up the S.E. arête to the top in 6-7 hrs.

Beyond the (1/4 M.) *Laubach* the road forms a wide bend, enters the *Laquin-Thal*, and at the (13/4 M.) hamlet of **Algaby** or *Gstein* (4042'; Inn, primitive) it crosses the Krummbach, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this the brook is named the *Doveria*. Beyond the (1/4 M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the ***Ravine of Gondo,** one of the wildest and grandest gorges in the Alps, which becomes narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth walls of mica-slate overhang the road. The road passes the (11/4 M.) *Eighth Refuge* (3841'), beyond which the path to *Alpien* (p. 300) diverges on the left, and crosses the Doveria by (1/2 M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747'), and by another bridge near the (1/2 M.) *Ninth Refuge* (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which seems to block the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo,** a tunnel 245 yds. long, with the inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*' At the farther end of the

gallery the *Alpienbach* forms a fall, crossed by a slender bridge. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000′). The sombre entrance to the tunnel contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the cascade, while the *Bodmer Glacier* forms a fine background to the W. Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several smaller falls. The hamlet of (2½ M.) **Gondo** (2815′) is the last Swiss village (custom-house). The tall square tower here (now an inn, uninviting) was erected by the Stockalper family as a refuge for travellers, long before the new road was made. Opposite is a more attractive 'Osteria'.

To the S. opens the narrow *Val Vaira* or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, from which we may cross the toilsome **Zwischbergen Pass** (10,735′), between the *Weissmies* (p. 329) and the *Portjengrat* (*Pizzo d'Andolla*, 12,010′), to *Saas im Grund* (p. 329; 12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

A column of granite on the left, ½ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy (2610′). The first Italian village is (¼ M.) *Paglino*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next pass through a new tunnel, and reach (1¾ M.) —

29 M. **Iselle** (2155′; *Posta*, well spoken of, R., L., A. 3½-4, B. 1½ fr.), where luggage is examined. Below the church of *Trasquera*, which stands on the hill to the left, the road crosses the (2¼ M.) *Cairasca*. (To the Rhone Valley by the *Alp Veglia*, see pp. 300, 307.) Near *Varzo* (1865′; Inn, on the road), a large village on the left, the vegetation becomes richer (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine and the (4½ M.) *Gallery of Crevŏla* (1286′), we descend in a curve past the village of **Crevola** (1100′) to the (1 M.) *Osteria della Stella*, where for the last time we cross the Doveria by a bridge 100′ high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Antigorio* (p. 310). The fertile valley, now called *Valle d'Ossola*, though frequently ravaged by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian. We next reach (2¾ M.) —

40 M. **Domodossŏla** (905′; pop. 3658; **Gr. Hôt. de la Ville et Poste*, R., L., A. 3½, lunch 3, D. 4½ fr., with a good café; **Hôt. d'Espagne*, R., L., A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4 fr.; *Albergo Manini*, modest), a small town, charmingly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The *Palazzo Silva* (16th cent.) contains a few antiquities. In the Via Garibaldi is a bust of Garibaldi (1890). The **Mount Calvary*, 20 min. S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigezzo*, see p. 427. Diligence to (10½ M.; fare 3 fr.) *S. Maria Maggiore*, daily, at 5 p. m. — On the W. opens the Valle di **Bognanco**, with mineral springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see above and below).

Railway to *Gravellona* (Pallanza, Stresa), *Orta*, *Novara*, R. 109.

From the first station (3½ M.) *Villadossola* an interesting route leads over the Antrona Pass to Saas (12-13 hrs., without guide). A carriage road ascends the left, and afterwards the right bank of the *Ovesca*, via *Viganella* and *Schieranco*, to (2½ hrs.) *Antronapiana* (2955′; Savoni's and Marani's inns). Footpath thence, past the charming little *Antrona Lake* (4555′), formed by a landslip from the *Pizzo Pozzolo* (8360′) in 1632, to the

(3½ hrs.) *Cingino Alps* (6600′) and along the slopes of the *Jazzihorn* or *Cima di Cingino* (10,595′), far above the little *Lago Cingino* (7190′), to the (2½ hrs.) Saas or Antrona Pass (9330′), between the Jazzihorn on the left and the *Latelhorn* or *Punta di Saas* (10,525′; easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; see p. 329) on the right. Descent on the right side of the *Furggen Glacier* to the *Furggen-Thal*, *Almagell*, and (4 hrs.) *Saas* (p. 329). — To Mattmark from Antrona a direct but rough route crosses the Antigine or Ofenthal Pass (9370′). From the ascent to the Cingino Alp (see above) we diverge to the left to the *Lombraero Alp*, whence a steep ascent leads viâ the *Laugera di Sopra Alp* to the pass, between the *Jazzihorn* and the *Pizzo d'Antigine* or *Spaccahorn* (10,480′; a fine point, 1¼ hr. from the pass); descent through the wild *Ofen-Thal* to the *Mattmark Alp* (8-9 hrs. from Antronapiana; p. 331).

At the third station (6¾ M.) *Piedimulera* (p. 436) the picturesque *Valle Anzasca* opens to the right (to *Macugnaga* and over the *Moro Pass* to *Saas*, see p. 332).

80. From the Rhone Glacier to Brig. The Eggishorn.

Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 304, and 298.

31 M. Diligence to Brig twice daily (7.30 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.) in 4¾ hrs. (10 fr. 80, coupé 13 fr. 30 c.; to Fiesch in 2¾ hrs.; 7 fr. 5, coupé 8 fr. 60 c.). Walking is preferable from Münster onwards. In the reverse direction the diligence takes 7¼ hrs. — One-horse carr. from the Rhone Glacier to Munster 40, two-horse 20 fr.; to Fiesch 18 or 35, to Brig 30 or 60 fr.; from Brig to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60 fr.; from Fiesch to the Rhone Glacier one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 35 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt and Göschenen 30 or 60, Grimsel Hospice 10 or 15, Handegg 15 or 25, Meiringen 30 or 60 fr.

Hotel at the Rhone Glacier: Hôt. du Glacier du Rhône, R., L., A. 2½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr., beer at the café, 50 c. *Engl. Ch. Serv.* in summer. — The *Hôtel Belvedere*, high up on the Furka road, belongs to the same proprietor.

The ***Rhone Glacier**, imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450′) and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500′) on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805′), *Rhonestock* (11,825′), and *Dammastock* (11,920′) on the E., ascends in terraces for about 6 M. A few centuries ago this glacier, from which issues the *Rhone*, filled more than half of the *Gletsch* (5750′), the valley covered partly with débris, partly with grass, lying at the junction of the three great roads from the *Furka* (Andermatt, p. 123), the *Grimsel* (Meiringen, p. 188), and the *Rhone Valley* (see below). From the hotel the glacier is reached in ½ hr. by a road crossing the bridge and ascending the left bank of the *Rhone*. That river issues from a beautiful vault of blue ice; and an ice-grotto, hewn in the glacier, is worth seeing (½ fr.). — The natives give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs rising at the back of the hotel, to the W., which they regard as the source of the river.

A short way from the hotel, and farther on, the road crosses the infant Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below; and it descends in long windings through pine-woods on the right bank to (3¾ M.) **Oberwald** (4455′; **Hôtel Furca*, plain), at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains. In front rises the majestic Weisshorn, and behind us the Galenstock. The valley

consists of three regions, the highest extending down to Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below that point. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; French begins near Sion (p. 295).

From the wild **Gehren-Thal**, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Kühboden Glacier* and the *Gehren Pass* (9052′), to the S. of the *Kühbodenhorn* (10,080′), to the *Alp Nuova* and *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.; Jos. Ign. Bellwalder of Oberwald).

2¼ M. **Obergestĕlen** (4450′), a village rebuilt since a fire in 1868. (Footpath to the Grimsel, see p. 187.) Opposite (1¾ M.) **Ulrichen** (4380′; **Hôt. zum Griesgletscher*, plain), a village with a new church, is the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 308.)

To Airolo over the Nufenen Pass (8½ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path (guide necessary, 15, horse 25 fr.). Beginning of route, see p. 308. At (2¼ hrs.) *Altstaffel* (p. 308) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (1¼ hr.) **Nufĕnen Pass** (*Passo di Novena*, 8005′), between the *Pizzo Gallina* (10,066′) on the left and the *Nufenenstock* (9400′) on the right, to the **Val Bedretto**. Immediately N. of the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and below the *Alp Cruina* on the left bank, to the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5265′; poor inn; route over the *S. Giacomo Pass* to the *Tosa Falls*, see p. 309). The lofty Val Bedretto is bleak and barren. The wooded slopes are overtopped by bare pinnacles of rock. Our path frequently crosses the tracks of avalanches. 1 hr. Hamlet of *Bedretto* (4610′; Inn, rustic); 20 min. *Villa* (very poor inn; route over the *Cavanna Pass* to *Realp*, see p. 122). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4365′; Albergo delle Alpi, rustic, but dear) the road crosses the Ticino. Beyond (25 min.) *Fontana* is the picturesque *Val Ruvino* to the right, with waterfalls. Then (1 hr.) *Airolo* (p. 111).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4395′) and (2¼ M.) —

10 M. **Münster** (4450′; **Croix d'Or*; one-horse carr. to Brig 18 fr. and fee). Fine view from the chapel-hill.

The **Löffelhorn** (10,140′; 4½ hrs., fatiguing; guide 8 fr.) is ascended from Münster through the *Trütsi Thal* and past the *Trütsi-See* (8465′), partly over snow and granite-rocks. View like that from the Eggishorn (p. 305), with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground. — The **Blindenhorn** (11,095′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is very attractive. From *Reckingen* (see below) a good path through the *Blinden-Thal* to the end of the *Blinden Glacier*. Thence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hohstellibach* and across the *Sulz Glacier*, to the *Griesgletscher Pass* (10,585′), between the Merzenbachschien and the Blindenhorn, and reach the summit by a steep ascent to the right. Magnificent view.

To the left, over the *Blinden-Thal* (see above), appears the *Rappenhorn* or *Mittaghorn* (10,374′), adjoined on the left by the *Blindenhorn* (see above). The next villages are *Reckingen* (with the finest church in the valley), *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen* (*Pens. Seiler, 4-5 fr.). Beyond (5 M.) *Niederwald* (4050′) the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley. The road leads on the right bank, high above the river, and finally descends through wood in two great curves.

19½ M. **Fiesch** (3460′; **Hôt. du Glacier et Poste*, R., L., A. 2½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Hôt. des Alpes*, R., L., A. 2½-3, D. 3 fr.), prettily situated at the influx of the *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

Geograph. Anstalt von

0 1 2 3 4 5 Engl Miles.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Ascent of the Eggishorn, very interesting (5 hrs.; without guide; to the inn 3 hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.). From the bridge (or below the Hôt. des Alpes) the good bridle-path ascends to the right, rather steeply, chiefly through wood, past (1½ hr.) a little *Inn* and several earth pyramids lying a little to the left, to (40 min.) the *Fiescher Alp* (6210′); then over pastures (where the direct path follows the telegraph-posts, ½ hr. shorter, but steep) to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Jungfrau* (7195′; R. & A. 3½-4½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.), a favourite English resort, and suitable for a stay *(English Church)*. From the hotel to the top 2 hrs. more (guide 4 fr., not needed; horse 7 fr.). The bridle-path ascends in zigzags, then turns to the right, and after ¾ hr. to the left (the path to the right leads to the Märjelen-See; see below). After ¾ hr. more the bridle-path ends. We ascend by a good footpath and lastly mount steps of rock to the (½ hr.) summit of the ***Eggishorn** (9625′), the highest peak of the ridge which separates the *Great Aletsch Glacier* from the Rhone Valley, with a superb view of the Bernese and the Valaisian Alps (see annexed Panorama by *Imfeld*). We also overlook a great part of the Simplon Route and of the Nicolai-Thal to the S. (p. 321).

Excursions (guides: *Joh. Albrecht, Aloys Imhassli, Ed. Müller, Clem. Eyholzer, A. Schwery, J. Walker*, etc.). From the Hôtel Jungfrau a good path leads N., at first nearly level and afterwards undulating, skirting the slope above the *Fiesch Valley* and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful ice-fall of the *Fiesch Glacier*, and then crosses the *Thaelligrat* to the left to the **Märjelen-See** (7710′), on which floating ice is frequently seen. On the left bank of the *Seebach* emerging from the lake is the (1¼ hr.) *Märjelen-Alp*. [The Fiesch Glacier may be visited hence by a path descending to the right to the *Stock-Alp*.] On the N. side of the Märjelen-See a path leads in 25 min. to the margin of the *Great Aletsch Glacier*. Hence to the **Concordia Hut** of the S. A. C. (9415′) a beautiful glacier-walk of 3 hrs. (5 hrs. from the Jungfrau Hôtel; guide 10, if spending the night 15 fr.). The hut is grandly situated at the foot of the *Trugberg* (hotel now building). From the hut to the (3 hrs.) *Jungfrau-Joch* (p. 176), with splendid view, not difficult for experts (2 guides, 20 fr. each). Ascent of the *Jungfrau* (6-7 hrs.), see p. 171; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 187. — The **Aletschhorn** (13,720′; guide 50 fr.), the second highest of the Bernese peaks (first scaled by Mr. F. F. Tuckett in 1859), is ascended either from the Concordia Hut (in 7 hrs.) or from the Oberaletsch Hut (p. 298; in 7-8 hrs.); difficult, for experts only. — The *Gross-Grünhorn* (13,275′; 4-5 hrs., difficult); the *Gross-Fiescherhorn* (13,284′; 4-5 hrs.; less difficult); and the *Trugberg* (12,901′; 5-6 hrs.; difficult) may also be ascended from the Concordia Hut by experts with able guides.

From the Eggishorn Hotel to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, 15-16 hrs., see p. 176; to the *Grimsel Hospice* over the *Oberaar-Joch* or *Studer-Joch*, 14 hrs., see p. 187. From the Concordia Hut to the Grimsel Hospice viâ the *Grünhornlücke* (p. 187), *Gemslücke* (p. 187), and *Oberaar-Joch* (p. 187), a fine glacier-tour of 10-12 hrs., not difficult for adepts with good guides. — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggishorn* by the *Lauinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebneflüh-Joch*, see p. 169.

From the Eggishorn Hotel viâ the Lötschenlücke to Ried, 13 hrs., a grand glacier-route (guide 40 fr.). We ascend the *Aletsch Glacier* to the **Lötschenlücke** (10,515′), between the *Sattelhorn* (12,290′) and the *Anengrat* (11,750′), and descend the crevassed *Lötschen Glacier* to the *Fafler Alp* (Chalet Seiler, p. 168) and *Ried* in the Lötschen-Thal (p. 195).

From the Eggishorn Hotel to the Riederalp and Belalp (guide 8, horse 20 fr.; but riding not possible on the glacier), 5½ hrs., a beautiful walk. The bridle-path from the hotel, running nearly at the same level, high above the Rhone Valley, leads over the *Bettmer-Alp*, with its little lake (6530′; abounding in fish), and the *Goppisberg-Alp*, and turns to the right at the cross to the (2½ hrs.) **Riederalp** (6315′; **Hôt.-Pens. Riederalp*, R., L., A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4½, pens. 7½ fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The beautiful situation and mild climate of this Alp adapt it for a stay. Here we ascend to the right to the (25 min.) *Rieder Furka* (6820′; *Pens. Rieder Furka), whence we may scale the *Riederhorn* (7343′; ½ hr.), a very fine point of view. (We get nearly the same view by following for 6 min., in the direction of the glacier, the small path ascending from the Furka on the slope of the Riederhorn.) The *Bettmerhorn* (9400′; 2½ hrs. from the Rieder Furka; guide 6 fr.) is not difficult; experts may go on by the arête towards the Eggishorn, and descend by the *Elslücke* (8950′) to the Hôtel Jungfrau (a grand but rough route; guide desirable). Descent, with splendid views of the *Upper Aletsch* or *Jägi Glacier*, lying between the Sparrhorn and the Fusshörner and overshadowed by the Schienhorn, to the (½ hr.) *Great Aletsch Glacier* (5485′), which is safely crossed here in ½ hr. (with guide) to *Aletschbord*; then a steep ascent, past the chalets of *Unter-Aletsch*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Hôtel Belalp* (p. 298). — From the Riederalp to Mörel, 2-2½ hrs. (guide, 5 fr., not needed). A bridle-path, at first across pastures, then through wood, makes a long sweep to the right (steep paths to the left to be avoided) and crosses pastures again (very hot about midday), with splendid views of the Rhone Valley, the Simplon Mts., etc. It then descends to *Ried* (3890′), a finely situated village, and *Mörel* (p. 307; from Mörel to the Riederalp 3-3½ hrs.; porter 5, horse 10 fr.).

The **Binnen-Thal**, which opens to the S.E. of Fiesch, deserves a visit, and is particularly interesting to mineralogists. A good bridle-path leads by *Aernen* and the (1½ hr.) *Binnegg* (4440′; small inn), with fine view of the Binnen-Thal and Valais, to *Ausser-Binn* and through the rocky ravine of the *Twingen* to (1¾ hr.) *Schmidhäuser* or **Binn** (4720′; **Hôt. Ofenhorn*, finely situated, Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the chief village of the valley, with an attractive church. — Excursions (guides, *Jos. Welschen* and *J. J. Gorsat*, of Binn; *Ad.* and *Elias Walpen*, of Imfeld; *Ed. Kraig*, of Aernen). The **Eggerhorn* (8202′), by the *Meiti-Alp* in 2½ hrs., is easy and repaying (guide not indispensable). — The **Bettlihorn* (9720′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is easily ascended from Binn by the *Furggen-Alp* (comp. p. 299). Another easy ascent is that of the **Mittaghorn* or *Rappenhorn* (10,374′; 5½ hrs., guide 10 fr.), viâ *Feldbach* and the *Rappen Glacier*. — **Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*; 10,637), 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult for experts. We may either diverge at the *Ochsenfeld* (see below) from the Albrun Pass route and ascend by the *Eggerofen Valley* to the *Ofenjoch*, whence the summit is gained by the S.W. arête; or (preferable) we may ascend from the *Hohsand Pass* (9603′; easy glacier-pass from Binn to the Tosa Falls, 9 hrs.) by the N. arête. — *Helsenhorn* (10,712′), by the *Ritter Pass* in 6½ hrs., not difficult (see p. 307). — *Hüllehorn* (10,450′), by the *Mätti-Thal* and the *Rämi Glacier* in 6 hrs., difficult, for experts only.

From Binn over the Albrun-Pass to Baceno, 8½ hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable, 12 fr.). Bridle-path from Binn on the left bank of the *Binna*, by *Giessen*, and past the waterfall of the *Feldbach*, to (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5145′), where the path, now indifferent, crosses to the right bank. We enter (¼ hr.) a pine-wood, pass the hamlets of *Eggern*, *Brunnenbiel*, *Jennigenkeller*, and *Tschampigenkeller* (Keller, cellars for storing the esteemed Binnenthal cheese), and reach (1¾ hr.) the huts *Auf dem Platt* (6925′; chalybeate spring). Then a steep ascent to the right past the last huts in the *Ochsenfeld* (7200′) to the (1 hr.) **Albrun Pass** (*Bocchetta d'Arbola*, 7910′), between the *Ofenhorn* (see above) on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9550′) on the right. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuli Alp*, past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago* (8055′), and by *Crampiolo* to (1 hr.) *Al Ponte* (6270′; poor inn), near the green basin of the *Devero Alp* (picturesque cascades of the Devero) and (2½ hrs.) *Baceno* (p. 309). From Devero over the

Buscagna Pass and the *Vattendra Pass* to the *Alp Veglia*, see p. 300. — To the Tosa Falls. From the Albrun Pass we descend to the left to the *Forno Alp;* then over the *Scatta Minojo* (8520′) by a bad path to the *Lago di Lebendun* (*Lago Vannino;* 7065′), whence we descend on the left bank of the brook to *Zum Steg* in the *Val Formazza* and re-ascend to *Auf der Frutt* (10 hrs. from Binn). In fine weather the route over the *Hohsand Pass* is preferable (see pp. 306, 309).

From Binn to Baceno over the Geisspfad Pass, 9 hrs., a fine route (guide 15 fr.). At (3/4 hr.) *Imfeld* (p. 306) we diverge to the right to the *Messern-Alp* (6175′) and ascend past the *Geisspfad Lake* (7975′) to the (4 hrs.) **Geisspfad Pass** (8365′); then cross the rock-strewn plateau to the (1/2 hr.) *Bocca Rossa* and descend a steep rock-wall into the *Val Rossa*, to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (p. 306).

From Binn to Baceno over the Kriegalp Pass, 9 hrs., toilsome and of little interest (guide 15 fr.). From Binn we ascend S. through the *Längthal* to (1 hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (4862′) and then to the left through the *Kriegalp-Thal* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Kriegalp Pass** (*Passo di Cornera;* 8465′), between the (l.) *Güschihorn* (*Pizzo Cornera;* 10,115′) and the (r.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; ascent from here difficult, see below). Descent to the *Val Buscagna* and to (2 hrs.) *Al Ponte* (p. 306).

From Binn to Iselle over the Ritter Pass, 10 1/2 hrs., trying, but very interesting (guide 15 fr). We ascend the *Längthal* (see above) S. to the (5 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (*Passo Boccareccio;* 8832′), between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (10,450′) and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,742′; easily ascended, with guide, in 1 1/2 hr. from the pass; magnificent panorama). Descent to the (1 1/2 hr.) beautifully situated *Alp Veglia* (5800′; *Alb. del Monte Leone, unpretending) in the *Val Cairasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 302).

Beyond Fiesch the road descends the fertile valley, passing *Aernen* on the hill opposite (see p. 306), to (1 1/2 M.) **Lax** (3425′; *Kreuz*), with a new church, whence the Eggishorn Inn may be reached in 4 hrs. It then winds down to the bridge of *Grengiols* (2905′; Inn), by which we cross the deep bed of the Rhone. (Good path hence by *Grengiols*, which lies 390′ higher, in 5 hrs. to *Binn*, p. 306.) We recross to the right bank by the *Kästenbaum Bridge* (2670′), pass through a short rocky ravine, and, after the valley again expands, reach (5 1/2 M.) **Mörel** (2525′; *Hôt. Eggishorn*, R. & B. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, moderate). — To the *Riederalp*, 3 hrs., see p. 306.

The river dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which the road has difficulty in passing, rises the picturesque (1 M.) *Hochfluhkirche*. We cross the *Massa*, the discharge of the Great Aletsch Glacier, which issues from a fine gorge 3/4 M. from the road. 2 1/2 M. **Naters** (2235′), a large village amidst fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax*. To the right a finger-post indicates the route to the Belalp (p. 298). We then cross the Rhone to (1 M.) the station of —

31 M. *Brig*, see p. 297.

81. From Ulrichen to Domodossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Maps, pp. 104, 298.

15-16 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Tosa Falls. Bridle path from Ulrichen to the Tosa Falls (6 1/2 hrs.); thence to Foppiano a rough cart-track (3 hrs.). Guide (to Frutwald 15, porter 10, horse 20 fr.) not needed

in fine weather; otherwise advisable to the other side of the glacier (8 fr.); essential in the reverse direction. — Road from Foppiano to Domodossola, 21 M.; diligence from Crodo to Domodossola daily. One-horse carriage from Foppiano to Domo 20, from Premia 15 fr. (not always to be had). Porter from the Falls to Domodossola 6-8 fr.; horse (for which a carriage and harness may generally be had at Foppiano) 30 fr.

At *Ulrichen* (4380′; p. 304) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Zum Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the **Eginen-Thal**. The path crosses the *Eyinenbach* above a fine waterfall, and leads through larch-wood and a rock-strewn valley to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720′). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, overgrown with alders and rhododendrons, where the brook forms several falls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9400′). In $^1/_2$ hr. (taking care to avoid the path leading straight on) we cross the brook by the *Ladtsteg* (6340′), beyond which are the chalets of *Im Ladt*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). Following the right bank of the brook, we then traverse the highest reach of the valley and ascend to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585′), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 304). A steep ascent of $1^1/_4$ hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., S.W., passing a small glacier-lake on the left and a smaller one on the right. The **Gries Pass** (8070′), between the *Bettelmattenhorn* (9800′) on the right and the *Grieshorn* (9600′) on the left, is the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and in clear weather commands a fine view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 304.)

The S. side of the pass, as usual among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first keeps to the left (rich vegetation). The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa* or *Toce*, descending from the Val Toggia. The upper part of the **Val Formazza**, or *Pommat Valley*, consists of three distinct reaches, each with its chalets: *Bettelmatt* (6900′; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlen*), *Morast* (or *Morasco*; 5840′) in the second, and *Kehrbächi* (or *Riale*; 5640′) and *Auf der Frut (Sopra la Frua)* in the third, with a small chapel and the unpretending **Hôt. de la Cascade* (5490′; R., L., A. 3, B. $1^1/_2$ fr.). This inn ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the brink of a precipice over which the *Tosa* falls in three cascades. The ***Tosa Falls**, or *Cascata della Frua*, 470′ high and 85′ broad, are perhaps the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for $^1/_4$ hr., to a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey. A still finer point is beyond the bridge.)

The **Basòdino** (10,715′) may be ascended by good climbers without difficulty from the inn in 4-5 hrs. (the landlord, Ant. Zertanna, acts as guide). Spendid view. Descent to the Val Bavona, see p. 428.

From the Tosa Falls to Airòlo, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges

by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächi below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the (¾ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Val Toggia*; 1½ hr., a bridge, 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right, the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia*, see below.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, lies on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, ½ hr. farther on, we recross the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the right, and reach (1½ hr.) the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7570′), the boundary between Italy and Switzerland (Canton Ticino). Below the pass on the N.E. side stands the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7370′). In descending, we enjoy a beautiful view of the southern St. Gotthard Mts., the Kuhbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and also, for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Fiescherhörner. Farther on (keeping to the left at the first chalet) we descend through a growth of rhododendrons and larch-wood into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the (1½ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 304). Thence to *Airolo*, 3 hrs.

From the Tosa Falls to Bignasco, 9 hrs., with guide, a fine route. By the *Fisch-See* (see above) we diverge to the right from the S. Giacomo path and ascend over débris and rock to the **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8710′), between the (r.) *Kastelhorn* and the (l.) *Marchhorn;* then descend through the *Val Fiorina* (with the snowy *Basodino* on the right, see p. 308) to the *Alp Robiei*, and through the picturesque *Val Bavona* to *Bignasco* (p. 428).

From the Tosa Falls to *Binn* over the *Hohsand Pass* (a fine glacier expedition, 9 hrs., with guide), or over the *Albrun Pass* (10 hrs., with guide), see pp. 306, 307.

Below the Tosa Falls in the Val Formazza (the upper part of which, as far as Foppiano, is German-speaking) are the villages of (½ hr.) *Frutwald (Canza;* 4755′), (10 min.) *Gurf (Grovella;* 4475′), (¼ hr.) *Zum Steg (Al Ponte;* 4200′), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (¼ hr.) *Pommat (San Michele;* 4210′), where we cross the bridge (not straight on), and (½ hr.) **Andermatten** (*Alla Chiesa;* 4050′), with the church of the valley. Below (¼ hr.) *Staffelwald (Fracchie)* the path enters a grand *Defile, in which it crosses the Tosa twice. At (¾ hr.) **Foppiano** *(Unterwald;* 3075′; **Vabluga's Inn)*, the first village where Italian is spoken, the carriage-road begins (vehicles not always to be had; see p. 308).

To the Val Maggia (p. 427), a toilsome route and lacking attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., with guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. over the *Staffel-Alp* to the **Criner Furka** (7925′; fine view); descent of 1½ hr. to *Bosco* and (3½ hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 427).

The Road follows the right bank to (1 M.) *Rivasco* (2790′; Inn) and (1 M.) *Passo* (2630′). The valley of the Tosa, called ***Val Antigorio** below this point, is one of the most beautiful on the S. side of the Alps, and enlivened with waterfalls. 1½ M. *S. Rocco* (Alb. del Sole, good Asti wine); 3¾ M. *Premia* (2620′; Agnello; Rest. Antigorio, modest). At (1½ M.) **Baceno** (2245′; ***Alb. Devero**, moderate), at the mouth of the *Val Devero*, a bold bridge spans the deep gorge of the *Devero*. (From Baceno to *Fiesch* over the *Albrun Pass* or the *Kriegalp Pass*, see pp. 306, 307.) To the W. rises *Monte Cistella* (9450′).

The Italian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Crodo* (1650′; Inn), below which is (1 M.) a 'stabilimento di bagni'. Then by *Rencio*

and the finely situated *Oira* ('il Giardino dell' Ossola') to (6 M.) *Crevŏla* on the Simplon route, and (2¼ M.) —

21 M. *Domodossola*, see p. 302.

82. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtmann.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtmann Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 294, 310, 286, 312, 320.

Good walkers on their way from the Lake of Geneva to *Zermatt* (R. 83) may reach their destination by an interesting mountain-route in 4 days. 1st day. Rail to Sion, and walk through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 15½ M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye or St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 9-10 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtmann Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 6 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 7½ hrs.), and thence to Zermatt by rail.

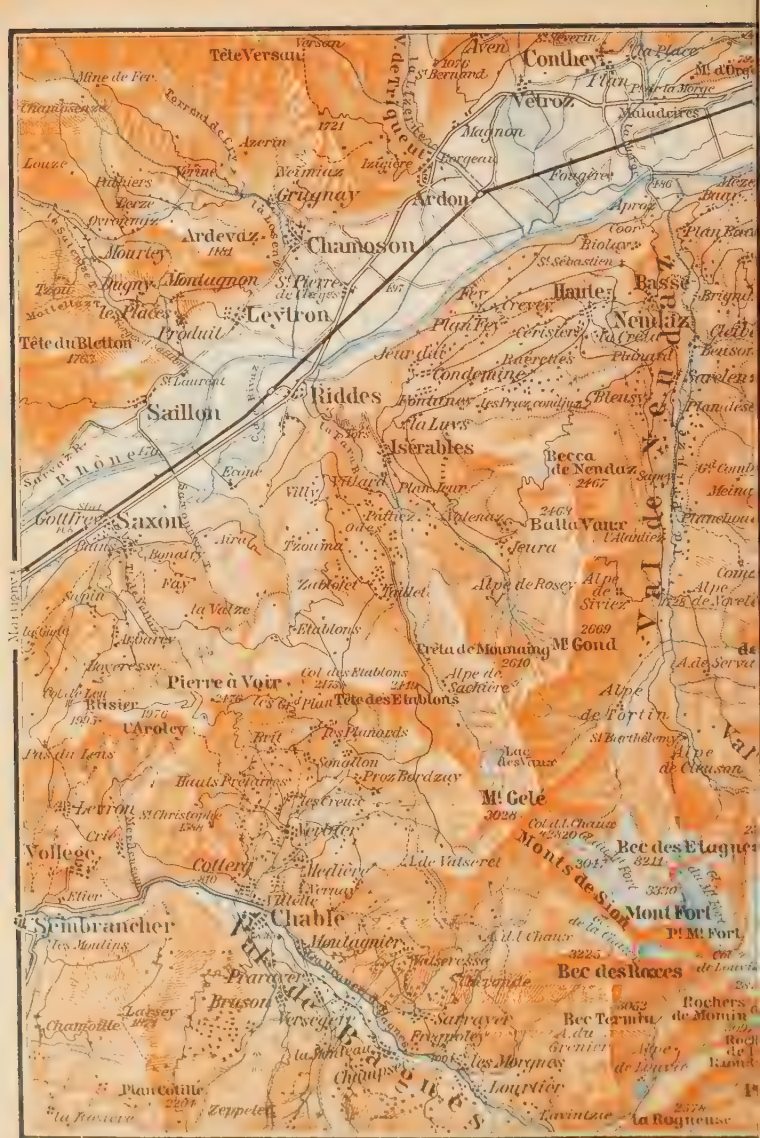
i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers.

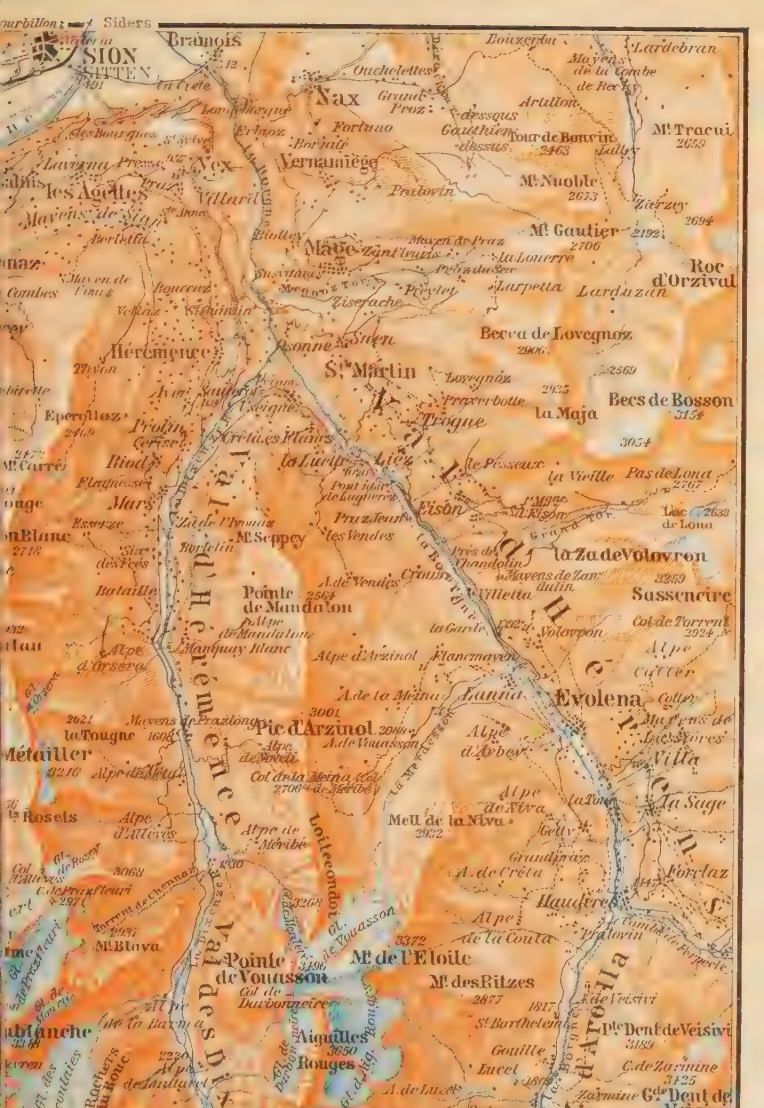
To Evolena (15½ M.) a post-vehicle with 2-3 seats runs daily at 6.30 a.m. in 5¾ hrs. (6 fr. 40 c.; surplus passengers are sent on in open carriages), returning at 1.50 p.m. in 3⅓ hrs. One-horse carr. from Sion to Evolena, 20-25 fr. (carriages from the Evolena hotels sometimes at the station). — From Evolena over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 14 fr.). Horse to Vissoye 24, to St. Luc 26 fr.

Sion, see p. 295. The Evolena road leads from the Rhone bridge (1625′) direct to the (½ M.) foot of the hill, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) To the left, below, lie *Bramois*, and, at the mouth of the gorges descending from the Rawyl, *St. Léonard* (p. 296). Near the old cemetery chapel of (4½ M.) **Vex** (3140′; *Inn*, rustic) we obtain a view of the head of the valley, first of the *Dents de Veisivi* and the *Pic d'Arzinol*, and then of the great *Ferpècle Glacier*, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche*, to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* and the *Dent d'Hérens*. Maize, vines, chestnuts, and walnuts extend as far as Vex.

A bridle-path ascends from Vex to the right, by *Presse* and *Les Ayettes*, to the (1 hr.) **Mayens de Sion** (4267′; *Pens. des Mayens*, 6-8 fr.), a summer-resort of the Sionese, in a beautiful and healthy situation, commanding a magnificent view of the chain of the Bernese Alps. Thence to Hérémence, ¾ hr.

The road, nearly level, follows the W. side of the valley, high above the *Borgne*. The valley divides farther up: W. the *Val d'Hérémence* (see p. 311), and E. the **Val d'Hérens**. The road passes the village of *Hérémence* on the hill to the right, and near (1¼ hr.) *Sauterot* (3050′) crosses the *Dixenze*, which descends from the Val d'Hérémence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, are a number of **Earth Pyramids*, some of them roofed with stones like 'glacier-tables'.


Tête Versaux
Conthey
Vétroz
Ardon
Chamoson
Ardevaz
Mourley
Grugnay
Montagnon
Levtron
Produit
Tête du Bletton
Saillon
Riddes
Isérables
Saxon
Pierre à Voir
Arbey
Vollège
Cotteri
Chable
Verbier
Bagnes
Basse
Haute
Nendaz
Becca de Nendaz
Balla Vaux
Alpe de Rosey
Alpe de Siviez
Mt Gond
Mt Gelé
Bec des Etagnes
Mont Fort
Bec des Rosses
Rochers de Mourin
Bec Termin
Les Mayens
Lourtier
Tavinzie
La Rogneuse
Plan Cotlet
Zeppelet
Sembrancher
Les Places
Les Etablons
Les Planards
Les Creux
Les Ecovets
Les Marécottes
Les Moulins
Les Arpilles
Les Prés
Les Ruinettes
Les Ecorcheres
Les Greniers
Les Ecoulaires
Les Ecoulaires
Les Ecoulaires


Sidersee
SION
SITTEN
Bramois
Nax
Vernamiège
Mase
Hérémence
St Martin
Evolena
Pic d'Arzinol
Métailler
Mont Gautier
Mont Nuble
Mont Tracui
Becca de Lovegnoz
Becs de Bosson
Roc d'Orzival
Pointe de Mandelon
Sassenere
Pointe de Vouassone
Mont de l'Etoile
Mont des Ritzes
Aiguilles Rouges
Dent de Veisivi
Val d'Hérémence
Val d'Arolla
Val de Nendaz
Val de Bagnes
Val de Lona
Val de Cleuson
Val de Réchy
Val de Zarmine
Val de Louvie
Val de Tortin
Val de Prafleuri
Val de Derborence
Val de Nendaz
Col de Torrent
Col de Louvie
Col de Riedmatten
Col de Prafleuri
Col de Vouassone
Col de Zarmine
Col de Tortin
Col de Derborence
Col de Mille
Col de Cleuson
Col de Réchy
Col de Lona
Col de Veisivi

Val d'Hérémence (the upper part called *Vallée des Dix*). A cart-track leads from Vex (p. 310) to (1 hr.) *Hérémence* (4055′; quarters at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Prolin*, *Cerise*, and *Mars* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Praziong* (5275′), at the W. base of *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below); over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs.). Farther on, passing the *Méribé Alp* (l.), we ascend a ravine to the upper part of the valley, called *La Barma*, with the Alp of that name on the right (8095′; thence over the *Col du Crêt* to Fionney, see p. 293). Beyond the chalets of *Lautaret* we next reach (3 hrs.) the *Seilon Alp* (7455′), opposite which, on the left bank of the Dixenze, is the *Liappey Alp* (7630′; good quarters). From Liappey over the *Col de Riedmatten* or the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (Evolena), see p. 313; *Cols de Vaseray*, *de Seilon*, *du Mont-Rouge*, and *de Breney* to the *Val de Bagnes*, see p. 294. The **Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′) is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. pp. 294, 312).

We next reach (1 M.) *Useigne* (3182′; wine at the post-station), prettily situated. High above, on the opposite bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. Beyond (1½ M.) the hamlet of *La Luette* (3345′) the road crosses the Borgne. (Near the *Chalets de Praz-Jean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) We ascend on the right bank, below the small chapel of *La Garde*, to (6 M.) —

Evolena (4520′; *Hôt. de la Dent Blanche*, R., L., A. from 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. d'Evolène*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), the capital of the valley, in a broad green dale flanked with pine-clad rocks. On the E. rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*, and at the head of the valley the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche;* to the N., beyond the Rhone valley, the large *Zanfleuron Glacier* with the *Oldenhorn* (p. 247) behind it. The natives, especially the women, wear picturesque costumes on Sundays.

Excursions. (Guides: *Jean* and *Pierre Maître*, *Jos. Quinodoz*, *Pierre* and *Jean Beytrison*, *Ant. Bovier*, *Jean-Bapt.* and *Jos. Métrailler*, *Jos.*, *Maur.*, and *Pierre Gaspoz*, *J.* and *M. Vuignier*, *M. Pralong*, *M. Chervier*, etc.) — Pleasant walk (shade early in the morning) to Villa, returning viâ La Sage (2¼-2½ hrs.). About 12 min. S. of Evolena we diverge to the left from the road to Haudères (p. 312) and ascend a steep footpath to (¾ hr.) *Villa* (5655′; fine view); before reaching the (2 min.) village-fountain we turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col de Torrent, see p. 314) and in 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. *La Sage* (5482′); descend to the right at the church (to the left to Forclaz, p. 313); 5 min. to the right again; 20 min. carriage-road; 22 min. Evolena. — **Sasseneire* (10,690′; guide 10 fr.), 5 hrs., see p. 315. The *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,380′; 5½ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), viâ *La Sage* and *Alp Bréonna*, is also interesting. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; guide 15 fr.), 6 hrs., see p. 315.

W. side: The *Alpe de Niva* (6625′), 2 hrs.; superb survey of Ferpècle and Arolla. — The **Pic d'Arzinol* (9845′; guide, 10 fr., not needed by adepts), ascended by the *Col de la Meina* (bridle-path thus far) in 4½-5 hrs., is very interesting and not difficult. Below Evolena we cross the Borgne, ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right to *Lanna*, ½ hr.), through wood, and cross (1½ hr.) the *Merdesson*, the discharge of the Glacier de Vouasson, to the (½ hr.) *Alpe de Vouasson* (6850′). Thence we ascend pastures (keeping to the right) to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina* or *Col de Méribé* (8878′; to the *Val d'Hérémence*, see above). Leaving the Col on the left, we mount a rocky arête to the right to the top (1 hr.). Magnificent panorama, especially

S. (Mont Blanc, Aiguille Verte, Grand Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn), and N. of the Bernese Alps. Descent 2½ hrs. — *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,065′; guide 12 fr.), by the alps *Niva* and *Creta* in 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,470′; guide 18 fr.), 6-7 hrs., whence we may descend the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Lucel* (see below) and Arolla.

The Val d'Hérens divides at **Haudères** (4747′; *Hôt.-Pens. Haudères*, pens. 5-6 fr.), ¾ hr. S. of Evolena: the W. branch is the *Combe d'Arolla*, the E. branch the *Combe de Ferpècle*.

(a.) ***Arolla.** The bridle-path (from Evolena to Arolla 3½ hrs.; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) crosses the Ferpècle at (¾ hr.) Haudères, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. It then ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemi* (5960′), by a huge rock. We next ascend gradually, following the telegraph-poles, past the chalets of *Gouille*, *Satarma*, *Praz Mousse*, and *La Montaz*, to the (1½ hr.) **Mayens d'Arolla** (6570′; *Hôt. du Mont Collon*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Kurhaus Arolla*, new; Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer), amid stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), splendidly situated opposite the grand pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,955′), at the base of which the *Glaciers d'Arolla* (r.) and *de Vuibez* (l.) unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Serra de Vuibez* (10,150′) and the snow-clad *Pigno d'Arolla* (12,470′), and close to the inn is the old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*.

Excursions (guides, see p. 311). To the **Lac Bleu de Lucel**, a pleasant walk, 1¼ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; without guide). At *Satarma*, 50 min. from Arolla, a steep ascent to the left (N.W.) to the chalets of *Lucel* (6820′), just beyond which is the little lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Superb view of Mt. Collon; W. tower the *Aiguilles Rouges* (11,975′); to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, issuing from the Glacier des Ignes.

The **Pigno d'Arolla** (12,470′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by the *Glacier* and *Col de Pièce*; very grand and not difficult; comp. pp. 294, 311. — The **Aiguille de la Za** (12,050′; 4½-5½ hrs.), an interesting ascent for experts, with good guide (25-30 fr.), is made either from the Arolla Valley direct, by the *Glacier de la Za* (step-cutting for 2-3 hrs.), or by the *Glacier de Bertol*. Either route brings us in 4-5 hrs. to the foot of the last peak; lastly ½ hr. of steep rock-climbing. Descent only by the Glacier de Bertol. — The *Grande Dent* (11,240′; guide 20 fr.), one of the **Dents de Veisivi**, may be scaled by experts viâ the *Alp Zarmine*. The *Petite Dent* (10,465′; 15 fr.) is more difficult. Between the Petite and Grande Dent the *Col de Zarmine* (10,045′), not easy, leads from Arolla to Ferpècle. — The **Mont Collon** (11,955′; guide 40 fr.), best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), is only fit for adepts with steady heads; so also the **Evêque** (12,265′; 25 fr.), rising to the S. of Mt. Collon. — The **Dent Perroc** (central peak 12,073′; 35 fr.; S. peak or *Pointe des Genevois* 12,070′; 30 fr.) and the **Dent des Bouquetins** (N. peak 12,410′; central peak 12,625′; 50 fr.) involve difficult climbing.

Passes. To the Val Pellina over the Col de Collon, a grand route and not difficult (7-8 hrs. from Arolla to Pra-Rayé, two guides, 25 fr. each). We ascend the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, noted for their echoes, to the snow-basin of *Za-de-Zan* and the (4 hrs.) **Col de Collon** (10,270′), S.E. of the Evêque (see above). View grand, but not extensive. Descent on the W. slope of the *Becca Vannetta* (11,085′) to the profound *Combe d'Oren* and (3 hrs.) *Pra-Rayé* (6540′; small Inn, 6 beds), grandly situated in the upper *Val Pellina*, and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (5248′; beds at the curé's), and thence viâ (1 hr.) *Oyace* (4490′; Cantine) to (1½ hr.) *Valpelline* (p. 295). (Passes from the Val

Pellina to the *Val St. Barthélemy*, see p. 285.) Those who cross in the reverse direction should bring provisions; good guides not easily found at Aosta, but a peasant who knows the pass may be found at Bionaz. From Pra-Rayé to the Col 3½-4, descent to Arolla 2½-3 hrs. — From the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (p. 312) we may ascend to the left to the **Col de Za-de-Zan** (11,660′), between *Mont Brûlé* (11,880′) and the Col du Mont Brûlé (see below); descent, steep and difficult, to the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* (see below) and *Pra-Rayé*.

To THE VAL D'HÉRÉMENCE from Arolla, two passes, close together: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9567′; 4 hrs. to Liappey), and S. of it the **Pas de Chèvres** (9355′; 3¼ hrs. from Arolla; rather more difficult; guide 20 fr.). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* (beware of numerous concealed crevasses) to the (4½ hrs.) chalets of *Seilon* (7455′), opposite *Liappey* (p. 311). (The Riedmatten route descends on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the *Vallée des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Hérémence*, see p. 311. — Or, from the Durand or Seilon Glacier (see above) we may ascend to the *Col de Seilon* (10,665′; 4½-5 hrs. from Arolla; p. 294), and then either descend the *Glacier de Giétroz* to (2½ hrs.) *Mauvoisin* (p. 293), or cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,960′) and descend the *Glacier de Lyrerose* to (3½ hrs.) *Chanrion* (p. 294; guide 25 fr.).

To THE VAL DE BAGNES OVER THE COL DE CHERMONTANE, 7½-8 hrs. to Chanrion, a somewhat dull glacier-route (guide 25 fr.). We ascend the moraine, the end of the *Glacier de Zigiorenove*, and the *Glacier de Piece* or *Torgnon*, to a snowy saddle (10,235′) W. of the *Serra de Vuibez*; then by the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the **Col de Chermontane** (10,120′), between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630′) and the *Pigno d'Arolla* (p. 312). Striking view of Mont Collon, the Dents with the Aiguille de Za, the Dent Blanche, and N. the Bernese Alps. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chanrion* (p. 294). — A similar pass is the **Col de l'Evêque** (11,485′; 8½-9 hrs. to Chanrion; guide 30 fr.). Over the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Col de Collon*, see above; here we ascend to the right to the *Col de l'Evêque* (11,130′), lying S.W. of the *Evêque* (p. 312), cross a snow-arête between the (l.) *Sengla* (12,155′) and the (r.) *Petit Mont Collon* (see above) to the *Glacier d'Otemma*, and descend as above to Chanrion.

To ZERMATT OVER THE COL DE BERTOL, 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). A narrow path leads along the moraine of the Arolla Glacier to the *Plan de Bertol* (8580′), and ascends rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the **Col de Bertol** (10,925′; refuge-hut), between two of the *Dents de Bertol* (11,505′ and 11,145′). We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glaciers du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpècle*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes 1¼ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje* (p. 314); thence to *Zermatt*, 3½-4 hrs. OVER THE COL DU MONT BRÛLÉ AND THE COL DE VALPELLINE, another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 40 fr.). We follow the Col de Collon route to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, ascend steeply to the left to the **Col du Mont Brûlé** (10,900′), cross the crevassed upper *Za-de-Zan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Col des Bouquetins*, p. 314), and mount laboriously to the **Col de Valpelline** (11,685′), between the *Tête Blanche* (12,300′; ascended from the Col in ¾ hr.; splendid view) and the *Tête de Valpel-line* (12,510′). Then down the *Stock Glacier* to the *Stockje* (p. 314).

(b.) *Ferpècle. (Bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena; horse or mule 8, there and back 10 fr.) At (¾ hr.) Haudères, by the third house, before the bridge (p. 312), we diverge to the left, ascend gradually, then more rapidly, passing four, and beyond them six chalets. Beyond the next rocky height we ascend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Sepey* (5580′), where the bridle-path from Evolena viâ *La Sage* and *Forclaz* (see p. 311; ¼ hr. longer, but finer) joins ours on the left. The imposing head of the valley (Glacier de Ferpècle and Dent Blanche) is now revealed, the view being finest from the chalets of *Prazfleuri*, the second group beyond Sepey. Then through wood to (¾ hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or *Ferpècle* (5910′; Hôt. du Col d'Hérens,

plain, R., L., A. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3, pens. 6½-7 fr.), splendidly situated opposite the *Mont Miné* and *Ferpècle Glaciers.*

Just above the inn a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood and over débris and pastures to (1½ hr.) *Alp Bricolla (7960′; milk), a superb point of view. At our feet lies the huge Ferpècle Glacier, overtopped by the snow-clad Wandfluh; to the left rise the huge Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. To the right, separated from the Ferpècle Glacier by Mont Miné, is the Glacier du Mont Miné, with the Dents de Bertol, Aiguille de la Za, and Dents de Veisivi.

Ascents. **Dent Blanche** (14,320′; 10-12 hrs. from Ferpècle; guide 80 fr.), very difficult. The night is usually spent below the rocks on the right side of the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche;* thence to the top 6-8 hrs. — **Grand Cornier** (13,020′), from Ferpècle by the *Col de Pointe de Bricolla* (see below) in 7-8 hrs., toilsome, but without danger (guide 30 fr.).

Passes. To Zinal over the Col de la Dent Blanche 10-11 hrs., not very difficult (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we turn E. to the *Glacier de la Dent Blanche*, and ascend it rapidly to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de la Dent Blanche** (11,625′), between the Dent Blanche and the Grand Cornier. We descend an arête to the right, and snow-slopes, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Mountet Club-Hut* (p. 317), and over the *Durand (Zinal) Glacier* to (3½ hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 316). — Over the Col de Pointe de Bricolla, 10 hrs. to Zinal (guide 35 fr.), fatiguing. From (1½ hr.) Bricolla (see above) we ascend N.E. across the *Glacier de Bricolla* and over steep rocks, partly covered with ice, to the (3½ hrs.) **Col de Pointe de Bricolla** (about 11,800′; splendid view), immediately E. of the *Pointe de Bricolla* (12,015′). We descend across the *Glacier de Moiry*, and by the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Alp de l'Allée* to (5 hrs.) *Zinal*. With this excursion may be easily combined the ascents of the *Pte. de Bricolla*, the *Bouquetin* (11,430′), and the *Pigno de l'Allée* (11,170′). — Over the *Col de Couronne (Col du Zaté* or *Col de Bréonna)* and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 317.

To Zermatt over the Col d'Hérens, 11 hrs., fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From Bricolla in ¾ hr. to the *Ferpècle Glacier*, which we ascend to the (3 hrs.) **Col d'Hérens** (11,415′), between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,300′; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; grand view; we may descend to the *Col de Valpelline*, and regain the Zermatt route at the Stockje; this adds 1¼-1½ hr. to the route; see p. 313, Col de Valpelline). To the E. towers the stupendous Matterhorn. From the pass we descend steep rocks and the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Stockje* (9052′), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* (left) and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (right). The club-hut was destroyed in 1891. We descend the stone-covered Zmutt Glacier, and regain a firm footing at the (3 hrs.) *Staffel-Alp* (p. 325). Thence to *Zermatt* 1½ hr.

To Pra-Rayé over the Col des Bouquetins (10-11 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), also fatiguing. Either by the Col d'Hérens route (see above), or by the left moraine on *Mont Miné*, we ascend to the upper Mont-Miné Glacier, and mount to the right to the **Col des Bouquetins** (11,215′), E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625′). Descent over the *Glacier de Za-de-Zan* to *Pra-Rayé* (p. 312).

From Evolena to Vissoye over the Col de Torrent, bridle-path, 9 hrs. (guide, desirable, 14, horse 25 fr.). Walkers ascend direct to (1 hr.) *Villa* (p. 311). Riders follow the road for 10 min. more to (22 min. from Evolena) a tall wooden cross, at which the bridle-path diverges to the left. 40 min. *La Sage* (5482′), where we turn to the left just above the church; 15 min. *Villa* (5645′), where we turn to the right a few yards beyond the fountain. We next ascend the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

débris, to the (4 hrs.) ***Col de Torrent** (9595′), S. of the *Sasseneire* (see below). Splendid view of the Val d'Hérens and the grand mountains encircling it (from right to left: Pointe de Vouasson, Aiguilles Rouges, Mt. Pleureur, Mt. Blanc de Seilon, Serpentine, Pigno d'Arolla, Petites and Grandes Dents, Dents de Bertol, Mont Miné, Tête Blanche, etc.).

The ***Sasseneire** (10,690′), 1 hr. from the Col (guide desirable), affords a magnificent panorama: N., the Jura appears like a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 252); S., the attention is chiefly arrested by the Dent Blanche (p. 314).

To the N. of the Sassenceire another bridle-path (easy and attractive) crosses the **Pas de Lona** (9075′) to the Val d'Anniviers (from the Chalets de Praz Jean to Grimentz 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,348′; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 1½-2 hrs.

The path descends in long windings, passing the N. side of the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8870′), in full view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys (Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Brunnegghorn, Diablons), to the *Torrent-Alp* (7940′) and the (1½ hr.) *Alp Zatelet-Praz* (7085′), in the *Val de Moiry*, the W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers, watered by the *Navigenze*. The valley is grandly terminated by the *Glacier de Moiry*, overshadowed by the (r.) Couronne de Bréonna, Za de l'Ano, Pointe de Bricolla, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, (l.) Pigno de l'Allée, and the black slaty cone of the Garde de Bordon.

Zinal (p. 316) may be reached from this point in 3½ hrs. by remounting the E. slope of the valley and crossing the **Col de Sorebois** (9268′). From the ***Pointe de Sorebois** (9590′), 20 min. to the N. of the pass, we obtain a splendid view of the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Grand Cornier, Dent Blanche, etc. Descent by an easy path to the right, or (shorter, with guide) direct, finally through wood, to *Zinal*. — To Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and to Evolena over the *Col de Couronne* or the *Col de Bréonna*, see p. 317.

Beyond the Alp we traverse a level and monotonous valley, and descend a rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimentz* (5015′; *Hôt. des Becs de Bosson, pens. 5 fr.), a prettily situated village. Thence viâ *St. Jean* to (1 hr.) the bridge over the *Navigenze* (3743′), and to (¼ hr.) *Vissoye* (p. 316). — Walkers bound for *Zinal* take a path to the right, 2 min. this side of Grimentz, cross the brook (2 min.), and (1¼ hr.) strike the Vissoye and Zinal bridle-path (p. 316).

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers to Zinal.

Road to (11 M.) Vissoye (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 3½ hrs., 6 fr.); horse 10, one-horse carr. 12 fr.; thence mule-path to (6¼ M.) Zinal.

Sierre, p. 296. We follow the road, E., to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1775′), and ½ M. beyond it we diverge to the right and ascend rapidly through wood. Below, to the right, lies *Chippis*, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. we enter the **Val d'Anniviers** (Ger. *Eifisch-Thal;* 3050′), with the deep, inaccessible gorge of the Navigenze to the right. To the S. the beautiful snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, etc., are gradually revealed. Beyond

(1¼ M.) *Niouc* (Cantine des Alpes, dear), the road is carried by galleries ('les Pontis') across a wild ravine, descending from the left; and near the hamlet of *Barmes* we cross a similar ravine.

A direct route to Niouc for walkers diverges to the right beyond the Sierre station, passes under the railway-embankment, and crosses a hill to the new Rhone bridge and (20 min.) *Chippis*. Beyond the second house we turn to the left and cross the *Navigenze;* then, leaving the church to the left, a narrow path following the telegraph-wires, frequently crossing the road, and at length uniting with it, leads us to (1¼ hr.) *Niouc*.

A path, diverging to the left beyond the first gorge (see above), leads from Niouc by *Sussillon* (4515') in 3 hrs. to the village of **Chandolin** (6340'; **Hôt. Bella Vista*, kept by P. Pont, new), in a lofty but sheltered situation (extensive woods near), commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps. From Chandolin a good path through pine-forest, with beautiful views, descends to St. Luc in 1 hr. — Pleasant walk, for the most part through wood, from Chandolin to the (¾ hr.) *Plaine Ste. Madeleine* (6608'), situated on the margin of the huge Illgraben (p. 297), high above the Rhone Valley. — The *Illhorn (8935'), which overlooks the Illgraben, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, is easily ascended from Chandolin in 2½ hrs.

To the right below the road (3½ M.) is the prettily situated village of *Fang*. (Travellers bound for St. Luc take the bridle-path to the left, ¼ hr. farther on; to St. Luc 1½ hr.; see p. 318.) The road follows the valley, crossing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. Then (3 M.) **Vissoye** (3980'; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Anniviers*, R. 2½, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.), the capital of the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, with a handsome church.

Pleasant walk over the Navigenze (see p. 315), and then to the right, by *Mayoux* and *Frasse*, to (¾ hr.) *Painsec* (4297'), a picturesquely situated village, with a fine view of the snow-mountains above Zinal. A good path leads thence N. to (2 hrs.) *Vercorins* (4400'), with a view of the mountains N. of the Rhone Valley, and then down to *Chippis* (p. 315) and (2 hrs.) *Sierre* (p. 296).

About 2½-3 hrs. above Vissoye (bridle-path, diverging to the left at the upper end of the village from the Zinal route, beyond the bridge over the Bella Tola brook, and ascending mostly through wood) is the ***Hôtel Weisshorn** (7690'; R., L., A. 4, lunch 3½, D. 4, pens. 8-10 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in Aug.), in an open situation on the *Tête à Fayaz*, a spur of the *Rochers de Nava*, with *View and rich flora. Excursions may be taken to the *Pointe de Nava* (9090'; 1¼ hr.); to the *Tounot* (9915'; 2½ hrs.); to the *Lac de Tounot* (8726'; 1½ hr.); to the *Pas de Forcletta* (p. 319; 2 hrs.); to the *Meiden Pass* (p. 319; 2 hrs.); to the *Bella Tola* (p. 318; 3 hrs.), etc.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), see p. 318; thence to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* 1¾-2 hrs. To *Evolena* over the *Col de Torrent*, see pp. 315, 311.

Beyond Vissoye the bridle-path crosses the brook descending from the Bella Tola (to the left diverges the path to the Hôtel Weisshorn, see above) and leads viâ *Quimet* to (1¾ M.) *Mission* (4288'), with a curious chapel, at the mouth of the *Val de Moiry* (p. 315), and (1 M.) *Ayer* (4870'), with deserted nickel-mines. (To St. Luc, see p. 318.) The path ascends a little, crosses a torrent, and traverses a stony chaos, the scene of a landslip. It then (1½ M.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, recrosses by the second bridge to the right bank, and reaches (2 M.) —

6¼ M. **Zinal** (5505'; **Gr. Hôt.-Pens. des Diablons*, R. & L.

$2^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Durand*, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. du Besso;* Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). The valley ends towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, in the *Durand* or *Zinal Glacier.*

Excursions (guides: *Elie* and *Joachim Peter*, *Elie Cotter*, *Joseph Monnet*, *Jean-Bapt.*, *Daniel*, and *Pierre Epiney*, etc.). The **Alpe de l'Allée* (718′), W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal (without guide), commands a noble survey of the head of the valley, from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the beautiful double-peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (12,055′). After $^1/_4$ hr. we cross to the left bank, and traverse pastures, past the chalets of *Barma*; $^1/_2$ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall above; 3 min., a stone hut on the first mountain terrace. Then rather a steep ascent to the right; $^3/_4$ hr., to the left; 10 min., chalet.

The **Alpe d'Arpitetta* (7420′), opposite the last-mentioned Alp, to the E., affords an even finer view, particularly of the Weisshorn, the Moming Glacier, and the Rothhorn. We follow the path to the Alpe de l'Allée as far as the stone hut mentioned above; beyond it we take the path to the left, cross the terminal moraine of the Durand Glacier, and ascend to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) chalets. — A still more imposing and complete view is gained from the **Roc de la Vache* (8485′), ascended from the Alp in 1 hr., or from Zinal direct viâ *Alp Tracuit* in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 6 fr.). — Good walkers should extend the excursion up the Durand Glacier to the **Constantia Club-Hut** or *Cabane de Mountet* (9495′; *Inn*, well spoken of), at the S. base of the Besso (4 hrs. from Zinal; guide 10 fr.), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, and Bouquetin. The view is still grander from the **Roc Noir* (10,260′), rising from the ice opposite the Mountet, reached in $1^1/_4$ hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 12 fr.).

Ascents. The **Pointe de Sorebois* (9590′), $3^1/_2$ hrs., with guide (6 fr.), easy and attractive; see p. 315. A much finer mountain-view is obtained from the **Garde de Bordon* (10,880′), reached in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Corne de Sorebois viâ the arête, for adepts only (guide 12 fr.). The ascent direct from Zinal is very steep. — The **Pointe d'Arpitetta* (10,300′), from the Alp Arpitetta 3 hrs. (guide 10 fr.; laborious). — **Besso** (*Obèche;* 12,055′), rather steep and toilsome, for experts only (3-4 hrs. from the Mountet Club-Hut; guide 30 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — **Pigno de l'Allée* (11,170′), from Zinal by the *Alp de l'Allée* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), and **Bouquetin* (11,430′), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 7 hrs. (20 fr.), neither very difficult. — **Diablons* (11,850′; 12-15 fr.), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs., laborious. — The **Grand Cornier* (13,020′; 50 fr.) is best ascended from the plateau of névé below the *Col de la Dent Blanche* (p. 314), the last part difficult. — **Zinal-Rothhorn** or **Moming* (13,855′; 80 fr.), a difficult and hazardous climb (from the Mountet Club-Hut over the *Col du Blanc* (12,080′) and the N.W. arête, or over the W. flank and the S.W. arête in 6-7 hrs.). — **Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365′; 70 fr.), from the Mountet Club-Hut by the W. arête in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs., also very difficult. Comp. p. 327.

Passes. To Evolena over the *Col de Sorebois* and *Col de Torrent*, see p. 315; by the *Col de la Dent Blanche* and the *Col de Pointe de Bricolla*, see p. 314; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 315. — Over the Col de l'Allée and the Col de Couronne, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), trying, fit for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée we ascend steep grassy and rocky slopes to the **Col de l'Allée* (10,485′). Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the **Col de Couronne* (9895′), between the *Couronne de Bréonna* and the *Za de l'Ano*. Then a steep descent to the *Alp Bréonna*, and by *La Sage* to *Evolena* (p. 311). — Instead of the Col de Couronne we may cross the **Col de Bréonna* (9575′), lying N., between the Couronne de Bréonna and the *Serra Neire*, or the *Col du Zaté* (9435′), between the Serra Neire and the **Pointe du Zaté* (both toilsome).

To Gruben in the Turtmann Valley over the *Pas de Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 319.

To Zermatt over the Triftjoch, 11-12 hrs., trying and difficult; for

steady climbers only (guide 30 fr.). From the (4½ hrs.) *Mountet Hut* (p. 317) we traverse the *Durand Glacier*, E., to the (1¾ hr.) foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Trifthorn* (12,260′), and clamber up at first by a ladder, with the aid of a rope, and then along narrow ledges of rock and through perpendicular couloirs. The (1½ hr.) **Triftjoch** (11,615′), between the Trifthorn and the *Wellenkuppe* (12,830′), affords a striking view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. Then down the *Trift Glacier* and its huge moraine to (4 hrs.) *Zermatt* (p. 322).

To Zermatt over the Col Durand, 13-14 hrs. (guide 35 fr.). From the Mountet Club-Hut we ascend S., passing the *Roc Noir* (p. 317), at first gradually, but soon rapidly, and in some years with difficulty, to the (4 hrs.) **Col Durand** (11,400′), between *Mont Durand* (*Arbenhorn*; 12,284′) and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,487′), where we obtain a most striking view of the Matterhorn towering opposite. Descent, not direct over the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is much crevassed, but to the left, along the rocks of the *Ebihorn* (11,968′), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 325) and (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 321).

To Randa over the **Moming Pass** (12,445′), between the Rothhorn and Schallihorn (14 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), or over the **Schalli-Joch** (12,305′), between the Schallihorn and Weisshorn (14 hrs.; 50 fr.), both difficult and endangered by falling ice.

From Zinal to St. Luc (3½ hrs.). We return to (5 M.) *Ayer* (p. 316), ascend to the right, and skirt the hillside, traversing pastures and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer). — From Zinal to the *Hotel Weisshorn* (p. 316) direct in 4 hrs. (guide desirable, 8 fr.).

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtmann Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Drive from Sierre to Vissoye, 11 M.; walk up to St. Luc, 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 10 fr.; comp. p. 316). Luggage under 10 lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs.; from Bella Tola to Gruben over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 6 (with Schwarzhorn 7½) hrs. (guide 15, horse 30 fr.).

St. Luc (5390′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bella Tola*, R. & L. 2-3, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Mont Cervin*, pens. from 6 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), lying on a steep slope, amid pastures and fields, commands a superb view of the Val d'Anniviers and the snow-mountains at its head (Schallhorn, Lo Besso, Ober-Gabelhorn, Mont Durand, Matterhorn, and Pointe de Zinal).

The *Pierre des Sauvages* (5623′), 1 M. above the village, is an ancient altar-stone, ascribed to the 'Druids'. — From St. Luc to *Chandolin* (6340′; Hôt. Bella-Vista) an easy and well shaded bridle-path leads in 1¼ hr. (see p. 316).

The **Bella Tola** (9845′; 3-3½ hrs.; novices take a guide, 8, horse 10 fr.), an admirable and favourite point of view, is the N.W. peak of a group of mountains enclosing the large crater-like basin of the *Bella Tola Glacier* on the S. side. Fifty paces beyond the church the bridle-path ascends to the left, and (1 min.) again to the left (while the path to the right leads to the *Hôtel Weisshorn*, p. 316); 20 min., to the left; 35 min., cross two brooks; then ascend to the right towards the 'Chalet Blanc', a white hut on the *Alp de Roua* (7135′), which we leave to the right (½ hr.); next to the left, up the pastures, straight towards the centre of the Bella Tola;

1¼ hr., we reach its base, and by a good zigzag path (1 hr.) the summit. This N.W. peak is marked by a metal vane. Another path ascends the S.E. peak (9934′). The *View embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps; opposite, N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Gemmi. The mountains to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 300) to Mont Blanc, are particularly grand.

To reach the Turtmann Valley we descend S. from the Bella Tola, and ascend to the left to the (1hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9380′). In descending into the *Borter-Thal* we keep to the left, and in some seasons cross a patch of snow. At (1½ hr.) the chalets of *Pletschen* the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Turtmann*, to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben* (see below).

The direct bridle-path from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden** or **Zmeiden Pass** (9095′; 5 hrs.; guide hardly needed, 12 fr.). At the (1½ hr.) *Alp de Roua* (p. 318) we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route, cross the meadows of *Prazriond*, and ascend over rocky débris to (1¾ hr.) the pass. Fine view of the Weisshorn, Brunneghorn, etc. We descend past a small lake (with the *Meidenhorn*, 9426′, on the right) to the *Upper* (7670′) and *Lower Alp Meiden* (7352′; fine view of the great Turtmann Glacier, see below). Lastly a zigzag descent, through larches and stone-pines, to the hamlet of (1¾ hr.) **Gruben**, **Meiden**, or **Zmeiden** (5960′; *Hôt. Schwarzhorn*, not open till the end of June), in the *Turtmann Valley*.

The **Turtmann Valley** ends to the S. in the magnificent *Turtmann Glacier*, imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,825′), *Weisshorn* (14,805′), *Brunneggh orn* (12,630′), and *Barrhorn* (11,920′). At its base lie the chalets of *Sennthum* (1½ hr. from Gruben). A toilsome but interesting route crosses this glacier and the **Col de Tracuit** or **des Diablons** (10,675′), between the Diablons and the Tête de Millon, to Zinal (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; guide 16 fr.). The *Tête de Millon* (12,130′), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from the pass in 1¼ hr., with guide.

From Gruben to Vissoye over the Pas de Forcletta, 8 hrs., not difficult, and fairly interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Plumatt-Alp*, ½ hr. above Gruben, we ascend to the right through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Plumatt* (7355′), with a fine view of the Turtmann Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the *Kaltenberg Alp* (8152′) and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) **Pas de Forcletta** (9475′), between the (r.) *Roc de Budri* and the (l.) *Crête de Barneuza* (9997′). Fine view of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps. Descent to the *Hôtel Weisshorn* and (4 hrs.) *Vissoye* (p. 316).

From Gruben to Turtmann (3½ hrs.). The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Turtmannbach*, crossing to the left bank after ½ hr., recrossing to the right bank at (½ hr.) *Niggeling*, and to the left bank again by the (½ hr.) *Vollenstey*. Thence through the *Taubwald* or *Dubenwald*, a pine-forest now much thinned. In the middle is a little white chapel with numerous votive tablets. At (1½ hr.) *Tummênen* (3200′) we recross the stream, by the second bridge; then descend the steep left bank of the brook, with fine views of the Rhone Valley, to (½ hr.) *Turtmann* (p. 297).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus (6, with the Schwarzhorn 7½ hrs.; guide desirable, 15 or 18 fr.), a bridle-path ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9490′), between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,213′), S., and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,512′), N., affording a fine view of the Fletschhorn and Mischabel.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,512′; 3/4-1 hr.) is easily ascended from the pass. Superb view, finer than from the Bella Tola (p. 318): N., the Bernese Alps, from the Doldenhorn to the Finsteraarhorn; E., the St. Gotthard group, Alps of Ticino, Mte. Leone, Fletschhorn, Weissmies, and the imposing Mischabel; S., Mte. Rosa, Lyskamm, Brunneghorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, etc.

The path descends over débris (bad for riding) into the *Augstbord Valley*. We then skirt the Steinthalgrat, to the right, to *Jungen* (6490′; splendid view of the Vispthal from the church: to the left, the Gassenried Glacier, Dom, and Grabenhorn; to the right, the Brunneghorn and Weisshorn; in the centre, the Breithorn and Zwillinge), and descend to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus* (p. 321).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** (9822′; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), farther S., interesting. — The **Barrjoch** (11,990′), **Brunnegg-Joch** (11,100′), and **Biesjoch** (11,644′) are glacier-passes, fit for experts only, with able guides. The last is very difficult, but by ascending a nearly perpendicular gully on the Randa side, we reach the great snow-basin of the Bies Glacier by a route safe from falling stones.

83. From Visp to Zermatt.

Comp. Maps, pp. 298, 314, 320.

22 M. Railway in 2 hrs. 20-2 hrs. 45 min. (2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 10 fr., return-tickets 28 fr. 80 c. and 18 fr.), an attractive journey. — The railway from Visp to Zermatt, opened in 1891, combines the ordinary and rack-and-pinion systems, and is worked by engines on Abt's system. Maximum gradient on the ordinary sections, 45:1000; on the rack-and-pinion sections 125:1000.

On Foot: from Visp to Zermatt 9 hrs. (Stalden 1½ hr., St. Niklaus 3 hrs.; Randa 5½ M., Täsch 2½ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt (one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.). — The route from Visp to Zermatt, with its picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls, is easy and attractive.

Visp (2160′), p. 297. The railway makes a wide bend, S., towards the rapid and turbid *Visp*, and gradually ascends on the right bank of the stream, which fills the whole valley. The train passes under the *Neubrücke* (2280′), by which the bridle-path crosses to the left bank, then crosses the river by an iron bridge, 40 yds. long, and ascends (rack-and-pinion section, 1050 yds. long; gradient 120-125:1000) to the (5 M.) station of **Stalden**, 2 min. of the village of that name (2630′; **Hôt. Stalden*, R., L., A. 3-4 fr.), situated in a very fertile region, on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the *Saaser Visp* and the *Matter Visp* unite. The valley divides. The vast group of the *Saasgrat*, the N.E. spur of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai Valley from the Saasthal. The culture of the vine extends 2 M. beyond Stalden.

From Stalden to (4½ hrs.) *Saas-Fee*, see p. 329.

To the Simplon Hospice over the Bistenen Pass, 9 hrs., interesting (guide 15 fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden; horse 30 fr.). Bridle-path from Visp or Stalden to (2 hrs.) *Visperterbinen* (4395′: Pens. Zimmermann, 4 fr.), a village finely situated high above the Visp valley; thence through wood and pastures to (2 hrs.) a pass (about 7200′) S. of the *Gebiedem* (7640′; a splendid point of view, easily attained from the pass in 25 min.) and to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Bististaffel* (6070′) in the upper *Gamsen-Thal*; ascent again to the *Bistenen Pass* (7980′), on the N. side of the *Mageuhorn* (8607′), and descent thence to (4 hrs.) *Simplon* (p. 300).

Pte de Bricolla
Grand Cornier
Gl. de Bricolla
Alp Bricolla
Col du Grand Cornier
Gl. de la Dent Blanche
Dent Blanche
Mont mine
Glacier de Kapelle
Glacier Durand
Constantiahütte
Roc noir
Ober-Gabelhorn
Col Durand
Pte de Zinal
Schönbühl-Gl.
Sandbalm
Holwängen
Gletschery
Arben-Gl.
Mt Durand
Col du Zinal
Trifjoch
Zinal-Rothhorn
Moming
Hohlicht-Gletscher
Rathhorn
Trift-Gl.
Trifthorn
Wellenkuppe
Gabelhorn-Gl.
Unter-Gabelhorn
Zermatt
Z'Muttthal
Hübel
Z'Mutt
Hühnerspiel
Z'Mutt-Gletscher
Stockje
Stock-Gletscher
Tête Blanche
Col d'Hérens
Tiefenmatten-Gl.
Col de Valpelline
Matterhorn-Gl.
Hörnli
Schwarzsee
MATTERHORN
(MONT CERVIN)
Col du Lion
Cr. de Tournanche
Dent d'Hérens
Furggjoch
Furggengrat
Furggen-Gl.
Ob. Theodul-Gl.
Glacier de Za-de-Zan
Les Jumeaux
Tête de Roese
Bec de Giulna
Theodulhorn
Furkel
Theodulpass
Matterjoch
Klein-Matterhorn
Bec de Creton
Breuil
Goillet
Glacier de Bella Cia
Château des Dames
Mont Plete
La Gd Sommetta
Gd Lac
Lac des Cimes Blanches
Valtournanche
Gobba di Arentina
Gletscher
Mont Rouss
Col de Tournanche
Cuisserailles
Les Cimes Blanches
Lac de Vent
Col de Dzan
Les Tiortes
Lou
Les Plumbuc
Bec de Salé
Pte de Cignana
Crepin
Stiegen
Pte Pouchercot
Palié
Val Tournanche
Polegnan
Bec Roisetta
Cortod
Fürrer
46°
7° 20'
Geograph Anstalt von
0
1
2
3 English Miles

1:150.000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometer

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Beyond Stalden is another rack-and-pinion section, 1030 yds. long. The train ascends through a rock-cutting and a tunnel to the height of 2940′, and runs level for a time, high on the left side of the deep valley of the Visp; ahead of us the Weisshorn, Brunneggh-horn, and Barrhorn are visible. Three short tunnels; an imposing viaduct (177′ long, 165′ high) over the *Mühlbach;* two more tunnels, and two other viaducts in the gorge of the *Faulkinn.* At (6½ M.) stat. *Kalpetran* (2905′) the floor of the valley is again reached. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd* (4450′), on so shelving a site that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be shod with iron to enable them to keep their footing. Another level section follows, after which the line crosses to the right bank and ascends by a rack-and-pinion section, 1½ M. long, through the gorges of *Kipfen* and *Seeli*, close by the brawling Visp, which here forms a series of falls amidst huge blocks of gneiss. We return to the left bank, and reach —

10 M. **St. Niklaus** (3705′; pop. 806; *Buffet; Gr. Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R., L., A. 3-3½, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lochmatter; Restaur. Mont-Rose*, moderate). Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 320.)

Beyond a short rack-and-pinion section the railway crosses the *Blattbach*, which descends from the Barrhorn on the right, and then returns by a skew-bridge to the right bank of the Visp. To the right, a lofty waterfall in several leaps. 13½ M. *Herbrigen* (4120′). Another steep gradient (1835 yds. long) begins at the chalets of *Breitenmatt*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, descending from the *Dom* (p. 326); to the right is the *Weisshorn* (14,805′) with the fissured *Bies Glacier;* and to the S. rise the *Little Matterhorn* and the superb *Breithorn*. Between (16 M.) **Randā** (4620′; **Hôt. Weisshorn*) and (18 M.) **Täsch** (4770′) a landslip which is said to have buried a whole village is still traceable. A massive embankment carries the line along the right bank of the Visp. To the right opens the *Schalli-Thal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Zinal-Rothhorn;* to the E., the *Täschthal* (p. 330). By the chalets of *Zermettje* the line crosses the Visp for the last time, and then ascends a gradient, 970 yds. long, on the *Bühl*, high above the gorge of the the boisterous Visp. We then enter a defile, scarcely broad enough for both road and railway. At its end, to the right, the stupendous *Matterhorn* suddenly comes in sight; in the middle distance lies the *Gorner Glacier;* and above it stretches the vast *Upper Théodule Glacier*, with the *Little Matterhorn* and the *Breithorn* on the left. The line then passes through a short tunnel and reaches (22 M.) *Zermatt* (5272′; Railway Buffet, with rooms).

Zermatt. — **Hotels.** HÔTELS *DU MONT-CERVIN, *MONT-ROSE, and *ZERMATT, all belonging to the *Seiler* family; R., L., A. 3½-5, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 7-16 fr.; *HÔT. TERMINUS, near the rail. station, R., L., A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-14 fr. — Outside the village, near the rail. station: *HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1½,

lunch 2, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Gornergrat, R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens. 6-7 fr. — In the village: Post, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr. — *Hôt.-Pens. Riffelalp *(Seiler's)*, admirably situated 2 hrs. above Zermatt, well managed, R., L., A. 5-6, D. 5, pens. 11-16 fr. (patronised by the English). — *Hôt. Riffelberg *(Seiler's)*, 2½-3 hrs. from Zermatt, R., L., A. 5-6, lunch 3½, D. 5, pens. 9-16 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer. — Schwarzsee Hotel *(Seiler's)*, 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 324), R., L., A. 3½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 9-12 fr. The Seiler hotels issue coupons for lunch, etc. to their guests, which may be used at the Riffelalp, Riffelhaus, and Schwarzsee. — *Bavarian Beer* at the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Post and Telegraph Office near the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and several are first-rate (*Alex. Burgener; Weisshorn Biner; Gabriel Taugwalder; Felix Julen; Joh. Aufdenblatten; Jos., Raphael, Franz*, and *Peter Anton Biner; Caesar Knubel; Fridolin* and *Alois Kronig; Peter Ludwig Chanton; Joseph* and *Ambros. Imboden; Aug. Gentinetta; Clemens, Franz*, and *Fridolin Perren; Jos., Leo*, and *Robert Moser; Quirin Schwarzen*, etc.). An agreement should be made with the guide as to the luggage he is to carry. — **Horse** to the Riffelalp 8, Riffel 10, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarzsee 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

English Church *(St. Peter's)* opposite the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Biner*.

Zermätt (5315′; pop. 525), Piedmontese *Praborgne*, lies in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which, to the S., rises the snowy Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the huge rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right.

Zermatt surpasses the Bernese Oberland in the magnificence of its glaciers, although it is inferior in variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world, the very sanctuary of the 'Spirit of the Alps'. The panorama from the Gorner Grat, in particular, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The Hôt. Zermatt contains an admirable *Relief of the Environs of Zermatt*, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga, by *Imfeld* (admission gratis).

The *Churchyard* contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 331), *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *W. K. Wilson* (Riffelhorn, 1865), *H. Chester* (Lyskamm, 1869), and to the right of the church *Michel Croz* (p. 327). By the *English Church* (see above) repose several other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

Excursions from Zermatt. To the **Gorner Gorge** (1½ hr. there and back). We diverge from the Schwarzsee route (p. 324) after ¼ hr., cross the Zmuttbach by the (3 min.) lower bridge, and turning to the left reach (7 min.) the entrance (adm. 1 fr.) to the picturesque gorge of the Matter-Visp. Bridges and paths lead to (5 min.) the upper end of the Lower Gorge, whence stairs ascend to the top of the right bank. A shady path leads thence to the (10 min.) *Upper Gorge* (worth seeing, even preferable to the lower; 50 c.), where we may either cross the Visp and ascend to the hamlet of *Platten* and the Schwarzsee path, or ascend to the right to the *Upper Moos* and return to (¾ hr.) Zermatt by the Riffel route. Visitors to the Upper Gorge need not go through the lower.

Foremost among the attractions are the ***Riffelberg** and ****Gorner Grat**, easily visited in a single day (electric mountain-railway under construction; see p. 324). The bridle-path (to the Riffelhaus 2½-3,

descent 1½-2 hrs.; without guide) cannot be mistaken. From the Hôtel du Mont-Rose we follow the road, leaving the church on the left, for 8 min., and cross the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through pastures; 8 min., by the church of *Winkelmatten* (5500′), we turn to the right (where we see a railway-bridge above us, on the left); 2 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach;* here we turn to the right, cross the pasture to the right, and ascend more rapidly, passing between (8 min.) four huts, to the *Obere Moos* (rfmts.; sign-post to the Gorner Gorge, see p. 322). The path now ascends to the left on the *Fällistutz*, wooded with larches and stone-pines; 25 min., a hut (rfmts.) above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we observe the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, the Furggbach issuing from the Furgg Glacier, and in the Zmutt valley, to the right, the Hohwäng Glacier (p. 318); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstkummen-Matt* (7110′; rfmts.). The steep old path to the Riffel now ascends direct, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through stone-pines, and passes the (¼ hr.) ***Hôtel Riffelalp** (7307′; p. 322), affording a superb view of the colossal Matterhorn, the Zmutt Valley with the Dent Blanche, and the Ober-Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Adjacent are an English and a Roman Catholic chapel. Above the hotel the two paths unite, but soon divide again, where we keep to the left (the level path to the right leading to the Gorner Glacier, p. 324). At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (12 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags to the (40 min.) ***Hôtel Riffelberg** (8429′; p. 322), where we enjoy a fine view of the Breithorn and Matterhorn and other peaks.

The *Gugel* (8680′), a height 20 min. N.E., commands also the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The ****Gorner Grat** (10,290′; 4975′ above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the plateau of the Riffelberg, and reached from the Riffelhaus in 1½ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary; rfmts. on the way; new hotel at the top, which sadly mars the view), commands a most imposing scene (see Panorama). The spectator is surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn*, 14,757′; *Dom*, 14,940′), huge spurs of the Monte Rosa extending N., between the twin-valleys of Zermatt and Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,365′; *Zinal-Rothhorn*, 13,855′; *Weisshorn*, 14,805′), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* itself, the highest (15,215′) and two others are alone visible, and it looks less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the panorama, and the lion of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,705′; p. 327). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the huge **Gorner Glacier*, which is joined in its course by six other glaciers; from its base issues the *Visp (Matter-Visp)*.

From the *Hohtäli-Grat* (10,796′), the E. prolongation of the Gorner Grat, 1 hr. more (laborious, for climbers only; guide advisable), the view is still finer and embraces the Findelen Glacier also.

From the Riffelalp (p. 323) there is another path to the Riffel Inn, 1/2 hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier. Above the Hôtel Riffelalp it diverges to the right from the bridle-path and skirts a stony slope (*Riffelbord*), the haunt of the marmot, at first in the direction of the Matterhorn, then towards the beautiful dazzling snows of the Breithorn, adjoining which, farther on, appear the Zwillinge ('Twins'), E. the Castor (13,880'), and W. the Pollux (13,430'). After 1/2 hr. a path diverges to the right to the *Lower Gorner* or *Boden Glacier*, which at this point may be crossed safely (with guide). The path continues to ascend the slope to the left; 12 min. turn to the left; 20 min. *Gayenhaupt* (8430'), a huge mass of rock to the W. of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 326); then, N., to the (20 min.) Riffelhaus.

The return-route from the Riffel to Zermatt viâ FINDELEN is recommended (3 hrs.; comp. p. 325). At the Hôtel Riffelalp (p. 323) a new bridle-path diverges to the right, skirting the slopes of the Riffelberg, into the *Findelen Valley*. After a time it ascends through pine-wood to the (1 hr.) *Inn* near the small *Grünsee* (7580'), at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Findelen Glacier. The top of the moraine commands a splendid view of the ice-fall of the glacier, with the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn, and in the opposite direction, of the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc. We return from the inn by the same path, descend at a (10 min.) finger-post to the (15 min.) bridge across the *Findelenbach*, and re-ascend to the village of (6 min.) *Findelen*, whence a bridle-path, affording a grand view of the Matterhorn and the Zmutt Valley, descends to (40 min.) *Winkelmatten* and (1/4 hr.) *Zermatt*.

The new **Gornergrat Railway**, now under construction, a rack-and-pinion line propelled by electricity (length 6 1/4 M.; average gradient, 15-20 per cent.), will be opened on 1st July, 1898. From the Zermatt station (5272'; p. 321) it crosses the Visp valley to the E. and ascends to the right along the wooded E. slope of the valley. It crosses the *Findelen-That* by a viaduct, 92 yds. long and 197' above the Findelenbach, and near the old Riffel path bends back by means of the *Unteralp Tunnel* (218 yds. long). It then reaches the station of (2 1/2 M.) *Riffelalp* (7305'; see p. 323), ascends the steep slope of the *Riffelwand* (beautiful views) to the station of (4 M.) *Riffelhaus* (8430'; p. 323) and to its terminus (9907'), 20 min. below the top of the *Gornergrat* (see above).

Mountain ascents and passes from the Riffelhaus, see p. 325.

To the ***Schwarzsee Hotel** (8494'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide, needless, 6, horse 10 fr.) by a mule-path, very attractive. From the Mont-Rose Hotel the path, which as far as Hermättje is also that to the Théodule Pass, ascends the left bank of the Visp, past the Visp Bridge, to (16 min.) the confluence of the Visp and the *Zmuttbach*. Here the path divides. While the left branch leads to the Gorner Gorge, ours ascends to the right to (20 min.) the hamlet of *Zum See* (about 5575'), in the middle of which the path again forks, the bridle-path leading to the left and a direct path over meadows to the right. After 7 min. the paths re-unite; in 8 min. more the bridle-path to the Staffel-Alp (p. 325) diverges to the right. Our route ascends to the left to (25 min.) the chalets of *Hermättje* (6790'; rfmts.), where we enjoy a splendid survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 323), the Breithorn, and Zwillinge. We here turn to the right (to the left is the way to the Théodule Pass, see p. 325), and follow the bridle-path, which winds up steeply, over scanty and stony pastures, and partly through wood. In 40 min. the wood ends, the path becomes less steep. View, all the way, of the Gorner Glacier, the Breithorn, Lyskamm, and Mte. Rosa. In 3/4 hr. more we reach the

Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 322), on a detached hill, high above the Furgg Glacier. Below, 5 min. W., lies the little *Schwarzsee* (8385′). The view from the hotel is splendid, and grander still from the *Hörnli (9490′; 1 hr. from the hotel; guide advisable, 2-3 fr.), whence the stupendous Matterhorn is seen to great advantage.

Ascent to the lower *Matterhorn Hut* (10,745′; 2½ hrs., experts dispense with guide), attractive (comp. p. 327). — An easy return-route from the Schwarzsee to Zermatt is by the *Staffel-Alp* (see below); another (guide, including the Hörnli, 10 fr.) leads over the rock-strewn *Furgg Glacier* and the crevassed *Gorner Glacier* to (4 hrs.) the Riffelhaus.

To the Théodule Pass, 5-5½ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), usually combined with the route to *Valtournanche* (p. 338) or the ascent of the *Breithorn* (see below). To (1¼ hr.) *Hermättje*, see p. 324 (Schwarzsee route). The Théodule route crosses the *Furggbach* (fine fall a little farther up), and ascends the stony slopes in many windings, very dusty in dry weather. On the right is the dirty *Furgg Glacier;* above it towers the Matterhorn, which faces us the whole way with varying outline. We ascend 2 hrs. more to the moraine of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* (about 8855′), where the bridle-path ends. We then either ascend the glacier (a good deal crevassed, but safe; rope necessary), to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass;* or (preferable) we take the path to the left, over rocks and débris, to the (¾ hr.) *Gandegg Hut* (9800′; Inn), finely situated on the rocks of the *Leichenbretter*, between the *Lower* and *Upper Théodule Glaciers*, and thence ascend the upper glacier to the (1¼ hr.) **Théodule Pass** or **Matterjoch** (10,900′; small *Inn* with fourteen beds, plain; 'vin brûlé' 2½ fr.), S. of the *Theodulhorn* (11,395′), on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. View limited. Descent to *Breuil* or *Fiéry*, see pp. 338, 337; ascent of the **Breithorn*, see below.

To the **Staffel-Alp** (3½ hrs. from Zermatt and back; without guide). Above (¾ hr.) *Zum See* the path diverges to the right from the Théodule route and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt Valley*, through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Staffel-Alp* (7045′), commanding an admirable view of the huge Matterhorn with its glacier, the rock-strewn Zmutt Glacier with the Stockje, the Stock Glacier and Tête Blanche, and (r.) the Hohwäng Glacier; behind us, the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn. From the Staffel-Alp to the *Schwarzsee* (see above), 1½ hr. A shorter way back (stony) leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the Zmuttbach, to which we cross by a bold bridge.

To the **Findelen Glacier**, 3 hrs., without guide (6 fr.). We follow the Riffel path to the (¼ hr.) church of *Winkelmatten* (p. 323) and ascend to the left through wood to (1¼ hr.) *Findelen* (6810′) and the (½ hr.) *Eggen-Alp* (7180′), where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′; small Inn, high charges), whence the glacier is well surveyed, the starting-point for the Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, etc. — From Findelen to the *Grünsee* (Inn) and *Riffelalp* (1½-2 hrs.), p. 324. — *Ober-Rothhorn*, *Strahlhorn*, and *Rimpfischhorn*, p. 326; *Adler Pass*, p. 331.

Mountain Ascents from Zermatt or the Riffelhaus. (The tariff of the Zermatt guides is given.)

The ***Breithorn** (13,685′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 25, or, with a night out, 30 fr.), easily ascended from Zermatt, is a splendid point of view. We follow the Théodule route to the (4 hrs.) *Gandegg Hut* (see above), where the night si spent (or at the inn on the Théodule Pass). From the Gandegg Hut we

ascend the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, leaving the Théodule Pass on the right and (farther on) the rocky peak of the *Kleine Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont-Cervin*, 12,752′) to the left, over frozen snow to the Breithorn plateau, and lastly mount a steeper slope of ice, where steps sometimes must be cut, to the top (4-4½ hrs., from the Théodule Pass 2½-3 hrs.). Superb view: W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn; to the left of it, Mont Blanc; to the right of it, the Dent Blanche, Grand Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallihorn, Weisshorn; N., the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrinhorn, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E., Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S., the Graian Alps (Gran Paradiso and Grivola) and Mte. Viso. Descent to the Théodule Pass 1½-2 hrs.

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,525′; 5-5½ hrs. from the Riffelhaus; guide 15 fr.) is also easy. From the Riffel Hotel we follow the Gorner Grat route to the (¾ hr.) *Rothe Boden* (9120′), then turn to the right and skirt a steep slope as far as the (1 hr.) *Gorner Glacier*, reaching it at the '*Gadmen*' (8620′). A gradual ascent on the ice brings us to the (1 hr.) *Stockknubel* (9955′), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,595′); thence 2¼ hrs. to the top. Superb view, but often hazy on the Italian side. Care must be taken not to go too near the overhanging snow on the E. (Macugnaga) side, the fall of which would precipitate the traveller to a depth of 3-4000′. If strength permits, we may go on to the (1 hr.) *New Weisshorn Pass* (p. 328), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's throw distant, is very striking. Back to the Riffel 3-4 hrs. — Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* (p. 325) not advisable.

The **Riffelhorn** (9615′), from the Riffelhaus 1¼ hr. (guide thence, 6 fr.), an interesting climb; fine survey of the Visp thal.

***Mettelhorn** (11,190′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), an admirable point (panorama by Imfeld). Bridle-path for 3½ hrs. (horse 18 fr.); then over débris and snow, not difficult.

Unter-Gabelhorn (11,150′; 5-6 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 20 fr.), only for experts. We ascend the *Triftthal* to the (2 hrs.) small *Hôtel du Trift* (R. 3½, B. 2. D. 4-5 fr.); thence for 3 hrs. over grass and débris, then through a steep couloir generally filled with hard snow (step-cutting necessary), lastly a climb over rocks. Beautiful view of the Matterhorn (quite near), the Dent Blanche, Ober-Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, Breithorn, and Mont Blanc in the distance. The Trift Hotel is a starting-point also for the Ober-Gabelhorn, Zinal-Rothhorn, Trifthorn, Triftjoch, etc. (comp. p. 327). — **Wellenkuppe** (12,830′; 4-5 hrs. from the Trift Hotel), an interesting climb, not difficult for adepts (guide 40 fr.).

Ober-Rothhorn (11,215′; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.), attractive and not difficult. Ascent viâ *Findelen* (p. 325) and the *Furggje* (9800′), E. of the *Unter-Rothhorn* (10,190′; another easy ascent). — **Strahlhorn** (13,760′), from the (3¼ hrs.) *Fluh Inn* in the Findelen Valley (p. 325) up the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers* in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Rimpfischhorn** (13,790′), from the Fluh Inn by the *Langenfluh Glacier* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), both not very difficult for experts. — **Dom** (14,940′; 10-11 hrs. from Randa; 60 fr.), very toilsome, but without serious difficulty for adepts. From Randa to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Dom Hut* of the S. A. C. on the *Festi* (9630′); then cross the *Festi Glacier* to the *Festi-Joch* (12,220′) and ascend the N.W. arête, finally over steep snow and ice to the (5-6 hrs.) summit. *View one of the grandest among the Alps.

The **Lyskamm** or *Silberbast* (14,890′; guide 100 fr.), ascended by the *Lysjoch* (p. 328) in 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, is difficult, and dangerous on account of the snow-cornice on the E. arête. (The ascent from the *Sella Hut* by the S. arête is without danger, pp. 336 and 328.)

***Monte Rosa**, *Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,215′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffelhaus, there and back 14 hrs.; two guides, 50 fr. each; porter 35 fr.) was first ascended by Messrs. Smith, Birkbeck, and Stephenson in 1855 (comp. p. 333). For experts the ascent is free from danger or serious difficulty, but it is attended with much fatigue, and requires a perfectly steady head. The route descends near the Riffelhorn to the *Gadmen* rock (see above crosses),

the *Gorner Glacier* and the *Monte Rosa Glacier*, and then ascends over rocks to the (3 hrs.) *Monte Rosa* or *Bétemps Hut* of the S. A. C. (Inn in summer), on the *Untere Plattje* (8860′); then over snow to (1½ hr.) *Auf'm Felsen* (*Obere Plattje;* 10,970′). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285′), where the S. peaks of Monte Rosa are revealed. We now (the most difficult part) ascend sheer snow-arêtes, and at last gain the top (1-3 hrs., according to the state of the snow), by clambering over perpendicularly piled slabs of rock. *View exceedingly grand (panorama by Imfeld). The Dufour-Spitze may also be ascended from the *Grenz Glacier*, by the S.W. face (for adepts only; guide 60 fr.). — Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa group: *Nord-End* (15,130′), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005′), *Signal-Kuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti;* 14,965′; club-hut, see p. 336), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,575′), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250′), *Balmenhorn* (14,185′), *Schwarzhorn* (13,895′), and *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,830′).

The **Matterhorn**, Fr. *Mont Cervin* (14,705′), was ascended for the first time on 14th July, 1865, by *Messrs. Whymper, Hudson, Hadow*, and *Lord Francis Douglas*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. Hadow lost his footing not far from the top, and fell along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000′ towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again made by four guides from *Breuil* (p. 338), and it is now frequently undertaken both from Zermatt and Breuil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the chief dangers have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but proficients, accompanied by first-rate guides (100 fr., with descent to Breuil 150 fr.; porter 70, to the upper hut 15 fr.). The ascent takes 9-10 hrs., including halts, from the Schwarzsee Hotel, where the preceding night is usually spent: to the *Matterhorn Hut* at the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745′), 2½ hrs.; thence to the useless upper hut (12,526′) 2 hrs., and over the *Schulter* (*Epaule;* 13,925′) to the summit 4 hrs. more (excl. of halts). — The ascent from *Breuil* (p. 338) is more difficult: over the *Col du Lion* (11,845′) to the *Rifugio Luigi di Savoia* (about 12,460′) of the Italian Alpine Club in 5-6 hrs., and thence by the *Mauvais Pas*, the *Linceuil*, the *Cravate*, with the old Italian refuge-hut (13,495′), the *Pic Tyndall* (13,925′), and the *Col Félicité* to the top in 6-7 hrs. more.

Very difficult (for thorough experts only, with first-rate guides): **Ober-Gabelhorn** (13,365′; 8-9 hrs.; guide 70 fr.): from the *Trift Hotel* (p. 326) straight up the E. side (solid rock), finally crossing the narrow snow-arête in the 'Gabel' (safe when the snow is in good condition). The descent to Zinal is very difficult (comp. p. 317). — **Zinal-Rothhorn** (*Moming;* 13,853′; 5½-7 hrs.; 80 fr.; ascent from Zinal, p. 317). — **Weisshorn** (14,805′; 80 fr.; first ascended by Prof. Tyndall in 1861), from Randa 10-11 hrs.: by the *Schalliberg-Alp* to the *Weisshorn Hut* on the *Hohlicht* (9380′; not available at present), 4 hrs.; thence up the E. arête to the top, 6-8 hrs. — **Dent Blanche** (14,320′; 80 fr.), from the *Stockje* (p. 314; club-hut destroyed, but rebuilding), up the *Wandfluhgrat* in 8-10 hrs.; better from Ferpècle (comp. p. 314). — **Dent d'Hérens** (*Mont Tabor:* 13,713′; 80 fr.), 7-8 hrs. from the Stockje, by the *Tiefenmatten Joch* (11,788′).

Passes. To Breuil in the Val Tournanche over the ***Théodule Pass** (10,900′), 9-10 hrs., not difficult (guide 20 fr.; see pp. 325, 338). The Théodule Pass may also be reached from the Riffelhaus (p. 323), viâ the *Gorner* and *Lower Théodule Glaciers*, or from the Schwarzsee Hotel (p. 324), viâ the *Furgg Glacier* and the *Upper Théodule Glacier*. Horse from Zermatt to the *Gandegg Hut* (p. 325) 10 fr. Descent from the pass to *Fiéry* by the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (guide 25 fr.), see p. 337. — To Breuil over the **Furggjoch** (10,990′), or over the **Breuiljoch** (11,015′), E. of the Matterhorn, shorter but more difficult than the Théodule Pass (the Schwarzsee Hotel is the best starting-point, see p. 324); over the **Col de Tournanche** (11,380′), W. of the Matterhorn, difficult (guide 40 fr.).

To Fiery over the **Schwarzthor** (12,274′), 10-11 hrs. from the Riffel (guide

40 fr.), difficult. The track ascends the *Gorner Glacier* and the crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux, and descends the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to the Val d'Ayas. Over the **Zwillings-Joch** (*Verra Pass;* 12,667′), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult (guide 40 fr.).

To Gressoney over the Lysjoch, 12-14 hrs. from the Riffel, laborious (guide 45 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Platije* (p. 327), and the right side of the crevassed *Grenz Glacier* ascended, skirting the slopes of the *Dufour-Spitze* (beware of ice-avalanches), to the upper snow-basin of the glacier, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of the peaks of Monte Rosa; and to the (6-7 hrs.) **Lysjoch** (13,840′), between the *Lyskamm* (14,890′) and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,250′), affording to the S. a superb View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps. Descent across the *Lys Glacier* (with the *Vincent Pyramide*, 13,830′, rising on the left; ascent 1 hr.), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna Gnifetti* (11,965′; see p. 336) of the I. A. C.; thence either to the left across the *Garstelet* and *Indren Glaciers* to the (1½ hr.) *Col delle Pisse* (p. 335); or to the right by the *Garstelet Glacier* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Capanna Linty* (10,040′) and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 335). — From the Riffel to Gressoney over the **Felik-Joch** (13,345′), between the Castor and Lyskamm, difficult, and dangerous owing to ice-falls; 12 hrs. to Gressoney-la-Trinité (guide 40 fr.). On the S. side of the pass, 2 hrs. below it, is the *Capanna Quintino Sella* of the I. A. C. (11,815′); comp. p. 336.

To Alagna over the **Sesia-Joch** (14,514′), between the Signalkuppe and the Parrot-Spitze, and the *Vigne Glacier*, very difficult and dangerous (guide 60 fr.). Over the **Piode-Joch** (*Ippolita Pass;* 13,944′), between the Parrot-Spitze and the Ludwigshöhe, also dangerous (feasible in the reverse direction only, from the *Bors Alp*, p. 335, and up the *Piode Glacier*). — All these passes are for experts only, with first-rate guides.

To Macugnaga over the **New Weissthor** (11,745′; 9-10 hrs. from the Riffel Hotel; guide 35 fr.). The route as far as the pass (5 hrs., including the Cima di Jazzi, a digression of ¾-1 hr.; see p. 326) is an easy glacier-excursion. Beyond the pass a short farther ascent is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Neu-Weissthorspitze* (12,010′); then a giddy descent, along perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields. The *Capanna Eugenio Sella* (p. 333) is reached in 1¼-1½ hr. from the pass, and *Macugnaga* (p. 333) in 3½ hrs. more. — The **Old Weissthor** (11,915′), between the Cima di Jazzi and the *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), one of the most difficult of Alpine passes, has of late years been crossed by Messrs. Schlagintweit, Tyndall, Tuckett, and other mountaineers. Several different routes: on the N., by the *Jazzi Pass*, close by the Cima di Jazzi; to the S. of it, on the Weissgrat, is the *Jazzikopf*, with the couloirs descending from it; then the *Old Weissthor* proper, immediately N. of the Fillarkuppe. Between the Fillarkuppe and the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′) is the *Fillar-Joch* (11,433′), and between the Jägerhorn and the *Nordend* is the *Jäger-Joch* (12,730′). Descent from all these to the *Jazzi* (or *Castelfranco*) *Glacier* exceedingly steep, and dangerous owing to falling stones (guide 40 fr.). — To Saas over the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor*, see p. 331.

To Zinal over the *Triftjoch* (11,615′; guide 35 fr.), difficult, p. 318; *Col Durand* (11,400′; 35 fr.), less difficult, but longer, see p. 318; *Meming Pass* (12,445′) and *Schalli-Joch* (12,305′), both very difficult (guide 50 fr.), p. 318. — To Evolena in the Val d'Hérens over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,415′; 30 fr.), p. 314. To Arolla over the *Col de Bertol* (10,925′; 30 fr.), laborious, p. 313; over the *Col de Valpelline* and *Col du Mont Brûlé* (10,800′; 30 fr.), p. 313. — To Chermontane over the *Col de Valpelline*, *Col du Mont Brûlé*, *Col de l'Evêque*, and *Col de Chermontane* (the 'High-level Route'; 60 fr.), a long day. To Val Pellina over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,685′; guide 35 fr.), p. 284. — To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley over the *Théodule Pass* (10,900′), easy; guide to Breuil 15 fr.; see p. 338. — The *Schwarzthor*, *Lysjoch*, and *Weissthor*, see above. — To the Saas Valley six glacier passes: the *Schwarzberg-Weissthor* (11,850′; guide 30 fr.), *Adler Pass* (12,460′; 30 fr.), *Allalin Pass* (11,715′; 30 fr.), *Fee Pass* (12,505′; 30 fr.), *Alphubel Joch* (12,475′; 35 fr.), and *Mischabel Joch* (12,650′; 35 fr.); comp. pp. 330, 331.

84. From Visp to Saas and Mattmark.

From Visp to *Stalden*, 5 M., railway in 26 min (2nd cl. 3 fr. 55, 3rd cl. 2 fr. 25 c.); from Stalden to *Mattmark*, bridle-path in 7½ hrs. (to Balen 2¾, Saas-Grund 3¼, Saas-Fee ¾ hr., Almagell 50 min., Mattmark 2½ hrs.). Horse from Stalden to Saas-Grund 15, to Saas-Fee 18, from Saas to Mattmark 10 fr. Luggage may be sent by post as far as Saas-Fee.

To (5 M.) *Stalden* (2630′), p. 320. The bridle-path descends to the left from the station and crosses the Matter-Visp by the *Kinnbrücke* (2570′), a little above its junction with the *Saaser-Visp*. On the hill to the left is the little church of *Staldenried*. Beyond two chalets, on the other side of the bridge, the path divides. We follow the left branch into the deep and narrow **Saasthal**, skirting the Saaser-Visp, which descends in foaming falls. Beyond the chalets of *Resti* (3045′) we reach (1¼ hr.) *Zen Schmieden* or *Fisten* (3555′), and thence ascend more steeply to (40 min.) *Huteggen* (4088′; Inn), looking back at the Bietschhorn and its glaciers. Farther on we pass the chalets of *Im Boden*, cross the (10 min.) *Bodenbrücke* (4300′), near a fine waterfall of the *Schweibbach* (right) descending from the Balenfirn Glacier, and (20 min.) return to the left bank, on which lies (20 min.) the village of *Balen* (4985′) in a fertile basin, at the base of the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475′). Above the village the path recrosses to the right bank, passes through a wild rocky defile, in which lies the chapel of *St. Anton*, and leads through the broad level valley to the village of —

¾ hr. **Saas im Grund** (5125′; **Hôt. Monte Moro*, R., L., A. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 6 fr.; wine at the *Rest. du Dôme*). Eng. Ch. Serv. in summer in St. Augustine's Church, adjoining the hotel.

Excursions. (Guides: *Clemens Zurbriggen*, *Xaver Andenmatten*, *Alois. Emil*, and *Abraham Imseng*, *Alois. Andros*, and *Peter Supersaxo*, *Joh. Jos.* and *Alois Anthamatten*, *Emanuel Burgener*, *J. M. Blumenthal.*) On the *Triftalp*, 3 hrs. above Saas on the E. side of the valley, is the *Almagell Hut*, or *Hôt. Weissmies* (ca. 7870′), commanding an admirable survey of the Saasgrat from Monte Rosa to the Balfrinhorn. This inn is a good centre for the ascents of the *Triftgrätli* (9100′; 1 hr.; guide 10 fr.), *Trifthorn* (11,158′; 3 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), *Jägihorn* (10,540′; 2½ hrs.; guide 15 fr.), and *Inner Rothhorn* (11,290′; 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). The ***Weissmies** (13,166′; 5 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), ascended viâ the *Trift Glacier*, is laborious but very attractive. The *Laquinhorn* (13,140′; 4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) and *Fletschhorn* (13,125′; 4 hrs.; guide 40 fr.) are both difficult. Difficult glacier-passes lead to the Simplon viâ the *Laquin-Joch* (11,473′; guide 30 fr.) in 7-8 hrs., or viâ the *Pletschjoch* (12,050′; guide 30 fr.) in 8 hrs. — Other excursions from Saas-Grund: **Sonnighorn or Bottarello** (11,455′), by Almagell and the *Furgg Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), toilsome. — **Latelhorn** (10,525′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), not difficult. Bridle-path by Almagell and the *Furgg-Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Antrona Pass* (p. 303); thence to the left by the S.W. arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

From Saas to the *Simplon* over the *Rossboden Pass*, the *Simeli Pass*, or the *Gamser-Joch*, see p. 301; to *Gondo* over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, see p. 302; to *Domodossola* over the *Antrona Pass*, see p. 303.

A bridle-path leads W. from Saas, crossing the Visp, ascending through wood, past the chapel of *St. Joseph*, to (¾ hr.) **Saas-Fee** (5900′; **Grand-Hôt. du Dom*; **Grand-Hôt. Bellevue*; *Grand-Hôt. Saas-Fee*, R., L., A. 4, lunch 2½-3, D. 4-5, pens. 7-9 fr.; all under

the same management, and adapted for a stay; **Hôt.-Pens. Saas-Fee*, R., L., A. 2½-4, pens. 6-8 fr., at the entrance to the village), charmingly situated amidst pastures, with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the Mittaghorn, Egginerhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Täschhorn, Dom, Süd-Lenzspitze, and Ulrichshorn. To the E. rise the Weissmies with the Triftgrat, the Laquinhorn, and the Fletschhorn. *English Church*, with services in summer.

Excursions. (Guides, see p. 329.) Pleasant walks on the pastures and in the wood near Fee, and in the romantic gorge of the *Feekinn*. — On a moraine between the two arms of the Fee Glacier, 1 hr. from Fee, lies the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008'; cabaret), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier. The *Plattje* (8460'), by the *Gaden-Alp*, 2 hrs., and the *Mellig* (8812'), by the *Hannig-Alp*, 2½ hrs., are interesting and not difficult (without guide). — **Mittaghorn** (10,330'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and **Egginerhorn** (11,080'; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), both very interesting and not difficult for fairly experts. Good climbers may follow the arête from the Mittaghorn to the Egginerhorn (somewhat dizzy). — ***Allalinhorn** (13,235'; 7-8 hrs.; 25 fr.), trying, but without difficulty for experts. Above the (3 hrs.) *Lange Fluh* we diverge to the left from the Alphubel route, ascend to the (4-5 hrs.) *Fee Pass* (see below), and to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit (magnificent view). — The **Alphubel** (13,800'; guide over the *Alphubel-Joch* 35 fr., over the *Mischabel-Joch* 40 fr.); the **Nadelhorn** (*West-Lenzspitze*, 14,220'; guide 40 fr.), and the **Süd-Lenzspitze** (14,105'; guide over the *Nadeljoch* 80 fr., over the *Eggfluh* 100 fr.) may also be ascended from Fee by experts (difficult). The ascents of the *Täschhorn* (14,460') and the *Dom* (14,940') on this side are endangered by falling stones and are not advisable. — **Ulrichshorn** (12,890'), from Fee across the *Hohbalen Glacier* and the *Windjoch*, or over the *Ried Pass* (see below) in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), and **Balfrinhorn** (12,475'), over the *Ried Pass* in 7-8 hrs. (guide 30 fr.), both without difficulty for experts.

Passes. To Zermatt over the Alphubel-Joch, 11-12 hrs., very attractive, and easy for experts (guide 30 fr.). From Fee 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (see above); then a steep ascent to the *Lange Fluh*, at the (2 hrs.) top of which (9345') we reach the magnificent *Fee Glacier*. We ascend this glacier, which is much crevassed at places, and finally cross snow-fields to the (3 hrs.) ***Alphubel-Joch** (12,475'), between the *Alphubel* (13,800') and the *Mellichenhorn* (12,834'), commanding a splendid view of the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. Descent over the *Wand Glacier*, and then over rock, moraine, and grassy slopes to the *Upper* and (3 hrs.) *Lower Täsch Alp* (7270'; small Inn, dear) in the *Mellichen Valley*. A direct but rough forest-path leads hence to the left, round the slope, to Zermatt in 1½ hr.; better to descend to (½ hr.) *Täsch* (p. 321) and follow the road (or take train) thence to (4 M.) *Zermatt*. — A similar pass is the **Fee Pass** (12,505'), between the Mellichenhorn and Allalinhorn (12 hrs. from Saas to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.).

From Fee to Zermatt over the **Mischabel-Joch** (12,650'; 13 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Alphubel, fatiguing, but not very difficult for adepts. Over the **Domjoch** (14,060': 13 hrs.; 50 fr.), between the Täschhorn and Dom, and over the **Nadel-Joch** (13,670'; 14 hrs.; 45 fr.), between the Dom and the Süd-Lenzspitze, both very difficult and dangerous from falling stones. Over the **Lenzjoch** (about 12,200'), between the Süd-Lenzspitze and Nadelhorn, grand but difficult.

From Saas to St. Niklaus over the **Ried Pass** (12,050'; 11-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Alp Hannig* (7065'; see above), a steep ascent over the *Bider Glacier* to the pass, between (r.) the *Balfrinhorn* (12,475') and (l.) the *Ulrichshorn* (12,890'), both of which may be ascended from the pass (see above). Descent over the *Gassenried Glacier* to the *Schalbett Alp* (6915') and by *Hellenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 321). — A similar pass is the **Windjoch** (about 12,460'), between the Ulrichshorn and Nadelhorn.

From Fee to Mattmark over the **Egginer Pass** (about 9840') between the Mittaghorn and Egginerhorn, 7-8 hrs., with guide, not difficult for experts.

Beyond Saas-Grund the bridle-path is inferior. It ascends gradually, passing the chalets of *Zerbrüggen* and *Moos*. The *Almagell-Bach* forms a fine fall, on the left, just before we reach (50 min.) *Almagell* (5505′; Swiss douane), where the path from the Antrona Pass descends (p. 303). [A direct path leads from Fee to Almagell in 35 min., so that the excursion to Fee forms but a short digression from the direct route to Mattmark.] The path follows the right bank of the Visp, through wood at places, and crosses the *Furggbach* near the (20 min.) chalets of *Zermeiggern* (5630′; on the left bank). To the right rise the precipices of the *Mittaghorn* and *Egginerhorn* (p. 330), with the glittering snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn* (p. 330) above. We next ascend the stony *Eienalp* to the (1 hr.) ruined chapel of *Im Lerch* (6375′). On the right lie the huge moraines of the **Allalin Glacier*, which descends from the Allalinhorn, filling the valley and forming the Mattmark Lake (see below). The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', mingled with smaragdite, like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto found nowhere as belonging to the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region once extended to the Jura.

The path ascends in zigzags over the débris of the moraine, past the light-green little *Mattmark Lake*, to the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (6965′; homely, R. & A. 3½, D. 4-5 fr.; not open before July) on the **Mattmark Alp.** Till 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, barely visible high above us, extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the *Blaue Stein* to mark its former extent.

Excursions. (Guides should be brought from Saas, as they are rare at Mattmark.) — The **Stellihorn** (11,393′, from the Mattmark Inn, by the *Ofen-Thal*, 4½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.) affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

Glacier Passes to Zermatt, for mountaineers, with good guides:

The **Schwarzberg-Weissthor** (11,850′; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending rock and moraine, and crosses the crevassed glacier to the (5 hrs.) pass, lying S. of the *Strahlhorn*. (The *New Weissthor*, from Zermatt to Macugnaga, lies farther S.; comp. p. 328.) From this point to the *Riffelhaus*, see p. 326.

The **Adler Pass** (12,460′; 10-11 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). From the inn we cross the Thällibach to the *Mattmark Alp* chalets, and ascend rapidly below the *Schwarzberg Glacier* (see above) and past the *Schwarzenberg Chalets* (7800′). In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9435′, and ascend its E. margin to the (½ hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9945′) and (¾ hr.) *Innere Thurm* (10,880′). We turn W., to the middle of the glacier, where the route divides. To the right, crossing towards the *Allalinhorn* (13,235′), is the route to the *Allalin Pass* (see below), while we ascend very steeply straight to the (2-3 hrs.) *Adler Pass*, between (l.) the *Strahlhorn* (13,750′; from the pass in 1½ hr.) and (r.) the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790′). The view of Mte. Rosa and the Matterhorn is very striking, but the view N. and N.W. is shut out by the Rimpfischhorn. Then down the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwänge* (difficult in certain states of the snow); skirt the latter, crossing rock and moraine, and traverse the *Findelen Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Fluh-Alp* (8570′; Inn), 2½ hrs. from Zermatt (p. 325). — Hr. v. Grote (p. 322), a Russian traveller, lost his life in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier.

The **Allalin** or **Täsch Pass** (11,715′; 10-12 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is sometimes impracticable owing to the crevasses of the upper Allalin Glacier.

From the Innere Thurm (p. 331) to the top 2 hrs.; descent over the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge separating the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt, p. 330.

From Mattmark to Macugnaga by the ***Monte Moro Pass** (5½ hrs.; guide from Saas 15 fr., incl. night spent at Mattmark), see p. 334. The previous night should be spent at Mattmark, that the pass may be reached before the noonday mists rise from the S. valleys to conceal the view.

From Mattmark to *Antrona* (and Domodossola) over the *Antigine* or *Ofenthal Pass* (guide 15 fr.), see p. 303.

85. From Piedimulera to Macugnaga, and over the Monte Moro Pass to Mattmark.

Comp. Maps, pp. 314, 320.

From Piedimulera (p. 443) to Macugnaga 6¾ hrs. (to Pontegrande 2¼ hrs., Vanzone ¾, Ceppomorelli 1, Pestarena 1½, Macugnaga 1¼ hr.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppomorelli (omnibus daily, 5 fr.; one-horse carr. from Piedimulera 10 12 fr.). From Macugnaga to the Moro Pass 4, Mattmark 2, Saas 2½, Stalden 3 hrs. — Guide necessary only from Macugnaga to the Thällibodeu (10 fr.; to the Mattmark Alp 12 fr.).

The **Moro Pass** was the usual route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now used by walkers only. Its great attraction consists in the proximity of Monte Rosa, and the views will compare with the finest in Switzerland.

Piedimulera (810′), p. 436. The road ascends the ***Valle Anzasca,** passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fertile slopes of the left bank of the Anza. Charming and varied views. 1½ M. *Gozzi di Sotto* (1280′) belongs to *Cimamulera*, which lies above, to the right. We obtain a glimpse of the majestic Mte. Rosa group as we near (1½ M.) the large village of *Castiglione d'Ossola* (1685′). The road is now level; above, to the right, lies (1½ M.) *Calasca*. Near (2¼ M.) **Pontegrande** (1720′; **Hôt. du Grand Pont*, plain) is a fall of the stream descending from *Val Bianca*.

On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the Anza, lies *Bannio* (2237′; Osteria del Pino, rustic). Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello*, and over the *Col d'Egua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 439.

The road ascends past *S. Carlo* (1890′), with its large church, and gold-mines worked by an English company, to (2¼ M.) **Vanzone** (2220′; pop. 470; **Alb. dei Cacciatori*, plain), the chief village in the valley. Just beyond it we enjoy a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (3 M.) **Ceppomorelli** (2427′; *Hôt. des Alpes*, R. & A. 2, B. 1-1½ fr.), where the bridle-path begins (mule to Macugnaga 10 fr.; road in progress). Near (20 min.) *Prequartero* a path to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9320′) to the Saas Valley (p. 329), but commands no view of Monte Rosa like the Moro Pass. Our path then crosses the *Anza*, ascends rather steeply to (35 min.) the hamlet of *Morghen*, and again descends to the stream.

At (40 min.) **Pestarena** (*Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; *Alb. dei Minieri*, plain) are gold-mines. Near (40 min.) *Borca* (3945′; *Alb. del Passo del Turlo, R. 1 fr.), the first German-speaking village, a fine waterfall descends from *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 334); 20 min. farther on Mte. Rosa is fully revealed for the first time.

The parish of **Macugnāga** contains six villages: *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich* (or *Pratti*), *Auf der Rive* (or *Rippa*), *Das Dorf* (or *La Villa*), and *Zertannen* (or *Pecetto*). Staffa lies 1¾ M. from Borca; the others are only a few minutes' walk apart. The hamlet *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (4125′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, kept by *Lochmatter*, R. & A. 3, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.; *Hôt. Monte Moro*, kept by *Oberto*, same charges; *Hôtel Belvedere*, at the lower end, well spoken of). The village lies in a pleasant grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic ampitheatre of snow-clad mountains: (l.) the four peaks of **Monte Rosa**: *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965′), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,005′), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,215′), and *Nord-End* (15,130′); then the *Jägerhorn* (13,042′), *Fillarkuppe* (12,070′), *Old Weissthor* (11,915′), *Cima di Jazzi* (12,525′), *Neu-Weissthor-Spitze* (12,010′), *Roffelhörner* (11,690′), *Rothhorn* (10,620′), and *Faderhorn* (10,550′). The 16th cent. church of the old 'village' (most of which was buried by a landslip), with the old lime-tree where the parish used to meet in conclave, is worth a visit (10 min. from Hôt. Monte Rosa).

Excursions. (Guides: *Daniel Anthamatten*, *L. Burgener*, *Clemens Imseng*, *Alexs. Corsi*, *G. Oberto*, *L. Zurbriggen*, etc.) From the **Belvedere** (6340′), 2 hrs. W. above Macugnaga, the above-mentioned amphitheatre is surveyed from summit to base; the view embraces the parish of Macugnaga with its pastures and fields, the larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide (5 fr.) desirable for novices. From the hotels we pass the old church of Macugnaga (see above), and go towards the church of the uppermost hamlet, *Zertannen* or *Pecetto*, where a guide-post directs us to the right to the Weissthor and to the left to the *Belvedere*. We cross the Anza in ¼ hr., walk over loose stones, and (10 min.) cross another bridge. Then a good path through bushes and pastures to the wooded hill, which separates the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier* (last ¾ hr. steep). — Over the Macugnaga Glacier to the Pedriolo Alp (there and back 6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), repaying. Above Zertannen (¼ hr.) we ascend to the right (leaving the Belvedere path on the left) and over the *Roffelstafel Alp* (where the route to the New Weissthor diverges to the right) to the *Jazzi-Alp*; then past the *Fillar Alp* (above which to the right is the *Castelfranco Glacier*, crossed on the way to the *Old Weissthor*), to the *Macugnaga Glacier*, and across the latter (superb view) to the (3 hrs.) *Pedriolo Alp* (6730′; milk). We return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Pedriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

Pizzo Bianco (10,550′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, fatiguing, but without danger; last hour over steep snow.

Monte Rosa, *Höchste* or *Dufourspitze* (15,215′; guide 150, porter 100 fr.), very difficult and hazardous from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent in the (6 hrs.) *Capanna Marinelli* of the I. A. C. (10,200′), on the *Jägerrücken*. Thence to the Dufourspitze 10-12 hrs. (p. 326).

To Zermatt over the New Weissthor (11,745′; guide 30, porter 25 fr.; 10-12 hrs. from Macugnaga to the Riffel Inn, p. 328), a grand route, safe for adepts with good guides: 5 hrs. from Macugnaga, and 1½-2 hrs. below the pass, is the *Capanna Eugenio Sella* of the I. A. C. (10,335′), grandly situated on the margin of the *Roffel Glacier*. — The Old Weissthor (11,915), very difficult (guide 35 fr.), is better from this side than from Zermatt, p. 328.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Colle delle Loccie*, see pp. 334, 335; to Carcoforo over the *Passo della Moriana* or the *Colle della Bottiglia*, see p. 439; to Rima by the *Colle del Piccolo Altare*, see p. 439.

The path to the Moro Pass (with guide, see p. 332) leads to the

old church (p. 333), and then ascends steeply to the right through larch-wood, over stony pastures, past the Alps of *Bill* (5577′) and *Galkerne* (6890′; milk), and lastly over rock and a patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) ***Monte Moro Pass** (9390′), between (l.) *Monte Moro* (10,520′) and (r.) the *St. Joderhorn* (9970′), affords an admirable survey of the grand Mte. Rosa group, S.W., flanked by (l.) the Punta delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Fallerhorn, and (r.) the Fillarkuppe, Old Weisshor, and Cima di Jazzi; to the N. are the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, with the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **St. Joderhorn** (9970′; ¾ hr.; no difficulty), E. of the pass, affords a still finer view, though seldom clear towards Italy.

We descend by the side of the *Thälliboden Glacier* over step-like rocks, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the (¾ hr.) *Thälliboden* (8190′), a small mossy plain, where the route from the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 332) comes down on the right. To the N.W. the Mischabelhörner (Dom, Täschhorn) are revealed; nearer are the Allalinhorn, Innere Thurm, and Strahlhorn. Crossing the *Thällibach* (below the *Seewinen Glacier*, on the left), we reach (¾ hr.) the *Distel-Alp* chalets (7120′) and the (½ hr.) *Hôtel Mattmark* (p. 331).

86. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. Over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Col d'Olen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Bettaforca* to *Fiéry*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to *Zermatt*. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva;* 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean;* 3rd, over the *Pinter-Joch* to *Fiéry;* 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to *Zermatt*.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day. — Less robust walkers may cross the *Col di Baranca* from *Pontegrande* (p. 332) to *Fobello*, and reach *Alagna* thence through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days, an easy route (comp. p. 438). The Col di Valdobbia, Bettaforca, and Col des Cimes Blanches are practicable for mules. — The valleys on the S. and W. slopes of Mte. Rosa, from Macugnaga to Gressoney, are said to have been peopled by immigrants from German Switzerland, a fact which would account for their present language.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the Turlo Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting (guide 14 fr.). Below Macugnaga (¼ hr.) we quit the Borca path (p. 332), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella*, and ascend a wooded hill to the (1 hr.) chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the rock-strewn *Val Quarazza*, which we enter to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed. The path, at first level, then ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the brook to (½ hr.) *La Piana*, the highest Alp (5278′). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is a fine waterfall *(La Pissa)*. Ascending more rapidly, the path sweeps round the desolate head of the valley, passes (¾ hr.) a ruined hut (6560′), and comes to an end. We climb steep grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the (2 hrs.) **Turlo Pass** (8976′), a sharp ridge with a cross, between (r.) the *Fallerhorn* (10,270′) and (l.) the *Corno Piglimo* (9500′). Descending over an expanse of snow and poor

stony pastures, we enjoy a fine view of the Sesia Glacier, the Signalkuppe, and Parrot-Spitze. We pass the small *Turlo Lakes* and the *Alp Faller* (6520′), and descend into the *Val Sesia*, where we cross the *Acqua Bianca* which descends on the left in a beautiful cascade 300′ in height, to the (2½-3 hrs.) Sesia bridge. A good path now leads on the right bank, past the gold-mine of *S. Maria Maddalena* (worked by an English company) to (¾ hr.) **Alagna** (3905′; **Hôt. Monte Rosa*, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Alagna Grand Hotel*, new; *Hôt. Weisshorn*, well spoken of), a large village, finely situated, and frequented by Italians as a summer-resort.

From Macugnaga to Alagna over the **Colle delle Loccie** (11,900′), 11-12 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.). A toilsome and even hazardous climb of 7-8 hrs., over the *Pedriolo Alp* (p. 333) and the crevassed *Northern Loccie Glacier*, leads to the pass, between the *Monte delle Loccie* (11,475′) and the *Punta dei Tre Amici* (11,617′). Descent over the *Southern Loccie Glacier* to the *Von d'Flua*, *Blatte*, and *Biz Alps* in the Sesia valley, opposite the *Pile Alp*.

Excursions (guides, *G. Gilardi*, *C. Martinale*). Up the Val Sesia to the (2 hrs.) **Pile Alp** (4710′; superb survey of the S.E. peaks of Monte Rosa); then to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Bors* and (½ hr.) *Alp Decco*. (Over the *Col delle Pisse* to Gressoney, see below.) — The **Corno Bianco** (10,890′; 5-6 hrs.; 12 fr.), a difficult peak, with fine view of Monte Rosa and the Graian Alps, is ascended either from Alagna or Gressoney. — Two passes lead E. from Alagna to (5½-6½ hrs.) *Rima* in the *Val Piccola* (p. 439): the *Colle Moud* (7620′) to the N. of the *Tagliaferro* (9725′), and the *Bocchetta Mounda* (7935′) on its S. side (preferable). — To *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, the *Sesia-Joch*, and the *Piode-Joch*, p. 328. — From Alagna to *Mollia* and *Varallo*, p. 439.

From Alagna to Gressoney-la-Trinité over the Colle d'Olen, 6-7 hrs., attractive and easy (bridle-path; guide, 14 fr., needless, but enquire for the beginning of the path). We ascend W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Seon* or *Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount pastures and then over débris to the (2½ hrs.) **Colle d'Olen** (9420′; **Guglielmina's Inn*, pens. 6-7 fr.). View N.W. very fine.

The ***Gemsstein** or *Corno del Camoscio* (9928′), to the N., easily ascended from the pass in 25 min., affords a striking view of Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, the Grand Combin, the Graian Alps, and Monte Viso.

We descend to the *Gabiet-Alp* with its little lake, and through the *Val Gressoney* or *Lysthal* to (2 hrs.) *Orsia* (5740′) and (20 min.) **Gressoney-la-Trinité**, Ger. *Oberteil* (5370′; *Hôt.-Pens. Thedy*, R. 2, D. 4½, pens. 7½ fr.). A new road descends the picturesque valley past (1 M.) the **Hôt.-Pens. Miravalle* (5270′), by *Castel* and *Perletoa* to (3 M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4545′; **Hôt. Delapierre*, R. & A. 2½, pens. 8½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Rose*), the capital of the valley.

From Alagna to Gressoney over the **Colle delle Pisse** (10,500′; 8½-9 hrs.; with guide), rather fatiguing. We go by the *Stoffel-Alp* and the *Bocchetta delle Pisse* (7877′), round the N. side of the *Gemsstein* (see above), into the *Bors Valley* (passing the *Bors Glacier*, on the right, with a waterfall), and ascend to (5-6 hrs.) the pass, with the ruined *Vincent-Hütte*. (Thence to the Colle d'Olen, 1 hr.; to the Gnifetti Club-Hut, over the *Indren* and *Garstelet Glaciers*, 2 hrs., p. 328.) Good path down the *Mos Valley* to the *Gabiet-Alp* and (3½ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above).

An easier route is across the **Colle di Valdobbia** (8133′), from *Riva Valdobbia* (2 M. below Alagna, p. 439) to Gressoney-St-Jean (6 hrs.; guide

14 fr.). A road ascends the *Val Vogna* to the (½ hr.) *Casa Janzo* (4460'; *Alb. & Pens. Favro*), whence the bridle-path, by (3 M.) *Peccia* (5023'), mounts steeply to the (2 hrs.) *Ospizio Sottile* on the Col. The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, and waterfalls. Steep descent over snow and stones, then through pine-forest, to (1½ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

Excursions from Gressoney (guides: *G. Cugnod*, *Val. Laurent*, *G. Monterin*, *S. G. Vicquery*, *Al.* and *Ant. Welf*, *Alb. Bieler*). Beautiful view from the (1 hr.) *Boden-Alp* at the foot of the Grauhorn, and from the promontory of *Castel*, halfway to St. Jean. — Excursion by (2 hrs.) **Cortlis** (*Cour de Lys*, 6580'), with a shooting-box of Baron Peccoz, to the (1 hr.) plateau of the *Alps Salza inferiore* and *superiore* (7667'), commanding the Lys Glacier. — The **Hohe Licht** (11,340'), ascended from the (3½ hrs.) *Linty Hut* (10 040'; very small) in 1 hr., is a fine point. — Two club-huts of the I. A. C. are useful for glacier expeditions. From the **Gnifetti Hut** (11,965'), on the W. side of the *Garstelet Glacier*, 5 hrs. from Cortlis, 3 hrs. from the Col d'Olen, the *Vincent Pyramid* (13,830') is ascended in 2 hrs., the *Parrot-Spitze* (14,575'; guide 30 fr.) in 3 hrs., the *Signalkuppe* (*Punta Gnifetti*; 14,965'; guide 35 fr.), with the *Capanna Osservatorio Regina Margherita* of the I. A. C., in 4 hrs., and the *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,005'; guide 35 fr.) in 4½ hrs. The last two may be combined. The *Dufourspitze* (15,215') was first ascended from this side in 1886 (7 hrs. from the Gnifetti Hut). — The **Quintino Sella Hut** (11,815'), on the rocks W. of the *Felik Glacier*, 5 hrs. from Cortlis, is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Lyskamm* (14,890'; 5-6 hrs.; 50 fr.) and the *Castor* (13,880'; 4½ hrs.; 30 fr.). The descent from the latter may be made to *Breuil* (guide 40 fr.) or *Zermatt* (50 fr.).

From Gressoney to *Zermatt* over the *Lysjoch*, *Felik-Joch*, *Zwillings-Joch*, or *Schwarzthor*, see p. 323. Guide in each case 50 fr.

A good road (diligence daily in 3¼ hrs., 2½ fr.; from Pont-St-Martin to Gressoney in 5 hrs., 4 fr.; one horse carr. 16, two-horse 30 fr.) leads from Gressoney-St Jean through the beautiful *Lysthal* by *Gaby* to (8 M.) *Issime* (3080'; *Alb. Chouquer*), and through chestnut-woods viâ *Fontainemore* and *Lillianes* to (8¼ M.) *Pont-St-Martin* (p. 286). — An easy bridle-path leads W. from St. Jean in 3½ hrs. over the *Colle Ranzola* (7123') to *Brusson* (see p. 337) in the *Challant Valley*, and in 2½ hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* (5600') to *St. Vincent* and *Châtillon* (p. 285). — Two admirable points are the *Mont Taille* (8255'), 1 hr. from the Ranzola Pass, and the *Becca di Frudiera* (*Marienhorn*, 10,090'), farther S., between the Gressoney and Challant valleys (6-7 hrs. from Gressoney-St-Jean; guide 12 fr.).

From Gressoney-la-Trinité to Fiéry over the Bettaforca, 4½-5 hrs., easy and repaying (with guide). At (20 min.) *Orsia* (p. 335) we diverge to the left, (5 min.) cross the *Lys*, and mount rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna* (7120'; below it, a fine waterfall), where we have a beautiful view of the Lyskamm and Monte Rosa. Then up a monotonous valley (keeping to the right), past the *Sitten Alp*, to the (1¾ hr.) **Colle di Bettaforca** (8780'), where we see the Graian Alps peeping above the Val d'Ayas, and the Grand Combin to the right. We descend (still to the right) to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (6780'; cantine), turn to the right, and cross the *Verra* to (½ hr.) **Fiéry** (6160'; *Hôt. des Cimes Blanches*), on the slope 20 min. above *St. Jacques* (5480'), overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

The **Bettliner Pass** (*Passo di Bettolina*; 9500'), from Trinité to Fiery 6¼ hrs., is longer but more interesting. From (1¾ hr.) *Cortlis* we ascend to the left by the *Bettolina Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) pass. Superb view. Descent round the W. flank of *Monte Bettolina* (9830') to the Bettaforca route and (2 hrs.) *Fiéry*.

From Gressoney St-Jean to Fiéry over the **Pinter-Joch** (9120'), 6 hrs.,

easy and repaving. From the pass (extensive view) experts may ascend the *Grauhaupt* (10,702'; toilsome) in 2 hrs.; view strikingly grand.

A new road descends the picturesque **Val d'Ayas** (called **Val Challant** in its lower part), watered by the *Evançon*, to *Champoluc*, (3 hrs.) *Brusson* (4520'; Lion d'Or), and (3 hrs.) *Verrès*, in the Dora Valley (p. 286).

From Fiéry to Breuil, or to the Théodule Pass, over the Col des Cimes Blanches (5 hrs., guide advisable). The rough mule-track to Breuil ascends rapidly through wood, passes the *Alp Aventina*, and traverses poor pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right. Beyond (2 hrs.) *Varda* (7645'), the last Alp, it ascends steeply, crossing (1/2 hr.) a brook descending from the right, and in 1/2 hr. more the *Cortoz* (where the path to the Théodule diverges to the right, see below). We next ascend a rocky chaos, to the right of the small *Lacs de Vent*, to the (1/2 hr.) **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9775'), with a fine view of the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens, lying N.E. of the *Gran Sometta* (10,390'; a splendid point of view, easily scaled in 3/4 hr.). Then a descent over snow, stones, and pastures, past the little *Lacs de la Barmaz* and the chalets of *Goillet* and *La Barmaz*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Breuil* (p. 338).

The route to Valtournanche diverges to the left 10 min. above the bridge over the Cortoz (see above), and reaches the (12 min.) pass (9500'). S. of the Gran Sometta (farther S. is a third pass, 9298'). Descent, with a fine view W., to the beautifully situated *Alp Cleva Grossa* (7352'), and to the left to (2 hrs.) *Valtournanche* (p. 338). After fresh snow, this direct path to Valtournanche is impracticable, and the descent must be made by Breuil.

Travellers bound for the Théodule Pass and Zermatt need not descend to Breuil, but (with guide) ascend to the right, 1/2 hr. before reaching the Col des Cimes Blanches (see above), traverse rocks and stony slopes, skirt the little *Grand Lac* (9135'), and reach the (3/4 hr.) S. edge of the *Valtournanche Glacier* or *Plan Tendre* (10,125'). The crevassed glacier is then crossed (rope advisable), and lastly a steep snow slope ascended to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass* (p. 338).

87. From Châtillon to Valtournanche, and over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

Road to (11 1/2 M.) *Valtournanche* (diligence twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs., 5 fr.; one-horse carr. 12-20, two horse 24-30 fr.). From Valtournanche to Breuil 2 1/2 hrs., Théodule Pass 3 1/2-4 hrs., Zermatt 3 hrs. Guide from Châtillon to Zermatt 25, from Valtournanche 20, incl. the Breithorn 40 fr. — This very attractive route is the most picturesque way back into Switzerland for those who have made the Tour of Mont Blanc (R. 75). The guide should be taken all the way to Zermatt, as the path beyond the Gandegg-Hütte, after the glacier is quitted, is poorly kept and easily missed.

Châtillon (1805'), see p. 285. The road ascends the right bank of the deep gorge of the *Matmoire*, among fine walnut and chestnut trees. On the hillside to the right are seen relics of a Roman aqueduct. We pass (1 1/4 M.) *Champlong*, (1 1/4 M.) cross to the left bank, and return to the right bank. At (2 M.) *Grands-Moulins* (3280'; Cantine du Mont Cervin) the imposing **Matterhorn* suddenly appears. On the slope to the right lies the church of *Antey-St-André;* to the left, the remains of an aqueduct of the 12th cent.

The last walnut-trees are seen at (1½ M.) *Fiernaz* (3445′; Cantine de la Rose). High up on the right is the hamlet of *Chamois* (5950′), where oats still grow. Beyond (2½ M.) *Ussin* (4130′), at *Moulin-Dessus*, we cross the *Cignana*, which forms a picturesque cascade to the left, and ascend in windings to (3 M.) the village of **Valtournanche** (5000′; **Hôt. du Mont-Rose*).

Adjoining the church-door is a tablet in memory of Chanoine *Carrel*, (d. 1870), a great promoter of Alpine exploration; two others on the parsonage record the names of the guides *J. J. Maquignaz* and *J. A. Carrel*, who perished in 1890 on Mont Blanc and on the Matterhorn respectively.

To the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, see p. 337; *Col de Val Cournère*, see below. Guides: *Louis Carrel*, *Ant.* and *Dan. Maquignaz*, *J. B. Bich*, *J. Barmasse*, *C.* and *Max. Gorret*, *A.* and *E. Pession*, and others. — The **Grand Tournalin** (11,085′; 5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), ascended by *Cheneil*, is not difficult for experts. On the top is the *Capanna Carrel* of the I. A. C. Splendid view.

The bridle-path crosses the Matmoire, and recrosses it 1 hr. farther on. Near the second bridge (5715′) is a fine waterfall in the sombre **Gouffre de Busserailles* or *Grotte du Géant*, reached by a wooden gallery (1 fr.); adjacent is the plain *Hôt. des Alpes*. The path ascends steeply to the *Cappella della Guardia*, and through the wild and romantic *Défilé des Busserailles*, passes the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Aouil* (6495′), and traverses an open valley surrounded by imposing mountains: to the left, the Jumeaux du Vallon, the Pointe des Cors, Dent d'Hérens, Tête du Lion, and Matterhorn, and to the right, the Cimes Blanches. We next reach (½ hr.) the chalets of **Breuil** or **Breil** (6575′; *Hôt. des Jumeaux*), 10 min. above which is the solitary **Hôtel du Mont-Cervin* on the hill of **Giomein** (6880′; R., L., A. 3½-4, D. 4 fr.).

Ascent of the *Matterhorn* from Breuil, p. 327. — Over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, R. 86. — Note that guides are always to be had at Valtournanche, but not at Breuil.

To Pra-Rayé over the Col de Val Cournère (8 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), rough but repaying. We cross the Matmoire, ¾ hr. below Breuil, and ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Dza* (8010′; superb survey of the Matterhorn); descend a little, then ascend over grass, rocks, and snow, round the S.E. flank of the Château des Dames (see below) and past some small lakes, to the (3 hrs.) **Col de Val Cournère** (10,325′), S. of the *Pointe de Fontanelle* (11,100′), with a fine view of Mt. Vélan, the Grand Combin, etc. (From Valtournanche a bridle-path leads to the chalets of *Cignana*; thence a steep, tiring climb to the pass, 4½-5 hrs.) Descent through *Val Cournère* to (2 hrs.) *Pra-Rayé* in the Val Pellina (p. 312). — The **Château des Dames** (11,445′) may be ascended from the pass (2½ hrs.: difficult, guide 15-18 fr.).

The Théodule route (bridle-path as far as the glacier) ascends over turf and stones, past the *Chalet des Cors*, to (2½ hrs.) *Le Fornet* (10,095′), the scanty relics of an old fort, at the end of the *Valtournanche Glacier*, where the rope comes into use. We then cross the easy glacier to (1¼-1½ hr.) the **Théodule Pass** (p. 325). Ascent of the **Breithorn*, p. 325. To (3-3½ hrs.) *Zermatt*, p. 325.

88. Coire 342
Excursions from Coire: Mittenberg; Schönegg; Spontisköpfe; Bad Passugg; Calanda, 343, 344.

89. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Thal . . 344
Strela Pass, 344. — Duranna Pass. Weissfluh, 345. — Excursions from Arosa: Aroser Rothhorn. From Arosa to Davos over the Maienfelder Furka; to Coire viâ Tschiertschen; to Parpan over the Urden Fürkli; to Alvaneu over the Furcletta, 345, 346.

90. From Landquart to Davos through the Prätigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass 346
Valzeina, 346. — Seewis; Scesaplana; Fideris. From Küblis to the Montavon, 347. — Serneus. Excursions from Klosters. Vereina Pass; Fless and Jöri-Fless Passes; Fuorcla Zadrell; Silvretta Pass, 348, 349. — Schwarzhorn, 350.

91. From Davos to Tiefenkastell (Thusis). Landwasser Route 350
Excursions from Davos, 351, 352. — From Davos to Scaufs over the Scaletta Pass; to Bergün over the Sertig Pass, 352. — Excursions from Wiesen, 353.

92. From Coire to Tiefenkastell viâ Churwalden 354
Churer Joch. Stätzerhorn, 354. — Aroser Rothhorn. Lenzerhorn, 355.

93. From Coire to Thusis 356
Sarn. Präzer Höhe, 357. — Excursions from Thusis, 358.

94. From Reichenau to Göschenen. Oberalp 358
Flimserstein; Vorab, 359. — From Bonaduz to Ilanz viâ Versam and Kästris, 359. — The Safier-Thal; over the Löchliberg to Splügen, and over the Glas Pass to Thusis, 360. — Piz Mundaun. Lugnetz Valley; Vals-Platz. Zervreila. Passes to Hinter-Rhein and the Val Blenio, 360, 361. — Brigels; Val Frisal. Val Puntaiglas. Val Somvix; over the Lavaz-Joch to Curaglia, 362. — Muntatsch; Bostg; Piz Muraun, 363. — Sandalp Pass. Piz Pazzola; Val Nalps; Krüzli Pass; Oberalpstock, 364. — Pass da Tiarms. Lake Toma; Badus; Piz Nurschallas; Val Cornera, 365. — Oberalp-See; Stock; Calmot, 366.

95. From Disentis to Biasca. The Lukmanier 366
Val Cristallina; Piz Cristallina. Piz Medel; Scopi; Piz Rondadura, 367. — From Casaccia to Faido over the Predelp Pass; Passo Columbe, 367.

96. From Thusis to Colico over the Splügen. Via Mala . 368
Piz Beverin; Piz Curvèr, 369. — Piz Vizan; Piz la Tschera. From Andeer to Stalla through the Ferrera and Averser Valleys. Stallerberg, Forcellina, and Duana Passes, 370. — From Canicül to Pianazzo over the Madesimo Pass. Guggernüll; Einshorn; Piz Tambo, 371. — Madesimo, 372.

97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino 373
Source of the Hinter-Rhein. Rheinwaldhorn, 374. — From Cama to Chiavenna; Val Calanca, 375.

98. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Julier 376
Muttnerhorn. Piz Curvèr. Fianell Pass; Tinzenthor Pass, 377. — Errjoch; Val da Faller; Piz Platta. From Stalla over the Septimer to Casaccia in the Val Bregaglia; to Sils by Gravasalvas, 378.

99. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Albula Pass 379
Piz Michel; Tinzenhorn; Piz d'Aela, 379. — Fuorcla Pischa; Piz Kesch; Aela Pass, 380.

100. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden 382
Lake Cavloccio; Orlegna Fall, 382. — Forno Glacier; Piz Lunghino. From Maloja to the Averser-Thal over the Forcellina Pass; to Chiesa over the Muretto Pass. Casnile and Cacciabella Passes, 383. — Excursions from Sils. Fex Valley. Piz Margna; Piz Fora, etc. Tremoggia Pass; Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen, 384, 385. — Fuorcla Surlej; Piz Julier, 385. — Piz Nair; Val Suvretta, 388. — Muottas Muraigl; Piz Padella; Piz Ot, 390.

101. Pontresina and Environs 390
Schlucht-Promenade, 391. — Muottas da Pontresina and da Celerina. Morteratsch Glacier, 392. — Roseg Glacier, 393. — Schafberg; Sours. Muottas Muraigl, 406. — Piz Languard. Diavolezza Tour, 395. — Piz Rosatsch; Chalchagn; Surlej; Corvatsch; Morteratsch; Chapütschin; Tschierva; Sella; Glüschaint; Palü; Zupò; Crastagüzza; Bernina; Roseg; Scerscen, 395, 396. — From Pontresina to Sils over the Fuorcla da Fex, the Chapütschin Pass, or the Fuorcla Glüschaint, 396. — From Pontresina to Malenco over the Sella Pass or the Fuorcla Bellavista; from Fellaria to the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass; to Poschiavo over the Confinale or the Canciano Pass; from Pontresina to Malenco by the Chapütschin Pass and the Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen, 397. — From Pontresina to the Bernina Hospice, 397. — Val del Fain; over the Fieno Pass to Livigno. Piz Campascio; Piz Lagalb; Sassal Masone, 398. — Alp Grüm; by Cavaglia to Poschiavo. Val Lagone; over the Forcola to Livigno. From the Bernina through the Val Viola to Bormio. Capanna di Dosdè, 399. — Passo di Verva, 400.

102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine . . . 400
Munt Musella. Piz Uertsch. From Ponte to Livigno over the Lavirum Pass. Piz Griatschouls; Piz Mezaun; Piz Casanella, 400. — Piz Kesch. From Scanfs to Livigno through the Val Casana. Munt Baseglia; Piz d'Arpiglia; Piz Nüna; Piz Sursura. From Zernetz over the Ofen Pass to Münster; to Livigno and Bormio, 401. — Piz Mezdi; Piz Linard. Guarda, 402. — Fetan; Val Tasna; Futschöl Pass, 403. — Excursions from Tarasp: Castle of Tarasp; Val d'Uina; Muotta Naluns; Piz Clunas; Piz Champatsch; Piz Lischanna, 404, 405. — From Schuls through the Scarl Valley to S. Maria, and to the Ofenberg through the Val Plavna. Piz Arina; Fimber Pass, 406.

103. From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano, and through the Valtellina to Colico 407
Sassalbo, 408. — Corno Stella; Val Malenco; Monte della Disgrazia, 408. — Val Masino; Piz Badile, 409.

104. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia . . 410

Albigna Valley; Forcella di S. Martino; Pizzo della Duana, 410. — Val Bondasca; over the Forcella di Bondo to Masino. Soglio; Piz Gallegione, 411.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio 411
From Bormio over the Foscagno Pass to Livigno, 412. — Wormser Joch; Piz Umbrail, 413. — Three Holy Springs. From Prad to S. Maria in the Münster-Thal viâ Taufers and Münster, 414.

106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg 415
Lünersee; Scesaplana, 416. — The Montafon; over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda, 417. — From Feldkirch to Buchs. Gebhardsberg; Pfänder, 418.

THE GRISONS.

The present **Canton of the Grisons** *(Graubünden)* was inhabited at the beginning of the Christian era by the Rhætians, who were conquered by the Romans in A. D. 15. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Rhætia came into the possession of the Ostrogoths, and afterwards into that of the Franks. In the middle ages it became the residence of many noble families, including the Bishops of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfafers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Planta, and Matsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhazuns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The inhabitants were grievously oppressed by these magnates, and on several occasions entered into associations with a view to obtain redress. Thus in 1396 they formed the '*League of the House of God*' *(Lia da Ca Dè*, or *Casa Dè)*; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' *(Lia Grischa)*; and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' *(Lia dellas desch dretturas)*. These coalitions gave rise in 1471 to the '*Three Perpetual Leagues of Rhaetia*'. In 1512 the confederates conquered the Valtellina, which they governed by bailiffs down to 1797. By the year 1521 more than half the population had embraced the Reformation, but a powerful minority adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. The dissensions of these two parties gave rise to the invasion of their country during the Thirty Years' War by Austro-Spanish and French armies, but through the energy of *Georg Jenatsch* (d. 1639) the land at length recovered its independence. From the 15th cent. onwards the 'Gray Confederates' were on friendly terms with the Swiss, and in 1803 their territory was incorporated with Switzerland as the 15th Canton.

Down to 1848 the canton was divided into 26 small and almost independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), but these were abolished by the new constitution. It is now the largest, though not the most populous, canton in Switzerland (2806 sq. M.; 96,291 inhab.), and it is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of an immense network of mountains, furrowed by about 150 valleys. Barren rocks tower above luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amid forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

No less varied are the inhabitants in origin, language, religion, and customs. The population includes 52,842 Protestants, and 43,320 Roman Catholics, of whom 37,708 are of Romanic and 44,271 of Teutonic race. Of the Romanic language there are two distinct dialects: the *Ladin* of the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys, and the *Romance* or *Romontsch* of the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. This dialect is spoken generally, but German is gaining ground, and is so well taught in the schools that the younger natives speak it better than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Several small Romanic newspapers appear at Coire, Disentis, etc. — *Italian* is spoken to the S. of the Alps, in the valleys of Poschiavo, Bregaglia, Mesocco, and Calanca.

88. Coire.

Germ. **Chur**, Ital. **Coira**, Roman. **Cuera.**

Hotels. *Steinbock (Pl. a; C, 4), on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R., L., A. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 4½, pens. from 10 fr.; *Lukmanier (Pl. b; D, 2), opposite the post-office, R., L., A. 4, D. 4, omnibus ¾ fr. — Second class: *Weisses Kreuz (Pl. c; D, 2), R., L., A. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; *Stern (Pl. d; E, 1), R. & A. 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Rother Löwe (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Hofkeller (see below); Drei Könige, moderate. — Pension Rhätia. — *Omnibus* from the station to the post-office 30 c.; luggage over 30 lbs. 20 c.

Restaurants. **Calanda* (Pl. g; D, 2); *Chalet Restaurant*, with garden, opposite; *Zanolari*, at the station (Valtellina wine); *Rail. Restaur.* — Beer at the *Casino*, by the Rothe Löwe; *Franziskaner Leistbräu; Löwenhof*, near the market; *Rohrer*, with garden, by the Steinbock.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. 408), abundant and not dear. *Kompleter*, grown near Malans (p. 346) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The '*Landwein*', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, similar to Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the left in the Episcopal Court (see below), and at *Jörimann's*, Kornplatz.

Baths (swimming and other) at *Willi's*, on the Plessur (Pl. F, 4; 50 c.).

English Church Service at the Steinbock Hotel.

Coire (1935′; pop. 10,888; ⅔ Prot.), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Most of the Roman Catholic inhabitants dwell in the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or '*Episcopal Court*' (Pl. E, F, 3), the upper and most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here rises the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius** (Pl. F, 3), part of which dates from the 8th cent. (adm. to the treasury 1 fr.; tickets at the parsonage, to the left of the church).

The columns of the ancient Portal of the Court rest on lions; above is another lion; on the columns are Apostles. The Cathedral Portal, with its projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The Interior is interesting owing to its variety of styles. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned, as was usual in the 12th cent., with leaves at the corners and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is effected by Gothic arches, which, in the aisles, are stilted. South Aisle: *Sarcophagus of *Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). South Transept. 1st Altar: above it, Herodias by *Cranach;* in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens's School;* the side-pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Richly ornamented altar of the 5th century. 2nd Altar: altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, of the German School of the 15th cent.; reliquary of the 16th century. Choir: *High-altar gilded and richly carved by *Jacob Russ* (1491). Stalls and a *Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to Adam Krafft). The Crypt is a low chamber with flat vaulting of the 5th century. North Aisle: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius, by *Angelica Kauffmann*. Over the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. Adjacent, the tomb of *Jürg Jenatsch* (p. 341). In the Sacristy is the rich *Treasury: reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquary in embossed copper (8th cent.); reliquary in the form of a Gothic church, with Christ and the Apostles in the arches (13th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk

CHUR
1. Bank f. Graubünden D.2.
2. Bischöfl. Schloss E.F.3.
3. Rathhaus . . . . D.3.
4. Regierung . . . E.2.
5. Stadtschule . . . D.3.
Kirchen:
6. St. Martins-Kirche D.3.
7. St. Regula-Kirche E.2.
Gasthöfe:
a. Steinbock . . . . C.4.
b. Lukmanier . . . D.2.
c. Weisses Kreuz . . D.2.
d. Stern . . . . . E.1.
e. Rother Löwe (Casino) D.3.
f. Hofkeller . . . . E.3.
g. Rest. Calanda . . . D.2.
Bahnhof
Friedhof
Zeughaus
Untere Thor
Gasfabrik
Chalet
Post
Kantonal-Bank
Telegraph
Regierungs Gebäude
Karlihof
Senn hof
Schanfigger Thor
Kantons-Schule
Hof
Bischöfl. Seminar St. Lucii
Bischöfl. Stall
Pfarrhof
Friedhof
Hofplatz
Kathedrale
Museum
Korrupl.
Stadtgarten
Zur Heimath
Oberes Thor
Welsches Dörfli
Zum Weingarten
Lindenhof
Städt. Schlachthaus
Hinterm Bach
Städt. Krankenh.
Bade-Anstalt
Willy's Badeanst.
Sand
Gäuggeli
Gauggeli Strasse
Grabenstrasse
Reichsgasse
Obere Plessurstrasse
Untere Plessurstrasse
Plessur
Ober Gasse
Metzger Gasse
Kirch Gasse
Schul Gasse
Post Gasse
Senn hof Gasse
Bischof Gasse
Hof Gasse
Reichs Gasse
Graben Gasse
Kirch Gasse
Metzger Gasse
Ober

of the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea, a miniature-painting on lapis-lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass-cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc.

Adjoining the church is the old **Episcopal Palace** (Pl. 2; E, F, 3). The *Chapel*, one of the earliest of Christian edifices, lies to the N., within the ancient Roman tower of *Marsoel ('Mars in oculis')*, which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*', containing the 'Hofkeller', see p. 342; fine view from the windows) form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appears also to be Roman. The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were overawed by their conquerors.

In the Hof-Platz rises the tasteful Gothic *Hofbrunnen* (1860). Behind the cathedral are the *Priests' Seminary of St. Lucius* and the *Cantonal School* (Pl. F, 3; for both creeds).

Opposite the Prot. *St. Martinskirche* (Pl. 6; D, E, 3), to the left of the approach to the cathedral court, is the *Rhaetian Museum* (Pl. E, 3; Sun. 10-12, gratis; at other times 1 fr.), containing antiquities, old mural paintings from the episcopal palace (Death-dance after Holbein), the cantonal library, a natural history collection, etc. In front of the museum is a bust of *Dr. E. W. Killias* (d. 1891), the naturalist. — Three windows in the hall of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3; D, 3) contain stained glass of the 16th cent. — The *Vazerol Monument*, an obelisk in the Regierungs-Platz (Pl. D, 2), commemorates the leagues of Truns (1424), Davos (1436), and Vazerol (1471). — The old cemetery in the Graben-Strasse, now a public garden (Pl. C, 3), contains well-preserved tombstones of the 16-18th cent., and a monument to the poet *Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis* (d. 1834), by Kayser of Zürich.

Environs. Fine view of the town and the Rhine Valley from the *Rosenhügel*, on the Churwalden road, 1/2 M. from the Plessur bridge, with pleasant grounds and a monument to Moritzi, the botanist. Also from the 'Haldenanlagen' on the *Mittenberg*. From the 'Hof' (p. 342) we follow the *Schanfigg Road* (p. 344) to the pavilion at the first bend of the road, then ascend to the left by an avenue and through wood, with charming views of the town and environs. Forest-paths ascend to the (3/4 hr.) *St. Luciuskapelle*, situated under an overhanging rock in the middle of the wood; to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Mittelbergweide* (3610'), a fine point of view; to the *Kaltbrunner Tobel*, and to other points. — About 1 M. N.E. of the town (pleasant path from the Untere Thor through the 'Steinbruch') is the **Lürlibad** (*Hôtel-Rest. Montalin*), with a fine view toward Reichenau. We may then follow the new Loe road to the (3/4 M.) lunatic asylum of *Waldhaus*, the *Fürstenwald*, the romantic *Scalära Tobel*, etc.

On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill S. of Coire, a pleasant forest-path leads from the Churwalden road (p. 354) to the chalet ('Maiensäss') of (1 1/2 hr.) **Schönegg** (rfmts. in May and June). It diverges W., by the Rosenhügel, from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schönegg'. Fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. Another path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), to the right, turning back, to the (3/4 hr.) **Känzeli** (about 3940'). Thence to the '*Maiensässe*', the (2 hrs.) **Spontisköpfe** (6360'), and the (1 hr.) *Dreibündenstein* (7060'), overlooking the Schanfigg Valley as far as Peist, the Vorder-Rhein Valley, and the Domleschg. — The **Stätzer Horn* (8460'), farther S., see p. 354.

Bad Passugg, with springs containing iron, soda, and carbonic acid, lies 3 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiosa* (p. 351). A path leads to it in 1¼ hr. from the *Todtengut* on the *Sand*. Or we may ascend the Churwalden road to the end of the fourth great bend, follow the road to the left viâ *Araschgen* to *Bruck* (Inn, good wine), cross the Rabiosa, and then ascend (left) to (1½ hr.) *Bad Passugg* (2880′; °Hotel), finely situated on the hillside high above the gorge of the Rabiosa. The springs are 20 min. higher up, to the right. Thence a path to (1¾ hr.) Churwalden (p. 354), on the right bank of the Rabiosa, lastly crossing it and turning to the left. — Road to *Tschiertschen* and bridle-path thence to *Arosa*, see p. 345.

The **Calanda** (9215′) is ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. N. of Coire (p. 60), in 6-7 hrs. (fatiguing). Guides: Joh. Peter Lütscher, G. Batänjer, schoolmaster, and Andr. Gyger, of Haldenstein. The night is spent in the *Calanda Hut* of the S. A. C. (7218′), 4½ hrs. from Haldenstein and 2 hrs. below the top. Magnificent view; more striking on the ascent from Vättis (p. 65; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing).

89. From Coire to Arosa through the Schanfigg-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 350.

From Coire to *Arosa*, 20 M., diligence twice daily in 6 (descent 3½) hrs.; fare 7 fr. 60 c.; carriage with one horse 30, two horses 50 fr.

Coire, p. 342. The Schanfigg road ascends the steep slope of the *Mittenberg* (p. 343) in long windings, commanding Coire and the Vorder-Rhein Valley. At (3 M.) the *Strela Inn*, below *Maladers* (3320′), which is not in sight at first, it enters the wooded and grassy **Schanfigg-Thal**. The *Plessur*, far below in its wooded gorge, is fed by many affluents from both sides. To the right lies Bad Passugg; above, on the Churwalden road, is Malix (p. 354). By the bridge which spans the deep *Calfreiser Tobel* is a waterfall. The road goes through a short tunnel below (3 M.) *Calfreisen* (4095′); to the left, above, rises the ruin of *Bernegg*. Crossing the *Castieler Tobel*, we pass through another tunnel to (1 M.) *Castiel* (3960′; Hemmi, good wine), a charmingly situated village with a mineral spring. The road winds up the hillside, crossing the *Glasaurer-Tobel* and the *Gross-Tobel* (earth-pyramids), to (3½ M.) **St. Peter** (4107′; *Löwe; Pens. Badrutt*, 4 fr.) and *Peist* (4382′; Inn), and crosses the *Peister Tobel*, the *Frauen-Tobel*, and the *Gründje-Tobel*, to (3½ M.) —

14 M. **Langwies,** or *Am Platz* (4285′; **Hôt.-Pens. Strela*, R. 2, B. 1, pens. 4-5 fr.; *Bär*), the largest parish of the Schanfigg, in a sheltered site. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal* (p. 345).

From Langwies to Davos over the Strela Pass, 3½-4 hrs. (guide, 10 fr., needless; horse 10 fr.). A new road ascends through wood on the right bank of the *Sapüner Bach*, (15 min.) crosses the *Fondeier Bach*, and (10 min.) the *Sapüner Bach*, and ascends more steeply, at one place high on the brink off the cliffs. It returns to the right bank of the stream, and leads through meadows past *Dörfli*, *Schmitten*, and (1½ hr.) *Küpfen* (all in the parish of *Sapün*), where the road ends. Bridle-path thence through a treeless upland valley, finally ascending in zigzags to the (2½ hrs. from Langwies) **Strela Pass** (7800′; fine view), between the *Küpfenfluh* (8650′) on the right, and the *Schiahorn* (8900′; easily ascended from the pass in ¾ hr.; see p. 352) on the left. We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Schatz*

Alp, and thence either to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Davos-Platz* (p. 351) or to the left to (3/4 hr.) *Davos-Dorf* (p. 351).

From Langwies to Küblis over the Duranna Pass, 5 hrs., easy and attractive. A road ascends to (1 1/2 hr.) *Fondei* or *Strassberg* (6275′). Then a bridle-path to the (1 hr.) marshy pass (6970′), between (r.) the *Weissfluh* (see below) and (l.) the *Kistenstein* (8125′). View of the Rhætikon chain, etc. We descend the *Fideriser Alps* to (2 hrs.) *Conters* (3715′), and follow the road to (1 1/2 M.) *Küblis* (p. 347). — The Weissfluh (9345′) is ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. from Langwies, either by *Fondei*, or by *Sapün* and the *Haupter Alp*, near the Strela Pass (easy and attractive; descent if desired to Klosters or Davos, comp. pp. 348, 351).

Arosa (ca. 5900′), one of the highest summer and winter resorts in Switzerland, is reached in 2 hrs. from Langwies by a new road (diligence twice daily, see p. 344). We descend E. to the *Sapüner Bach*, which flows from the Strela Pass (p. 344), cross the brook, and ascend through wood on the left bank, passing the (1/2 hr.) gorge of the *Bühlenbach* with its waterfalls. We then gradually descend to the bridge over the *Plessur*, and ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Rüti* (4790′; Pens. Rütihof). The road divides (1 M.). The new road winds up to the right, and then leads past the small *Schwarzsee* and the *Obere See* to the (3 M.) *Post Office* (see below). The old road ('Waldweg'; preferable for walkers) ascends through wood to the (50 min.) **Hôt.-Pens. Seehof* (5625′; pens. 6 1/2-9 fr.) and the **Pens. Schweizerhaus* (pens. 6-8 fr.), both prettily situated on the little *Untersee*, in the *Seegrube*, or lower part of Arosa. On the highroad passing the Obere See (see above) are situated the other hotels (most of them open in winter also): on the right, the *Hôt. Rhätia*, *Villa Germania*, *Villa Sonneck*, **Hôt. Schweizerhof* (pens. 7 1/2-8 1/2 fr.), **Hôt.-Pens. Rothhorn* (opposite the Post and Telegraph Office); then, a little below the road, the **Hôt.-Pens. Victoria*, **Hôt.-Pens. Hof-Arosa*, **Hôt.-Pens. Waldhaus*; beyond it, in the wood, the **Grand-Hôtel* (5692′; 100 beds; R., L., A. 3-5, B. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 10-14 fr.). Above the road are the *Hôt.-Pens. Hohenfels*, *Villa Dr. Herwig*, *Villa Dr. Janssen*, and *Sanatorium Arosa* (6090′). Farther up, on the road to *Inner-Arosa* (6070′), at the head of the wooded region of the valley, are *Villa Zürrer* (pens. from 7 fr.), *Hôtel Bellevue* (5-6 fr.), *Hôtel garni Brunold* (6003′), with the Post Office for Inner-Arosa, and **Kurhaus Arosa* (6 1/2-8 fr.). Visitors' tax 1 fr. per week.

From Coire to Arosa note the following longer, but delightful route (6 1/2-7 hrs.; road to Tschiertschen; diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 2 3/4 hrs.; then a bridle-path). Road by *Araschgen*, *Passugg* (p. 344), and *Prada*, to (10 M.) **Tschiertschen** (4430′; *Brunesch*, good wine). Thence a good bridle-path, affording superb views of the Schanfigg and Rhine Valley, the Rhætikon chain, Hochwang, and Piz Kesch, by the *Churer Ochsenalp* (6890′) and *Maran* (see below), to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Arosa*. Above Tschiertschen a path diverges to the right into the *Urdenthal*, through which we may either ascend to the *Carmenna Pass* (p. 346), or go by the *Urdensee* and *Hörnli* (p. 346), and thus reach Inner-Arosa.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Brüsch*, *Heinr. Hemmi*, *Jacob Juon*). From the Villa Herwig by a shady path, or from the Seegrube past the *Obere See* (5705′), to the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of Maran (6102′; *Pens.-Rest. Hof Maran*) and to (1/2 hr.)

Alp Pretsch (6560′; fine view). — From the Seehof to the (1 hr.) pretty waterfall in the *Welschtobel*. — From the Sanatorium to the top of the *Tschuggen* (6725′; ½ hr.; easy). From the Kurhaus to the (1 hr.) blue *Schwellisee* (6295′) and the (¾ hr.) *Aelplisee* (7055′), at the foot of the *Rothhorn* (see below). — The **Aroser Weisshorn** (8710′; 2½-3 hrs. from the Sanatorium; guide 5 fr.) is an easy and attractive ascent, by *Tschuggen* and the *Mittlere Hütte*. — **Schiesshorn** (8538′; 3 hrs.; guide), by *Furka-Obersäss*, not difficult. — The ***Aroser Rothhorn** (9790′; 5 hrs.; guide 15 fr.; splendid view) is best ascended through the *Welschtobel;* the descent past the Aelplisee and the Schwellisee takes 3-4 hrs. — **Thiejerfluh** (9135′; 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), by the Maienfelder Furka (see below), attractive, and not difficult for experts. — **Sandhubel** (9080′; 4½ hrs.; guide 12, with descent to Wiesen 15 fr.), through the Welschtobel, also not difficult (comp. p. 353).

PASSES. FROM AROSA TO DAVOS by the **Maienfelder Furka** (8020′) between the *Furkahorn* (8950′) and *Amselfluh* (9135′), 5 hrs. to *Frauenkirch* (p. 353; guide 10, to Davos 15 fr.). — TO COIRE by the *Ochsenalp* (5-6 hrs.; easy and attractive), see p. 345. A more fatiguing route crosses the **Carmenna Pass** (7800′), between the Weisshorn and Plattenhorn, with a steep descent to the *Urdenthal* and to Tschiertschen (guide to Coire, 15 fr.). — TO PARPAN, 4½-5 hrs. with guide (10 fr.), repaying; we pass S. of the *Hörnli* (8190′) to the *Urder Augstberg* (7380′) with its little lake, and cross the **Urden Fürkli** (8510′), between the *Parpaner Weisshorn* and *Parpaner Schwarzhorn*, to Parpan (p. 354). — TO ALVENEU through the *Welschtobel* and across the **Furcletta** (8455′), E. of the *Piz Naira* (9420′); descent by *Alp dil Guert* and the *Alveneuer Maiensässe;* 5-6 hrs., with guide (15, or to the Furcletta only, 10 fr.), toilsome but interesting.

90. From Landquart to Davos through the Prätigau and to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

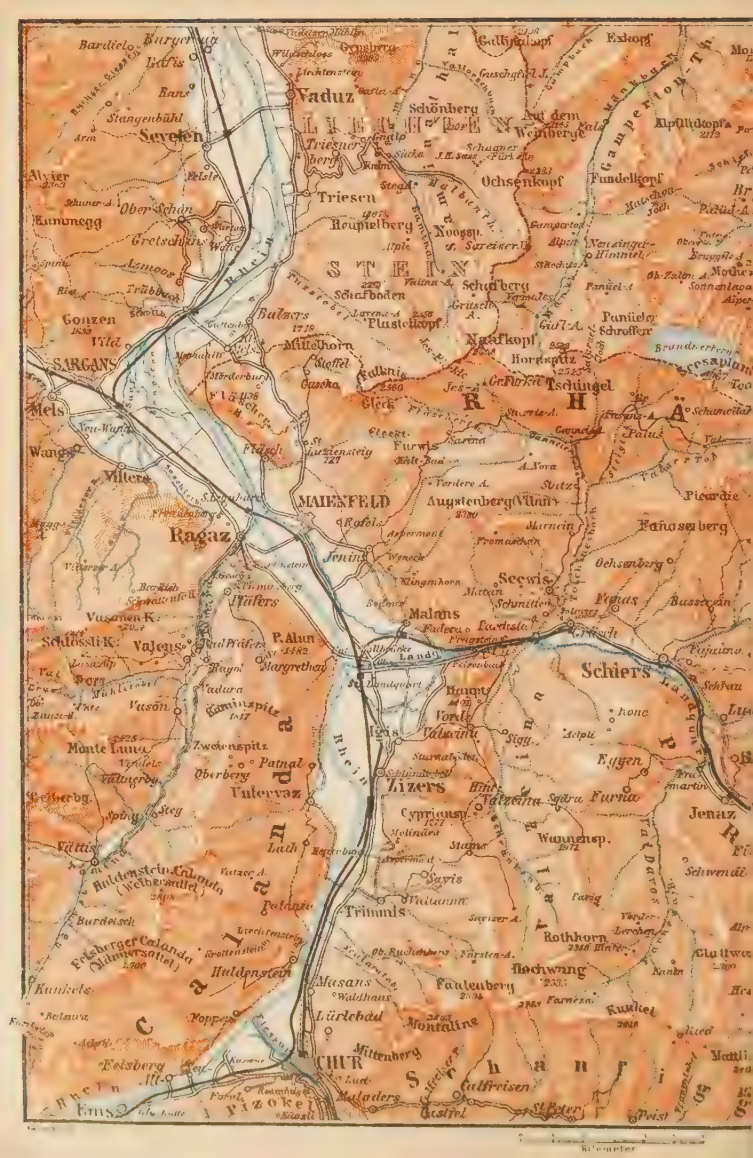
Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 350, 400.

RHÆTIAN RAILWAY (narrow-gauge line) from Landquart to (31 M.) *Davos-Platz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 30 c., 10 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.); to *Klosters* in 2-2½ hrs. (9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.). Diligence from Davos-Platz to (31 M.) *Schuls* twice daily in summer in 7-7½ hrs. (12 fr. 55, coupé 15 fr. 10 c.). Passengers arriving by railway from Landquart find the Flüela diligence awaiting them at the Post Hotel, opposite the Davos-Dorf station. One-horse carriage from Davos to Schuls-Tarasp 38, two-horse 70 fr., to Landeck 80 or 150 fr. This is the direct route from Rorschach and Coire to the Lower Engadine.

The **Prätigau** ('meadow-valley'; Roman. *Val Partenz*), a long, narrow valley, is noted for its orchards and its excellent pasturage. At its mouth and other places it is covered with the deposits of the Landquart. At its head and above its sides tower several snow-peaks. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in Tyrol, most of the villages have Romanic names. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 347), separates the Prätigau from the Montafon (p. 417).

Landquart (1730′), p. 60. Our train crosses the *Landquart* and sweeps round to the E. to (2 M.) *Malans* (1865′; Krone; Kreuz), charmingly situated ½ M. away, with the château of *Bodmer*. 'Kompleter', the best wine in the Rhine Valley, is grown here. We return to the Landquart, and enter the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, ¾ M. long, the entrance to the *Prätigau*, in which lies (3½ M.) *Felsenbach-Valzeina* (1870′), the second station.

A bridle-path ascends on the right to the (4½ M.) hamlet of **Valzein** (3670′; **Kurhaus*, unpretending, R. from 2, pens. 4-5 fr.), a summer-resort. Thence to the top of the *Valzeinerspitz* or *Haupt* (4596′; fine view), 1 hr., easy; to the *Cipriauspitz* (5833′), 2½ hrs., by *Hinter-Valzeina*. A bridle-



Vaduz
Schönberg
Auf dem Weinberge
Ochsenkopf
Fundelkopf
Triesen
Heuplelberg
Noossp.
Schafberg
Schafboden
Plastelkopf
Naafkopf
Hornspitz
Tschingel
Balzers
Mittelhorn
Gleck
Furwis
Augstenberg (Vilan)
MAIENFELD
Jenins
Malans
Seewis
Schiers
Igis
Zizers
Cyprianspitz
Wannenspitz
Trimmis
Rothhorn
Hochwang
Fautenberg
Montaline
Lürlebad
Musans
Mittenberg
CHUR
Maladers
Calfreisen
Pizokel
Ems
Felsberg
Haldenstein
Felsberger Calanda (Männersattel)
Haldenstein Calanda (Weibersattel)
Monte Luna
Zweienspitz
Patnal
Oberberg
Untervaz
Vaduz
Seveten
Gonzen
SARGANS
Mels
Wangs
Villers
Ragaz
Pfäfers
Valens
Vasön
Schlössli K.
Vasonen K.
Schiers
Jenaz
Furna
Eggen
Rhein
Calanda
Schanfig
Kilometer

BLUDENZ
Bürs
Rungelin
Braz
Rogelskopf
Gamsboden
Stallär
Lorüns
Zwölferkopf
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
Dalaas
Rillseck
Innerberg
Mittagstein
Wasenspitz
Wildberg
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Tschagguns
Schrüns
Lobspitz
Hochjoch
Galmer Jöchl
Mittagsp.
Zamangsp.
Gaisslerspitz
Dürrekopf
Schwarzhornsp.
Gweiljoch
Drei Thürme
Verspala
St. Gallenkirch
Gweilkopf
Zapfkopf
Kühnihorn
Gargellen
Gaschurn
Castels
St. Antönien
Mittagsp.
Palenen
Ascharina
Gargellnerkopf
Vergalden
Valisera
Kreuz
Rätschenh.
Madriser Sp.
Rietzen Spitzen
Strittkopf
Jäglishorn
Calanda
Madrish
Hochmadrer
Küblis
Saas
Bernetth.
Schlapin
Conters
Serneus
Überm. Bach
Dörfli
Klosters
Schlifluh
Gr. Seehorn
Kessler
Bei der Brücke
Monbiel
Pardenn
Gotschna
Casannaspitz
Schwarzhorn
Canardh.
Medjekopf
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

path leads from Valzeina over the *Sturnaboden* (4505′), and through the *Schlund-Tobel*, to (2½ hrs.) *Zizers* (p. 60).

The valley expands. 4½ M. *Seewis-Pardisla.*

A road leads hence to the left (diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr.) to (2½ M.) **Seewis** (2985′; **Kurhaus*, pens. 5½-8 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Scesaplana*, at the E. end of the village, pens. 5-7 fr.), a summer-resort, charmingly situated on the hillside amidst rich pastures. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the school; to the *Markusplatz* (¼ hr.); the *Emilienbrücke* (¼ hr.); *Marnein* (3660′; ¾ hr.); the Maiensass or chalet of *Matan* (4282′; 1 hr.); *Stutz* (4230′; 1¼ hr.); *Fadera* (3477′; ¾ hr.); and to the *Mannas* (3812′; 1 hr.). — Ascents (guides, *Christ. Aebli, Chr. Fausch, Jak. Gunsner, Andr. Jost*). The **Vilan** (7808′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) affords a splendid view. — **Scesaplana** (9740′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Alp Palvas* and the (4½ hrs.) *Schamella Club Hut* (7220′; defective); thence to the top by a steep path in 2-2½ hrs. more (comp. p. 417). — Passage of the *Cavell-Joch* (7340′; 6 hrs.; guide 8 fr.) to the Douglas Hut, p. 417).

On the slope to the left is the ruin of *Solâvers*. Then, on the hill, the church-tower of *Fanas*. — 5 M. **Grüsch** (2113′; **Krone; Rosengarten*), on the *Taschinesbach*. The large embankments here were constructed in 1847-48 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. **Schiers** (2155′; **Post: Stern; Löwe*), a pretty village, on the left. In 1622 the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. As the women chiefly contributed to the victory, they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7055′) or the *Drusenthor* (7710′) to (8-9 hrs.) *Sckruns*, see p. 417 (both toilsome, and little used). — Ascent of the **Kreuz** (7218′) by *Faiauna* and *Stelserberg*, 4 hrs., interesting.

The train crosses the wild *Schraubach*, and skirts the left bank of the Landquart, passing through a tunnel of 250 yds. in the *Fuchsenwinkel*. 9½ M. *Furna* (2360′; Sommerfeld). We then cross the *Farnezabach* to (10½ M.) **Jenatz** (2400′; **Sonne; Krone*), a large village to the right. — 11 M. **Fideris** (2445′; **Niggli*, plain).

A road (diligence to Bad Fideris thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) ascends here to the right to (1 M.) the village of **Fideris** (2960′; *Stern; Rathhaus;* above the village, *Hôt. Kulm, Quadera*), where a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, was erected by Archduke John. To the S. (¾ M.) is the prettily situated **Hôtel Aquasana* (3330′; R. & A. 2-3½, board 4½ fr.); ¾ M. farther are the **Baths of Fideris** (3580′; R. 1-5, board 5½ fr.), situated in a gorge. The water, containing iron, carbonate of soda, and carbonic acid gas, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints.

The train follows the Landquart, through a grand rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined stronghold of *Castels*, destroyed by the 'Gray Confederates' in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps the ruin of *Strahlegg*. We cross the Landquart to the hamlet of *Dalvazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and then the wild *Schanielenbach* to (13 M.) **Küblis** (2690′; **Krone; Steinbock*), a pleasant village, ¼ M. E.

From Küblis to the Montafon (p. 417), over the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7850′). 8 hrs. to Gallenkirch, easy. From the village of (3 hrs.) *St. Antönien* (4660′; Pens. Madrisa, Pens. Lötscher, both good; guide, And. Flütsch) the **Sulzfluh* (9265′; superb view) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; with guide). — To Schruns over the *Partnun* or *Gruben Pass* (7330′), 7-8 hrs.;

over the *Plasseggen Pass* (7694′), 8 hrs.; both without difficulty. On the *Partnun-Staffel*, 1½ hr. above St. Antönien, is the finely-situated **Hôt.-Pens. Sulzfluh* (5813′; modest, pens. 5 fr.). — To Langwies by *Conters* and the *Duranna Pass*, 5 hrs., see p. 344.

The train begins to ascend. (Above, to the right, is *Conters*, p. 345.) It skirts the N. slope, affording fine views, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and passes through a tunnel to (15 M.) *Saas* (3260′; Post), and high above the Landquart to (16½ M.) *Serneus-Mezzaselva* (3400′; *Hôt. Mezzaselva, at the station, moderate).

A road, descending to the right and crossing the Landquart, leads hence to the (1 M.) considerable village of *Serneus*. Up the valley to the left, on the left bank of the Landquart, is (1 M.) **Bad Serneus** (3225′; **Kurhaus*, pens. from 5 fr.), with a sulphur-spring. The road thence to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, and then keeps to the right, traversing pleasant pastures.

The line ascends, high above the Landquart, and crosses the *Schlappinbach* to (18½ M.) *Klosters-Dörfli* (3690′; *Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli, R. 1-2, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; Pens. Schweizerhaus). From above it we survey the Prätigau, with the finely vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* at its head; to the right, the *Canardhorn* (8566′) and *Gatschieferspitz* (8770′).

20 M. **Klosters** lies among pleasant pastures and woods, in a broad valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and is much frequented in summer. It consists of the hamlets of *Klosters-Dörfli* (see above), *Platz* (3966′), 1 M. farther, with the church, and *Brücke* (3874′), adjoining, with the station (Restaur.). In the last two are the hotels: **Hôt.-Pens. Silvretta*, or *Kuranstalt Mattli*, R., L., A. 1½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Vereina;* **Hôt.-Pens. Brosi*, R., L., A. 1½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-9½ fr.; **Alpenrose;* **Hôt.-Pens. Florin;* *Pens. Belvedere*, 6 fr., well spoken of. Visitors' tax 50 c. per week. — The *Rütiwald*, ¼ M. from the 'Brücke', is well provided with seats.

Excursions. (Guides: *Leonhard* and *Christian Guler*, *Chr.* and *W. Jann*, *Peter Jegen*, *Peter* and *Sim. Allemann*.) Attractive short walks to *Selfranga* (¼ hr.), *Marienhöhe* (20 min.), *Fluhstein* (25 min.), the *Fischweier* (½ hr.), *Lüije* (½ hr.), *Monbiel* (1 hr.), the *Schwarzsee* (1¼ hr.), *Obere Rüti* (1½ hr.), etc. — To the **Silvretta Club-Hut** (7690′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 7, to the glacier 10 fr.), see p. 349. From the hut to the séracs of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 1½ hr. there and back; to the top of the glacier, 3 hrs. — **Gotschna** (7435′; 3½ hrs.; guide), past the Schwarzsee (p. 349) and crossing the meadows of *Parsenn;* **Gatschiefer** (*Mückenthälispitz;* 8770′; 4½ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), by the *Gatschiefer Alp:* **Canardhorn** (8566′; 5½ hrs., viâ *Novai*, see p 349; guide 9 fr.); **Aelpeltispitz** (8825′; 4½ hrs.; 7 fr.), ascended through the *Schlappin-Thal:* **Mädrishorn** (9285′), viâ *Schlappin* in 5 hrs. (guide 9 fr.); **Weissfluh** (9345′; viâ *Ober-Laret* in 5 hrs.; guide 9 fr.); all these are fine points, free from difficulty. **Casana** (8405′; viâ *Parsenn* in 4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.); the last part requires a steady head. **Pischahorn** (9785′), by *Vereina*, 6 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), or through the *Mönchalp-Thal*, 7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), not difficult (comp. p. 351). More laborious are the **Ungeheuerhorn** (9825′; 5 hrs. from the Vereina Hut, through the Suser-Thal; 25 fr.) and the **Plattenhörner** (highest peak 10,568′; 6 hrs. from Vereina; 25 fr.). — The **Silvrettahorn** (10,655′), 4 hrs. from the Silvretta Hut (p. 349; guide 17, from the hut 10 fr.), the **Signalhorn** (10,538′; from the hut 4 hrs.; guide 16 or 9 fr.), and the **Great Piz Buin** (10,880′; 6 hrs. from the hut; guide 20 fr.), present no

danger to experts. More difficult are the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′), *Verstanklahorn* (10,830′), and *Seehorner* (*Gross-Litzner*, 10,208′; *Gross-Seehorn*, 10,223′).

From Klosters to Süs, 9-10 hrs., with guide (18 fr.). A narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above Klosters, and leads by *Monbiel* to (1½ hr.) the *Novai Alp* (1770′), on the left bank of the Sardasca. We now follow a bridle-path to the right, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Vereina Hut* (6395′), at the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), and to the (¼ hr.) *Alp Fremdvereina* (6137′), where the valley divides into the *Jörithal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or Vereina Pass (8701′), between the Plattenhörner and Piz Fless, opposite the imposing Piz Linard, and descend the *Val Sagliains* rapidly by a rough path to (3 hrs.) *Sus* (p. 402). Or, at the upper end of the Suser-Thal, we may turn to the right to the Fless Pass (8045′) and thence descend the *Val Fless* to the *Susasca Valley* and the Flüela road (p. 350), 3 M. above Sus. A third route, the finest of all, leads through the *Jörithal* (see above), with the seven *Jöri Lakes* and the extensive *Jöri Glacier* overshadowed by the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), and across the Jöri-Fless Pass (8422′) to the Val Fless and the Flüela road. Finally, a fourth route from the Jöri Lakes ascends steeply to the right to the Flüela-Jöri Pass (about 8869′) and descends to the (5 hrs. from Vereina) *Flüela Hospice* (p. 350).

To Lavin by the Fuorcla Zadrell, 10-11 hrs. (guide 18 fr.), for adepts only. From the Vereina Hut (see above) we ascend the *Vernela Valley*, past the cavern of *Baretta Balma*, to the *Piller Glacier*, and over the tiring ice to the (6-7 hrs.) **Fuorcla Zadrell** (*Vernela Pass*, or *Laviner Joch*; 9030′). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Alp Marangun*, and below the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp d'Immezz* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 402).

To Guarda by the Silvretta Pass, 10-11 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but easy for adepts. Road to *Novai* (see above; shorter path on the right bank of the Sardasca by *Schwendi* and *Garfiun*), and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) *Sardasca Alp* (5413′; rfmts.); then a bridle-path to the (1½ hr.) *Silvretta Club-Hut* (7690′; Inn in summer) on the *Medje-Kopf* (8140′), near the crevassed *Silvretta Glacier*. We ascend the glacier to the (3 hrs.) **Silvretta Pass** (9885′), W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,538′; then, S.E., we skirt the *Klein-Buin* (10,695′), cross the *La Cudèra* and *Plan-Rai* glaciers, and descend over rough rocks and loose stones to the *Val Tuoi* and (3 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 402). — From the Silvretta Hut to Lavin over the *Verstanklа-Thor* (9580′), 7 hrs., trying for adepts only (guide 22 fr.).

To the Montafon over the *Schlappiner-Joch* (8 hrs. to Gallenkirch), see p. 417. — Over the *Kloster Pass* (9185′) to the *Madlener-Haus* and (11-12 hrs.) *Patenen* (p. 417), fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary).

At Klosters the train reverses its direction. It crosses the Landquart, and ascends through the *Rütiwald*, with a fine view to the right, to the *Drostobel*, where it doubles back by means of the Cavadürli spiral tunnel, ¼ M. long. Thence it ascends the steep *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill, with fine views of the Silvretta Glacier on the left, to (25½ M.) *Laret* (4740′; Buffet). Beyond the little *Schwarzsee* (4945′), with the village of *Unter-Laret* to the left, we cross the *Stützbach* to (27 M.) *Wolfgang*, at the top of the pass (5357′; Inn). We descend through wood, skirt the E. side of the *Davoser See* (5125′; 1 M. long), abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*, and pass the mouth of the *Flüela Valley* (p. 350) to (29 M.) *Davos-Dorf* (p. 351). Thence on the right bank of the Landwasser to (31 M.) **Davos-Platz** (p. 351).

The Flüela Road crosses the Landwasser at Davos-Dorf station.

(Diligence, see p. 346; long halt.) To the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadret* (10,565′). We ascend the lonely *Flüela Valley*, on the right bank of the stream, through wood, and past the (3½ M.) *Inn Zur Alpenrose* (6005′) and (1½ M.) the *Tschuggen Inn* (6370′), to the (4 M.) —

38½ M. **Flüela Pass** (7835′; **Flüela Hospice*, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.). On the right lies the *Schottensee*, with greenish-white glacier-water, on the left the *Schwarzsee*, with clear spring-water. To the N. rises the *Weisshorn* (10,130′), S. the *Schwarzhorn*.

The ***Schwarzhorn** (10,335′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide from Flüela Hospice 8 fr., not needed by adepts), an admirable point, is not difficult. We descend the road E. for 1 M. and then ascend the *Radün-Thal* by a good path to the right, over stones and grass, to the (1½ hr.) glacier. This we cross to the (20 min.) base of the peak, and ascend its steep S. arête to the (¾ hr.) top. Imposing panorama: most conspicuous from S. to W. are the Piz Vadret, and beyond it the Bernina, Piz Dosdè, etc.; the Piz Kesch, Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel (and, farther off, the Valaisian and Bernese Alps); Lenzerhorn, Tödi, Glärnisch, Sentis, Scesaplana; in the foreground the Silvretta, the Oetzthaler Ferner, Piz Lischanna, Piz Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Flüela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and Schloss Tarasp. Descent to the *Dürrboden* in the Dischma-Thal (p. 352), over débris and steep slopes, for experts only, with a guide.

Rich flora on the Flüela Pass. The S. slopes are brilliant with rhododendrons in their season. The Primula villosa, Primula farinosa, Alpine anemones, Empetrum nigrum, the Saxifraga Seguieri, and the Saxifraga androsacea (near the hospice) also grow here.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley, and crosses the *Susasca* at (2¼ M.) *Chant Sura*, by a road-menders' hut (7143′). To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*, at the head of which rises the jagged *Piz Vadret*, with the great *Grialetsch Glacier*. The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 349) on the left. Behind us is the Schwarzhorn. Farther down we cross the stream and pass through a gallery, beyond which Süs, with its ruined castle, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 402) above it. Then a descent in windings (old road to the left shorter) to (6¼ M.) —

47 M. *Süs* (p. 402); thence to (60 M.) *Schuls*, see R. 102.

91. From Davos to Tiefenkastell (*Thusis*). Landwasser Road.

23½ M. DILIGENCE to Tiefenkastell daily in 4½ hrs. (9 fr. 55, coupé 11 fr. 50 c.); to Thusis in 6½ hrs. (13 fr. 15, coupé 15 fr. 80 c.). — EXTRA-POST, with two horses, from Thusis to Wiesen 53 fr. 90 c.; to Davos-Platz 86 fr. 90 c. — ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from Thusis to Wiesen 30, TWO-HORSE 50 fr., to Davos 45 and 80 fr.; from Davos to Wiesen 13 and 24, Tiefenkastell 25 and 45, Thusis 35 and 65 fr. — The *Landwasser Road*, made in 1870-73, vies in boldness of structure with the Schyn-Strasse and the Via Mala.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, 8 M. long and ½ M. broad, with 3800 Prot. inhab., consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. Around its five churches

Pfafers
St^en Landquart
Zizers
Calanda
Felsberg
CHUR
Tamins
Domat
Ems
Reichenau
Bonaduz
Rhäzüns
Scheid
Trans
Tumpis
Stätzerhorn
Almens
Katzis
Tomein
Masein
Thusis
Rongellen
Lohn
Muttenhorn
Malix
Churwalden
Parpanerschwarzhorn
Parpanerweisshorn
Rothhorn
Aroser-Erzhorn
Weisschlobel
Guggernell
Tinzen
Leutzerhorn
Obervatz
Lenz
Alvaneu
Brienz
Surava
Tiefenkastell
Mons
Mutten
Stürvis
Schafloch
Curver pitg d'Tuspin
Curver
Piz Curver
Piz Michel
Tinzenhorn
Savognin
Tinzen
Parpaner
Aeschlhorn
Aeschlhörnchen
Furgglatsch
Prader
Tschertscher
Drei Bündener
Spadlia
Prätschier
Brückerhis
Pauhorn
Urden Furlet
Urden
Stadtl
Borniu
Plattenhorn
Fraser Weissle
Carmenna
Gürgaletsch
Churer Joch
Alpstein
Piz Tschera
Marlegnas
Crista
Gurschus
Piz d'Err
Fuldin
Castell
Mutten
Mutten Horn
Zillis
Reischen
Andeer
Clugin
Pignia
Rongellen
Ruinaulta
Via Spluga
Via Mala
Via Schamserberg
Via Julia
Via Septimer
Via Alemannia
Via Surselva
Via Sursilvana
Via Viamala
Via Valserberg
Via Valserberg
Via Valserberg

Kilomètres
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

are grouped the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district was one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 341). The inhabitants are said to have been originally German immigrants, who settled here in the 13th century.

Railway from Landquart to Davos, see R. 90.

Davos-Dorf (5160′; **Kurhaus Davos Dorf*, sheltered, R., L., A. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3-4, pens. 7½-12 fr.; **Hôt. Flüela & Post*, R., L., A. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, S. 2½, pens. 7½-11 fr., in winter open for passing guests only; *Pens. Grediy; Mühlehof*, pens. 6-9 fr.; *Pens. Bellevue*, 4½-5 fr.; *Pens. Paul; Villa Windsor*, etc.) is prettily situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8900′). Opposite, at the head of the Dischma Valley, S.E., is the Scaletta Glacier with the Piz Vadret (p. 352); and to the left rises the Schwarzhorn (p. 350).

Pleasant walk to the (10 min.) *Davoser See* (p. 349). On its N. side (½ hr.; naphtha-launch there and back 1 fr.) is the **Pens.-Restaur. Hohenwald*, pleasantly situated on the margin of the forest, with shady promenades, rowing and sailing boats, etc. — The *Weissfluh* (9345′; viâ *Meierhof*; in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is a fine point of view (alternative descent to *Langwies*, p. 345, or *Klosters*, p. 346). — The *Pischahorn* (9785′; 5½ hrs. o guide 10 fr.) is ascended without difficulty viâ *Tschuggen*, see p. 348.

1¾ M. **Davos-Platz.** — *Kurhaus Davos (W. Holsboer), R., L., A. 2½-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 8-16 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Belvedere, with a large terrace ('Solarium'), R., L., A. from 3½, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. d'Angleterre, R., L., A. from 3½, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Buol, R., L., A. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 3½, pens. 6½-11½ fr.; *Hôt. Victoria; *Hôt.-Pens. Garbe; *Hôt.-Pens. Strela, 5-7½ fr.; *Schweizerhof, pens. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Christiana, pens. from 6½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Charlotte, pens. 5-7½ fr.; *Post, R. 3, B. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. Rhætia, R., L., A. 3-5, B. 1½, pens. 7½-12 fr.; *Davoserhof, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2-2½ fr.; *Hôt. Bahnhof, opposite the station, pens. 5-6 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Löwe; Hôt.-Pens. Bergadler; Rathhaus, pens. 5½-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Gelria, pens. 6½-8½ fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Eisenlohr, pens. 7-12 fr.; Pens. Villa Collina, 5½-7½ fr.; Villa Freitag, 6-8 fr.; Villa Frei; Pens. van Ryn; Centralhof; Tobelmühle Hotel, 6-8½ fr. — Café in the *Kurhaus Holsboer; Schweizerhof*, see above; *Café-Restaurant Franziscaner; Restaurant Alpina; Gentiana Luncheon Rooms.* — *Visitors' Tax*, 75 c. per week. — *Dr. Turban's Sanatorium* for consumptive patients, at the S.W. end of the village, on an elevated site, R. from 3½, board 11, children 8 fr. — *Mr. F. Faris-Barlow's* school for delicate boys (130-140*l.* per annum). Similar houses are the *Fridericianum*, for boys, and *Frl. Dickens's* school, for girls.

Conversations-Haus and Kur-Garten at the Kurhaus (tickets at the hotels); concerts in the afternoon and evening, theatrical performances twice a week in winter (open only to guests of the foremost hotels).

English Church (*St. Luke's*); chaplain, *Rev. J. Wagstaff*. — English Physician, *Dr. W. R. Huggard*. — Information at the *Kurverein Davos-Platz*.

Carriages. One-horse, to Davos-Dorf 3 fr., two-horse 5 fr.; to Spinabad and Glaris 6 or 12, Tschuggen 10 or 18, Hoffnungsau 10 or 18, Flüela Hospice 14 or 26, Wiesen 13 or 24, Tiefenkastell 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Coire viâ Churwalden 35 or 65, Tarasp 38 or 70, Samaden 50 or 90, Pontresina or St. Moritz 55 or 100, Nauders 60 or 105, Landeck 80 or 150, Merau 130 or 240 fr. — An Omnibus plies between Davos-Platz and Davos-Dörfli hourly; 30 c., there and back 50 c.

Davos-Platz, or *St. Johann am Platz* (5115′; pop. 4780), the capital of the district and of the ancient league of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the pastures, is a

favourite winter-resort of consumptive patients, and attracts visitors in summer also. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* contains old weapons, stained glass, and other curiosities. — *John Addington Symonds* (d. 1893) lived for many years at Davos, and wrote most of his books here.

Walks. Fine view above the Hôtel Buol, 25 min. from the station. — To the *Waldhaus* (Hôt.-Pens.), at the entrance to the Dischma Valley, 1/4 hr. — To *Davos-Dörfli* and the *Davoser See* (p. 351). 1 hr. — *Gemsjäger*, 1/2 hr. — *Schatzberg* (6150'; rfmts.), 1 hr.; *Strela Alp* (6495'), 1 1/4 hr.; *Grüne Alp* and *Ischa Alp*, each 1 hr. — To *Frauenkirch*, 3/4 hr.; baths of *Clavadel*, 3/4 hr., etc.

Ascents (guides: *J. Engi*, *Chr. Clavadetscher*, *Joh. Kaufmann*, *Chr. Jost*, *Hans Kasper*, *Joh. Bandlin*, *Joh. Luzi*). — **Schiahorn* (8900'), by a new path 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and repaying. — *Alteingrat* (7810'), by *Glaris*, 4 1/2 hrs., not difficult (guide 8 fr.); easily ascended from Wiesen also, via the *Alvaschein Alp*. — **Schwarzhorn* (10,335'), from the Flüela Pass in 3 hrs. (10 fr.), see p. 350. — *Piz Vadret* (10,565'), by the Scaletta Pass in 6 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition for experts. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,060'), from *Sertig-Dörfli* (see below) 6 hrs. (20 fr.), difficult and fatiguing.

From Davos to Scanfs over the Scaletta Pass, 8 1/2 hrs., attractive (direct route from Davos to the Upper Engadine; bridle-path, guide not essential). From Davos-Platz we follow the road past the *Waldhaus* (see above), turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, which is well wooded in its lower part, and reach (3 hrs.) the *Dürrboden* (6598'; *Inn, rustic). Fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335'), ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Flüela Pass*, p. 350). The path, latterly steep, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the **Scaletta Pass** (8590'), between the *Kühalphorn* (10,110') and the *Scalettahorn* (10,065'). A ruined hut at the top. View limited. Descent, steep at places, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the ice-clad lateral valleys, to the *Alp Fontauna* (7210'), and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (two poor inns) and (1/2 hr.) *Capella* in the Inn Valley. Then (1 1/2 M.) *Scanfs* (p. 401).

From Davos to Coire by the *Strela Pass* (*Schanfigg*, *Arosa*), see p. 344; to Arosa by the *Maienfelder Furka*, see p. 346.

To Bergün over the Sertig Pass, 8 hrs., repaying (road as far as Sertig-Dörfli; experts with special maps need no guide). The road diverges, 1 M. S. of Davos-Platz, to the left from the Frauenkirch road, crosses the Landwasser, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig Valley*, and leads past (2 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Clavadel* (5460'; Kurhaus, pens. 5 1/2-7 1/2 fr.; Villa Bellevue, pens. from 5 fr.) and many scattered chalets to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102'; *Gadmer, rustic), with the church of the valley. Above the village, 'Hinter den Ecken', the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, from which a fatiguing route crosses the *Ducan Pass* (8763') to Filisur, and the *Kühalp-Thal* to the left, through which our path now ascends. At the head of the valley, where the path is lost (1 1/4 hr.), we cross the stream to the right and ascend S.W. over turf and screes, where the path re-appears, to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Sertig Pass** (9062'), W. of the *Kühalphorn* (see above). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (see below) to the S. We now descend to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes*, where a bridle-path begins, and through the *Val Tuors* to the chalets of *Chiaclavuot* (6106') and (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 380); or we may descend from the pass S. through *Val Sertig* and *Val del Tschüvel* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kesch-Hütte* (8630'; Inn in summer), finely situated at the foot of the Porchabella Glacier. A grand route for adepts crosses this glacier and the *Fuorcla d'Eschia* (9868') to (5 hrs.) *Zuoz* (p. 400); splendid view of the Bernina, Ortler, Inn Valley, etc. The *Piz Kesch* (11,220') may be ascended from the Kesch Hut in 2 1/2-3 hrs. by adepts with guide (comp. p. 401).

The *Landwasser Road* crosses several torrents, with their broad

stony deposits and follows the right side of the valley, studded with houses and chalets. In front of us rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn* (p. 379). 2½ M. *Frauenkirch* (5060′; *Post, pens. 5-7 fr.), protected from avalanches by a bulwark, with a picturesquely situated little church. To the left opens the *Sertig Valley*, in which lies *Clavadel* (p. 352). The valley contracts. We cross the Landwasser near (1½ M.) *Spinabad* (4816′), a sulphur-bath (plain, but good; pens. 4½ fr.), prettily situated amidst pines, and pass (¾ M.) *Glaris* (4785′; Post), scattered on the pastures of the right bank. The road follows the wooded valley, on the left bank, in view of the *Piz Michēl* (p. 379), to the (2½ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (4362′; Inn), a deserted foundry. To the right rise the steep, stony, and pine-clad slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge. The road *(Zügenstrasse)* follows the left bank for ¾ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, crosses to the right bank, and begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform, 250′ above the Landwasser, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, with the *Sägentobel Fall*, 105′ high, on the right. We cross the *Sägentobel* and *Brückentobel*, and ascend in long windings to (2¾ M.) —

12½ M. **Wiesen** (4720′; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, pens. 6-8 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), on the sunny slope high above the Landwasser, a summer resort, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds. To the S., beyond the Landwasser gorge, on the green slopes of the *Stulsergrat* (8790′), lies *Jenisberg*. Farther off are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,430′) and the *Piz Michēl* (10,375′).

Walks. By *Süsswinkel* to the upper *Brückentobel* and the *Mühlentobel*, with waterfalls (¼ hr.). — To the *Tiefentobel* (see below), 20 min.; from the road a beautiful view of the Tinzenhorn, Piz Michel, and Piz d'Aela; farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the Tiefentobel we may descend to (¼ hr.) *Bodmen* (4162′), with its ruinous houses; pleasant forest-path thence into the gorge of the Landwasser, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leidboden* (20 min.); cross the Landwasser by a rickety bridge. Then either cross another bad bridge farther up, and return to (¾ hr.) Wiesen; or, from the first bridge, ascend to the left until we have passed a barn and some old stables, where the steep path turns to the right, leading above the former route, and through fine larch-forest and pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 380). — To the (½ hr.) **Jenisberg Bridge* (3900′), 273′ above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, this side the bridge, we have a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1¼ hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010′); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the Zügenstrasse, with views of the Davos valley, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (see above). — To the (¾ hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to *Hoffnungsau* (see above). — The *Wiesener Alp* (6310′; good forest-path, 1½ hr.) is a fine point of view; better still the **Sandhubel* (9080′), ascended from the Alp in 2½ hrs. (bridle-track; comp. p. 346).

Beyond Wiesen (1 M.) the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* (with a large avalanche-bulwark above it), and passes through a tunnel. The church of (2 M.) **Schmitten**, Roman. *Farrēra* (4150′; *Adler; Kreuz; Krone*), on a green hill, now becomes visible. In the valley, below the village, the *Albula* joins the Landwasser.

To Filisur (p. 380). A path, diverging, near the church, to the left from the road, descends in a wide curve, crosses the Schmitterbach (impassable after rain), and joins the Albula road near the (½ hr.) Landwasser bridge, beyond Bad Alveneu. — From Wiesen by the *Leidboden* to (1½ hr.) Filisur (boy as guide), see p. 353.

The road crosses the *Schmittertobel* to (1½ M.) *Alveneu*, Rom. *Alvagne* (3887′); S.E., a pleasant view of the Bergün Valley, separated from the Landwasser Valley by the *Stulsergrat* (8790′); in the background, *Piz Uertsch* (10,740′). The road soon descends in a long bend into the large *Crapanaira Tobel*, where it divides. The Coire road follows the hillside, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the foot of the castle of *Belfort* (3575′), destroyed in 1499, a picturesque ruin on an almost inaccessible rock. Then (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713′), and (2 M.) *Lenz* (p. 355). — The road to Tiefenkastell descends to (20 M.) *Bad Alveneu* (p. 379), in the Albula Valley, and leads viâ *Surava* to —

23½ M. *Tiefenkastell* (p. 377); thence to *Thusis* through the *Schyn Pass*, see p. 376.

92. From Coire to Tiefenkastell by Churwalden.

18 M. Diligence in summer 4 times daily (Julier and Albula routes, pp. 379, 376) in 4¼ hrs. (7 fr. 25, 8 fr. 70 c.). — One-horse Carriage from Coire to Churwalden 10, two-horse 19 fr.; to Parpan 15 or 30, Lenzerheide 20 or 35, Tiefenkastell 25 or 40 fr. Electric railway projected.

Coire (1935′), p. 342. By the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (short-cuts), with views of the town, Rhine Valley, and Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 344), watered by the Plessur. A finger-post 1¼ M. from Coire indicates the route to the left to *Bad Passugg* (p. 344), and another, ¾ M. farther on, the way to the *Känzeli* (p. 343). We ascend the valley of the *Rabiosa*, which falls into the Plessur far below, and pass *Malix* (3800′; with a mineral spring) and the ruin of *Strassberg*.

6½ M. **Churwalden** (3975′; **Krone*, R., L., A. 3, D. 4, pens. 7-11 fr.; **Hôt. Gengel*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Hôt. Mettier*, pens. 7 fr.; *Pens. Hemmi*; **Hôt. Rothhorn*, R. 1-2, L. ½, B. 1, D. 2½, board 4 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R., L., A. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 4-6 fr.), a health and whey-cure resort, with an old church and the former monastery of *Aschera*, lies picturesquely in a narrow valley.

The road ascends more rapidly. The footpath, through wood at first, runs on the left bank of the stream, which it crosses near —

8½ M. **Parpan** (4957′; **Kurhaus & Post*, R., L., A. from 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; **Hôt. Stätzerhorn*, pens. 6-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The ancestral mansion of the Buols (end of 16th cent.) contains various mediæval relics.

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) **Churer Joch** (6686′), at the foot of the *Gürgaletsch*: view of Coire, the Rhine Valley as far as the Sentis, etc.

The **Stätzer Horn** (*Piz Raschil*; 8460′; 3 hrs., without guide), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range between the valley of Chur

walden and the Domleschg (see p. 356), is ascended from Parpan by the S. A. C.'s new bridle path. Beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* ascend straight on, not to the right. Inn at the top falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Vorder-Rhein as far as Ilanz; of the Rhætikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Piz Tambo, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim.*) Rich flora. The descent on the Domleschg side is longer, the last part fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken: by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and Thusis in the Rhine Valley (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may descend by *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 377).

From Parpan to *Arosa*, 4½ hrs., see p. 346.

On the top of the pass (5090′) we obtain a fine view of the Oberhalbstein Mts.; to the right are the hills above the Schyn Pass, to the left the *Lenzer Horn* (9550′) and the adjacent *Piz Michêl* (10,375′); behind us, the *Calanda* (p. 344). We descend to *Valbella* and *Canols*, pass several tarns and the *Heidsee* (4880′), embosomed in forest (*Chalet-Rest., on an island, pens. 4-5 fr.), cross the wooded *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Plancira*, a region dreaded during snow-storms, to *Lai* (Post, pens. 4-5 fr.) and the diligence station of (2¾ M.) —

11¼ M. **Lenzerheide** (4775′; **Hôt.-Pens. Lenzerhorn*, **Hôt.-Pens. Kurhaus*, at both pens. 5-6 fr.), a health-resort (lodgings in several chalets).

The **Aroser Rothhorn* (9750′; 3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), a splendid point of view, is ascended hence by a new club-path (comp. p. 346). — The **Lenzer Horn* (9550′; 3½ hrs.; guide) is also easy and attractive. — The *Stätzer Horn* (8460′; 3 hrs.), see above.

Travellers bound for the *Schyn Road* take a road to the right at *Lai* (½ M. N. of the Kurhaus), leading over the *Heidbach* to (50 min.) *Obervatz* (4945′), before reaching which we keep to the left so as to avoid the paths to *Lain*, higher up. We then descend abruptly by *Zorten* and *Nivaigl* to (40 min.) the *Solis Bridge* (p. 377).

14½ M. **Lenz**, Rom. *Lansch* (4285′; *Krone* or *Post*), an important military point before the Splügen road was made. The Duc de Rohan in 1635, and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. — The *Albula Road* diverges here to the left from the Julier Road, and descends by *Brienz* (p. 354) and through the *Crapanaira Tobel* to (17 M.) *Alveneu-Bad* (p. 379).

Our road descends in numerous windings (short-cuts), overlooking the Oberhalbstein, with the Heinzenberg to the W., beyond the Schyn Pass. On a height in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein (p. 377); beyond the Schyn Pass lies Stürvis (p. 377); and far below is Tiefenkastell. Near the farm of *Vazerols*, to the right, below the road, is a small monument on the spot where the Three Leagues took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 343). At the bottom of the valley we cross the Albula to

18 M. *Tiefenkastell* (p. 377).

93. From Coire to Thusis.

17 M. Rhætian Railway in 1 hr. 4 min.-1 hr. 18 min.; fares 4 frs. 60, 4 fr. 20 c., 2 fr. (return 9 fr., 6 fr. 75, 3 fr. 15 c.). — This narrow-gauge line (opened in 1896) is the continuation of the line from Davos by Landquart to Coire (pp. 350, 60), and since its completion Thusis has become the chief starting-point for the Engadine diligences (the drive being now 2¼ hrs. shorter than from Coire). Shortest routes to Silvaplana, Sils-Maria, Maloja, and St. Moritz by the *Julier*, and to Samaden and Pontresina by the *Albula*.

Coire, p. 342. The station of the Rhætian line is to the W. of the United Swiss station (p. 60). The line crosses the *Plessur* and approaches the *Rhine*. 2½ M. *Felsberg;* the village lies beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 344), and is menaced with destruction, part of the rock above it having fallen in 1850. — 3¾ M. *Ems* (Rail. Hotel), a large village with a church and scanty ruins on two hills. The mounds of earth near it are probably remains of an old moraine. — From (5½ M.) *Reichenau-Tamins* (Buffet) an iron bridge crosses the Rhine to **Reichenau** (1935′; *Adler*), a hamlet at the union of the *Vorder-* and *Hinter-Rhein*. Best view of the rivers from a pavilion in *Dr. von Planta's* garden, adjoining the Adler. At their junction the Vorder-Rhein, though superior in volume, is driven back by the impetuous Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. To the W. towers the snowy Brigelser Horn. The pleasant garden is open to visitors; curious old inscription on the gardener's house. The old *Château* of the Bishops of Coire, opposite the entrance to the garden, now belongs to Dr. A. v. Planta. In 1793 Louis Philippe sought refuge here under the name of Chabot, and his room and other memorials still exist (fee 1 fr.).

Travellers making a short stay at Reichenau should ascend the **Churchhill of Tamins* (p. 358; 20 min. from the rail. station). — From Reichenau to *Disentis*, and over the *Oberalp* to *Andermatt*, see R. 94; over the *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 65.

The railway crosses the *Hinterrhein* by an iron bridge just above its junction with the *Vorderrhein*, across which the road is carried from Reichenau by a new iron bridge. The line then ascends, describing a wide bend round a rocky knoll, and turns S. through a deep cutting. — 8 M. **Bonaduz** (2145′; *Hôt. Oberalp, Railway Hotel*, both near the station; *Degiacomi, Post*, in the village), pleasantly situated on a fertile plateau. To the S. in the background tower Piz Beverin and Piz Curvèr; N.E. the Calanda. — Road to *Ilanz* via *Versam*, see p. 359; to the left, on the Rhine, is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes.

The valley, called **Domleschg**, *Domliaschga*, or *Tomiliasca* (the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Romanic *Montagna*), through which the line to Thusis runs on the left bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, but is now confined between large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkably fertile, while on the right bank castles peep down from almost every hill and rock.

9¼ M. **Rhäzüns** (2125′), with a handsome château of the Vieli family, on a rock rising from the Rhine. Farther on, both train and road run high above the broad gravelly bed of the river, on the right bank of which is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*. From (12 M.) **Rothenbrunnen** a bridge crosses the Rhine to the (¾ M.) baths of that name (*Kurhaus, pens. 5 fr.), containing iron, iodine, and phosphorus, and specially adapted for children's ailments, situated at the foot of steep rocks; adjacent is the ruin of *Ober-Juvalta*. On the road, to the right of the railway, is *Realta* (2058′; Gasthaus zur Rheincorrection), with the ruin of *Nieder-Realta*. Opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, on rocky hills, are the château of *Ortenstein* (restored) and the church of *St. Lorenz*, picturesquely situated; farther on, near *Paspels*, are the ruins of *Alt-Sins* and *Neu-Sins* and the château of *Canova*. — From (13½ M.) *Rodels-Fürstenau* a bridge crosses the Rhine to the villages of these names on the right bank; above Rodels is the château of *Rietberg*. — The line now threads a boggy district covered with brush-wood; to the right, on the road, is the large cantonal *Prison and Lunatic Asylum*. Beyond (15 M.) **Cazis**, or **Katzis** (2185′; *Kreuz*), we pass a nunnery on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery: S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760′); beyond it, to the left, is the Schyn Pass, with the majestic *Piz Michel* (10,375′) in the background; N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,660′) and the *Trinserhorn* (9935′). About ¾ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the charming village of *Scharans*.

From Cazis diligence daily in 1½ hr. viâ *Schauenberg* and *Tartar* to (3½ M.) **Sarn** (3865′; **Pens. Heinzenberg*), pleasantly situated among sunny meadows on the slope of the *Heinzenberg*. The *Präzer Höhe* (6965′), the highest point of the Heinzenberg, is easily ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs., with guide. Splendid view.

Near Thusis, above the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein*.

17 M. **Thusis.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. Via Mala, at the upper end of the town, with garden, R., L., A. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 4-5, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Post Hotel, near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. 1½, lunch 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Rhaetia, R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Weisses Kreuz, R. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. Splügen; Gemsli, plain. — Beer at the '*Felsenkeller*' on the *Rosenbühel* (right of entrance to the Via Mala; fine view). — One-horse Carr. to the third bridge of the Via Mala and back, 2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 8 fr., two-horse 12 fr.; to Andeer 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr.; to Splügen 27½ or 50 fr.; to Schyn (Solis Bridge) 7, 9, or 14 fr.; to Tiefenkastell 13½, 16½, or 24½ fr. (fees included). — *English Church Service* in the Swiss Church.

Thusis (2450′; pop. 1098), Rom. *Tuseun*, beautifully situated at the foot of the Heinzenberg, and at the junction of the Splügen and Schyn roads, is well adapted for a stay and as a starting-point for excursions. Just above it the turbid *Nolla* falls into the Rhine, the valley of which seems as if terminated here by lofty mountains. A rock on the opposite bank of the Rhine is crowned with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Rhätien*, or *Hoch-Realta (Hoch-Ryalt)*, 807′

above the river, the oldest in Switzerland, founded, it is said, in B.C. 589 by the legendary *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans when retreating before the Gauls. On the N. side of the rock is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the oldest Christian church in the valley.

Walks and Excursions (guides. *Daniel Tappa, Peter Beeli*). To the (5 min.) *Rosenbühel* (see p. 357); to the *Belvedere* (10 min.); to the *Boval* wood (1/4 hr.); to the **Via Mala* as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) second bridge (see p. 369); to the first weir in the *Nolla Valley* (20 min.); to the (1 hr.) *Crapteig*, to the right above the Via Mala. To *Hohen-Rhätien* (rfmts.), with picturesque views of the Via Mala, etc., a zigzag path ascends beyond the Rhine bridge in 3/4 hr.; the descent may be made through wood, past the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, to *Sils* (p. 376). — Through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) the château of *Tagstein* (p. 357), with pleasure-grounds. Past (3/4 hr.) *Rongellen* (p. 369) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Maiensäss Aclasut* (4095'), situated high above the second bridge in the Via Mala. — By the **Schyn Road* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 377; 1 3/4 hr.; one-horse carr. there and back 6, and fee 1 fr.). — Viâ *Dalaus* to *Flerden* (4180'; *Pens. Locher), returning viâ *Portein* or *Urmein* (p. 357). — To the *Präzer Höhe* (6965') on the Heinzenberg, 4 1/2 hrs., with guide, by *Masein*, *Portein*, and *Sarn* (p. 357), easy and interesting. — The *Stützer Horn* (8450'; 5-6 hrs.) is toilsome from this side (comp. p. 354). — By *Tschappina* and the *Glas Pass* to the *Safier-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), p. 360.

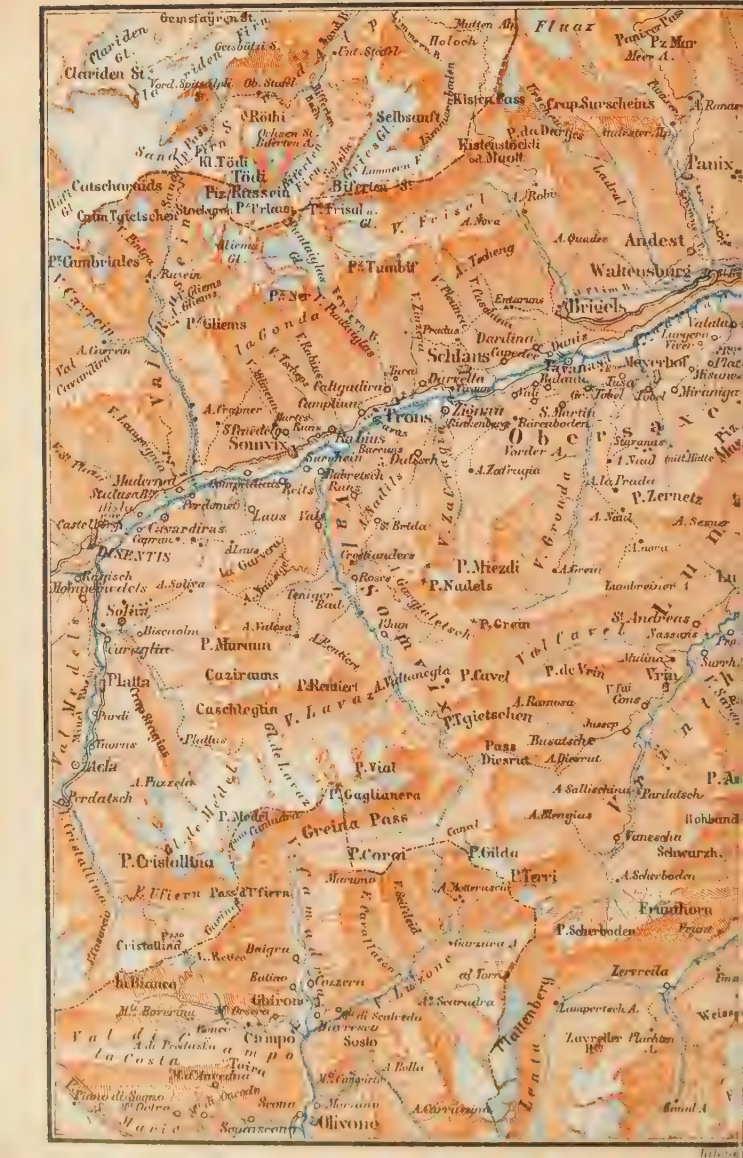
94. From Reichenau to Göschenen. Oberalp.

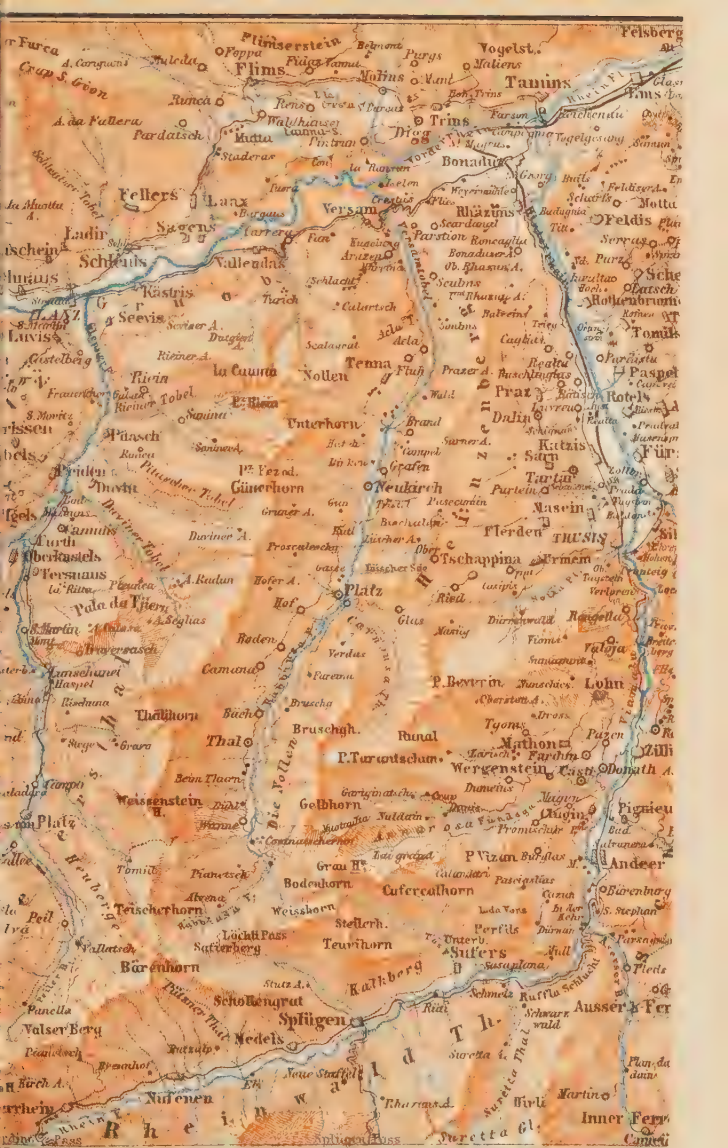
See Maps, pp. 358, 108.

57 M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 13 1/2 hrs. (22 fr. 70, coupé 27 fr. 30 c.), once direct viâ *Flims*, and once viâ *Bonaduz*, a night in this case being spent at Disentis. — Extra-Post with two horses from Reichenau to Andermatt 123 fr. 50, with three horses 170 fr. 50 c.; to Göschenen 131 fr. 60 and 182 fr. 75 c. — Carriage and pair from Reichenau to Flims 18-20, Ilanz 35, Disentis 70, Andermatt 120, Göschenen 140 fr.; from Göschenen to Disentis 70, to Reichenau 140 fr.; from Andermatt to Disentis 50-60, to Reichenau 115-120, Thusis 130-135, St. Moritz or Samaden 270 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare. — Walkers should allow 2 1/2 hrs. from Reichenau to Flims, Flims to Ilanz 2 1/4, Ilanz to Truns 4, Truns to Disentis 3 3/4, Disentis to Oberalp 4 1/4, and Oberalp to Andermatt 1 3/4 hr.

Reichenau (1935'), see p. 356. The road ascends on the left bank of the *Vorderrhein* to (3/4 M.) **Tamins** (2245'; *Schmidt's Rest.*), with its church situated on a hill to the right (5 min.), where we obtain an admirable survey of the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9030'). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond Tamins, forms a fine fall after rain. At (2 M.) **Trins** (2820'; good wine at *Caflisch's*) rises the picturesque ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At (1/2 M.) *Digg* the road suddenly turns N., passes through a cutting *(Porclas)*, and at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (p. 359) sweeps round the *Sceboden*, a basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (1 1/2 M.) *Trinser Mühle*, Rom. *Mulins* (2720'; Inn), are several small waterfalls on the right. To the left, farther on, is the dark-green *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines. About 2 M. farther on is —

7 M. **Flims** (3615'; pop. 797; **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue*, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-7 1/2 fr.; *Post*), Rom. *Flem*, an ancient little town, with several mansions of the Capaul family.


Clariden Gl.
Clariden St.
Gemsfayren St.
Gesbalti S.
Ord. Stöckli
Ob. Stöckli
Röthi
Selbsanft
Kisten Pass
Kistenstöckli
Kl. Tödi
Tödi
Piz Rassein
Bifertten St.
Cutschamands
Cutin Tgietschen
Piz Mar
Meer A.
Fluaz
Holoch
Grap Surscheins
Panix
Andest
Walteusburs
Briegels
Pt Cambriales
Pt Tumbif
Pt Gliems
Pt Nel
Schlans
Darolina
Meyerhof
Trons
Zignun
Sonvix
Rabius
Obe
Surrein
Mudernal
Laus
P. Zernetz
DISENTIS
Solvin
P. Murann
Cazirmans
Platta
Caschlegün
P. Riedier
P. Tgietschen
Pass
Diesrut
Vial
Gagliauera
Greina Pass
P. Cristallina
P. Corei
P. Gilda
P. Terri
Cristallina
Passo
Campo
Sosto
Olivone
Lago
Lucomagno
Piano di Scopa
Scona
Sparasconi
Marmorera
Mutten Alp
Pt Mutten
Pt Mezdi
P. Nudels
P. Crein
St. Andreas
Sassaus
P. Lavel
P. de Vrin
Vrin
Pt Gliems
Pt Tumbif
Pt Nel
Pt Cambriales
Pt Gliems
Pt Tumbif
Pt Nel
Pt Cambriales


Flims
Flimserstein
Tamins
Trins
Bonaduz
Versam
Rhäzüns
Fellers
Laax
Sagens
Ladis
Schleuis
Vallendas
Kästris
Seevis
Luvis
Riein
Tenna
Nollen
Unterhorn
Pitasch
Günerhorn
Neukirch
Praz
Dalin
Katzis
Sarn
Tartar
Masein
Flerden
Tschappina
Platz
Hof
Thalihorn
Thal
Bruschgh.
Runal
Mathon
Wergenstein
Lohn
Weissenstein
Gelbhorn
Bodenhorn
Cufercalhorn
Teischerhorn
Weisshorn
Stellerh.
Teurihorn
Bärenhorn
Schollengrat
Splügen
Medels
Nufenen
Sufers
Andeer
Rothenbrunn
Feldis
Paspel
Rotels
Rheinwald Th.
Suretta Gl.
Inner Ferr
Ausser Fer
Valser Berg
Kalkberg
Heuberge
Die Nollen
Rhein
1:250.000
English miles

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* to the (1 M.) ***Hôt.-Pens. Segnes* (3445′; R. from 3, B. 1¼, pens. 8-9 fr.), opposite the **Waldhäuser.** About ½ M. farther on (8½ M.), on a hill (3707′) a few min. to the right of the road, is the large and well-situated ***Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims,* with four 'dépendances' (R., L., A. from 5, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer-resort, with beautiful pine and beech woods. Near it is the *Flimser See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280′), embosomed in wood, without visible outlet. Pleasant swimming baths (½ fr.), to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Excursions (guides, *Rich.* and *Conr. Joos, Pankraz Koch*). A picturesque walk may be taken from Flims to the (½ hr.) *Segnes Waterfall* and the (¾ hr.) *Runca Bridge.* — For the *Buchen* (beeches') we proceed to the E. from the Hôtel Segnes, passing between the Waldhäuser, and then take the direction indicated by the finger-post. This walk may be extended to the Cresta Lake (p. 358). — For *Mutta* we follow the Laax road for 1¼ M. from the Waldhauser and then ascend to the left through wood (finger-post; 1 hr.). We may return by the *Cauma Lake.* — **Flimserstein** (*Crap da Flem*; 8665′; 5 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., not indispensable), repaying. A new road ascends gradually by *Fidaz;* then through wood, round the S.E. angle of the mountain, to the (1¾ hr.) pastures of *Bargis.* Here we ascend to the left by a good path to the hilly plateau of the *Alp Sura* (6896′; milk and bread; ½ hr. to the S. of which is a rock affording a good survey of the Bundner Oberland Mts. and the Tödi). In 2 hrs. more we ascend to the arête and the summit, where we obtain a splendid view, especially towards the N., of the Ringelspitz and Piz Dolf. We may descend to the N.W. towards Segnes, and return to Flims by the *Cassons* and *Foppa Alps.* — **Vorab** (9925′; 6½-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), a very fine point, also easy (comp. p. 73). From Flims to the brink of the *Bündnerbergfirn,* a glacier which has receded greatly, 4½ hrs.; then up the easy glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit, consisting of fragments of slate. Superb view, particularly of the neighbouring Tödi group; also of the Sernf-Thal and the Bernese Alps from the (20 min.) N. peak, the *Elmer Vorab* (9910′).

Over the *Segnes Pass to Elm* (8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 73. The *Martinsloch* (p. 73) may be reached in 4-5 hrs. from Flims (guide 18 fr.). — A visit to the *Segnes Glacier* (guide 10 fr.) hardly repays the fatigue.

Traversing sequestered dales, and skirting the deep *Laaxer Tobel* on the left, we next reach (2¼ M.) **Laax** (3324′; **Hôt.-Pens. Sechof,* close to the *Laaxer See,* with baths, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Post*). (A road to the right ascends in ½ hr. to the village of *Fellers,* Rom. *Fallera,* 3997′; *View.) We now descend into the Rhine Valley (passing *Sagëns* far below, to the left) and reach *Schleuis*, Rom. *Schluein* (2507′), with a large orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the village of *Kästris* (p. 360); before us, above Ilanz, rises the Piz Mundaun; to the left of it, at the head of the Valser-Thal, Piz Aul.

Road from Bonaduz to Ilanz, 12½ M., on the right bank of the Rhine (diligence daily, see p. 358). *Bonaduz,* p. 356. The road, which diverges to the right at the rail. station, is for 1½ M. perfectly straight and level; then, gradually ascending, it traverses wood for ¾ M., beyond which it leads high above the picturesque Vorder-Rheinthal, hewn in the rock at places, and commanding a fine view. We next (½ M.) turn sharply to the left into the picturesque valley of the *Rabiusa* (p. 360), and descend gradually, passing through a short tunnel, to (¾ M.) a new iron bridge over the *Versamer Tobel* (2390′), with a span of 94 yds., about 300′ above the stream (picturesque view into the abyss). We now ascend through pine-woods by numerous windings (which walkers may cut off) to (2 M.) *Versam* (2980′; *Hôt. Signina; Rössli), a charmingly situated village,

with a fine view. After a level stretch of 1½ M., the road descends towards the Vorder-Rhein Valley, of which we have a striking view. Opposite, on the left bank, high above the river, lies *Laax* (p. 359). Farther off, on the same bank, rises the *Brigelser Horn* (p. 362). We next reach (1 M.) *Carrera*. Still descending, we cross a picturesque ravine, pass through a tunnel, and reach (1 M.) *Valendas* (2700′; Krone, rustic). Again descending, with a fine view before us, we next pass (2½ M.) *Kästris*, and cross the (1¼ M.) broad stony bed of the *Glenner* to (¼ M.) *Ilanz*.

Through the **Safier-Thal**, watered by the *Rabiusa*, a new road leads S. from Versam to (12 M.) *Safien-Platz* (4255′; *Gredig's Inn), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa* on the left. Bridle-path thence over the large *Camana Alp* to *Thalkirch* (5545′) and the (2½ hrs.) *Curtinätscher-Hof* (5907′) at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Safierberg* or *Löchlíberg* (8170′), from which the path descends by the *Stutzalp* to (1½ hr.) *Splügen* (p. 370). — E. of Safien-Platz an easy route crosses the *Heinzenberg* by the *Glas Pass* (6056′; decent little inn), and leads through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein* to (5 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 357). Above Tschappina lies the *Lake of Lüsch* (6398′), which has no outlet. Its water sinks into the porous slate of its banks, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla (p. 357). Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation.

14½ M. **Ilānz**, Rom. *Gliōn* (2345′; pop. 802; **Hôt. Oberalp*, R., L., A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Rhaetia; Rheinkrone*; **Lukmanier*, *Krone*, moderate, both on the left bank; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Gray League' (p. 341). The upper part has narrow streets and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The population is partly Romanic, partly German; Romanic alone is spoken higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, overlooking the Rhine Valley in both directions, and the broad Lugnetz Valley to the S.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2570′), ¼ hr. S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luvis* (3280′), ½ hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Grisons Oberland, and especially of the Tödi chain. N., just opposite, and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 60), is commanded by the ***Piz Mundaun** or *Piz Grond* (6765′), S.W. of Ilanz. The path (4 hrs.; guide, not essential, 7 fr.) leads by Luvis (see above), ascends on the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and mounts the pastures to the conspicuous, but deserted (2½ hrs.) *Inn*. Then in the same direction, through a gap in the mountain, to the crest, which we ascend W. to the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains to the left. Those bound for the Lugnetz Valley (see below) descend direct to *Villa* (p. 361; thence to the top 2 hrs., this being the best way to reach it; guide 3 fr.), or by *Morissen* (4420′; Hôt. Piz Mundaun) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (p. 361). — Or we may descend on the N.W. side to (1½ hr.) *Maierhof* (4270′; *Casanova, rustic) in the German district of *Obersaxen*, and either return by the new road thence to (6 M.) Ilanz, or, if bound for Disentis, descend W. by a pleasant forest-path to (¾ hr.) *Tavanasa* (p. 362). — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on we enjoy a superb view of the Rhine Valley and pass the ruin of *Saxenstein*. After 1 hr., beyond the chapel of *Canterdun*, by a crucifix on this side of a ravine, we descend the ravine to the left and reach (½ hr.) *Maierhof* (see above). Then up sunny pastures to the top of the Piz Mundaun in 2½ hrs. more.

The **Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. long, is one of the finest in the Grisons. Road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz

daily in 4⅓ hrs., fare 3 fr. 35 c.; carr. from Coire to Vals 40, and pair 70 fr., and fee of 10 per cent) on the left bank, past the ruin of *Castelberg* and through the (3½ M.) *Frauenthor*, Rom. *Porclas* (3336′), once the key to the upper valley. On the opposite bank, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, and beyond it are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond (¾ M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504′) the road divides: the right branch ascends to Vrin (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1½ M.) *Peidner Bad* (2690′), on the right bank of the Glenner, at the mouth of the *Duviner Tobel*, with three chalybeate springs. Then (1½ M.) **Furth** (2980′; *Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun*), at the confluence of the *Vriner* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250′). Opposite lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274′). We now ascend the wild *Valser-Thal*, or *St. Petersthal*, by *St. Martin* and *Lunschania*. Farther up we recross the stream and pass *Campo*, where the valley expands. 7½ M. **Vals-Platz**, or *St. Peter* (4094′; **Hôt. Albin*, **Piz Aul*, both plain, 5 fr.) has a chalybeate thermal spring (**Hôt.-Pens. Therme in Vals*, with baths, post-office, etc., pens. from 7 fr.). Interesting ascents (guides: *Andr. Furger*, *Ben. Schnyder*) of the *Weissensteinhorn* (9675′; 4½ hrs.; 7 fr.), the *Bärenhorn* (9620′; 5 hrs.; with guide; with alternative descent to the Safier Thal, p. 360), and *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6 hrs.; 20 fr.; by the Satteltelücke, see below). — From Vals-Platz a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the *Peilthal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178′; guide advisable thus far), the *Valser Berg* (8225′), and (5 hrs.) Nufenen or Hinterrhein (p. 374). — To Vrin over the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* (9113′), S., between the Piz Aul and Faltschonhorn, or over the *Satteltelücke* (9082′), between Piz Aul and Piz Seranastga, both laborious (6-7 hrs.; with guide).

The S.W. branch of the valley (*Val Zervreila*), watered by the Valser Rhein, divides at the hamlet of **Zervreila** (5840′; *Tönz's Inn*), 3¼ hrs. above Vals-Platz, into the *Lenta-Thal*, S.W., and the *Kanal-Thal*, S. — A toilsome route (with guide) leads through the latter, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Plattenschlucht* (*Zapportgrat*; 9314′), and steeply down to the *Zapport-Hütte* and to (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 374). — In the grand and interesting Lenta-Thal, 1 hr. above Zervreila, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp* or *Sorreda-Alp* (6580′; bed of hay), at the N.W. base of the tooth-like *Zervreiler Horn* (9510′; ascent not very difficult for experts, from the S. side). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9350′) to *Vrin* (see below), 6-7 hrs., or over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088′) to *Olivone* (p. 368). 8 hrs., both routes toilsome; over the *Lentalücke* (9692′) to *Hinterrhein* (p. 374; 9-10 hrs.), difficult, for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right by the chapel of St. Moritz (see above) leads to *Cumbels*, *Villa* (4080′; Post, rustic), *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) **Vrin** (4770′; **Post*, plain; *Casanova*, poor), the chief village in the *Vrin-thal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley*, 13½ M. from Ilanz (diligence daily in 4¼ hrs.). Excursions: *Piz Regina* (8294′; 4 hrs.; with guide), a fine point, ascended by *Surrhin*. *Piz Cavel* (9660′; 5-6 hrs.), by the *Ramosa Alp* and *Fuorcla de Ramosa* (8694′), also easy; descent N. to the *Cavel-Joch* (p. 362), if preferred. *Piz Aul* (10,250′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide; superb view), by *Val Seranastga* (route to the Satteltelücke, see above), laborious. *Piz Terri* (9996′), from *Vanescha*, 1¾ hr. from Vrin, in 5 hrs., by the *Blengias Alp* and *Güda Glacier* (no serious difficulty). By the *Vanescha Pass* to *Zervreila*, see above. Over the *Cavel-Joch* to *Somvix*, see p. 362. — From Vrin (with guide, to Olivone 18 fr.) we ascend past the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* (see above) to *St. Giusepp*, *Puzatsch*, *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) **Pass Diesrut** (7953′), S. of *Piz Tgietschen* (9377′). Descent to the left (not to the right, the path to *Somvix* by *La Fronscha*, p. 362) to the *Camona Alp* (7333′), and again a gradual ascent through the valley of *La Greina*, passing *Piz Vial* (10,387′) and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) on the right, and *Piz Coroi* (9130′) on the left, to the **Greina Pass** (*Passo Crap*; 7743′). We next descend the wild *Val Camadra* or upper *Val Blenio*, with *Piz Medel* (10,510′) on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, and *Ghirone*, to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 368). Or, half-way between the Camona Alp and the Greina Pass, we may cross the low *Monterascio Pass* (7415′), to the left, to the *Monterascio Alp*, and

descend the picturesque *Val Luzzone* to *Lorciolo*, *Cavallo*, *Davresco*, and *Olivone* (shorter than the Greina route).

From Ilanz to Elm over the *Panixer Pass* or the *Segner Furka*, see p. 73. To *Linthal* over the *Kisten Pass*, see p. 71.

The road follows the N. side of the narrow Rhine Valley, here called *Pardella;* beyond (1 M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Segner-Bach*, and beyond (1½ M.) *Ruis*, the *Panixer-Bach* (Jörgenberg Inn). On a wooded hill to the right is the ruin of *Jörgenberg* (3100′).

To the right, 1 M. above the bridge of Ruis, a road (diligence from Ilanz daily in 3 hrs.), with fine views, ascends by the village of *Waltensburg* (3300′) to (4 M.) **Brigels** (4230′; **Hôt.-Pens. Capaul; Hôt. Kistenpass*), amid sunny pastures. Above it the *Val Frisal*, with the Frisal Glacier, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240′), which, as well as *Piz Frisal* (10,810′) and the *Brigelser Horn* (10,663′), may be ascended from Val Frisal (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is inferior. The Rhine is crossed near (4½ M.) **Tavanasa** (2620′; *Kreuz*), and again near (3 M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*. High on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above); then, *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Before crossing to Rinkenberg we observe on the left the stony chaos formed by the inundations of the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zavragia Ravine*. By the bridge we enjoy a delightful view of villages, chapels, and ruined castles dotting the fertile slopes.

On the left bank of the Rhine is the village of *Darvela*. We pass (1½ M.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*, on the right, erected in 1778 on the spot where the '*Upper*' or '*Gray League*' (p. 341) was founded in 1424, and adorned with old frescoes and verses. A few paces farther on is —

24½ M. **Truns** (2820′; **Zum Tödi; Krone*). A hall of the old Statthalterei of the Abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Gray League, and of the magistrates since 1424; another room has a beautiful ceiling and panelled walls.

The steep **Val Puntaiglas**, ascending N., ends in the *Puntaiglas Glacier*. Ascent, 2 hrs. from Truns, to *Alp Puntaiglas* (about 5050′), with a fine view of the Brigelser Horn, Piz Mut, Piz Ner, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,060′), *Bündner Tödi* (10,226′), and *Brigelser Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663′; very difficult), may be ascended hence. Ascent of the *Tödi-Rusein* by the *Gliemspforte*, see p. 69.

Beyond (1¾ M.) *Rabiûs* (3133′) the grand *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′), with its glaciers, is seen to the S., at the head of the Val Somvix. 1½ M. **Somvix** or *Sumvitg* (3458′; *Weisses Kreuz*, poor) is conspicuous on a height.

The **Val Somvix**, which here opens S., deserves a visit. We cross the Rhine to (¼ hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and pastures, to *Val* and the (1½ hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176′; good quarters, pens. 4 fr.), beautifully situated in wood. Farther on, getting a view of the glaciers of the *Piz Vial* (10,387′), we cross the *Valtenigia Alp*, pass the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and reach (1½ hr.) the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine fall on the left. The path ascends steeply on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 361); to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 361). — Passes. From the Teniger Bad (see above) over the Cävel-Joch (8320′)

to Villa, 7 hrs., not difficult. From the pass the *Piz Cavel* (9660′; fine view) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. — Over the **Valgronda Joch** (9120′) to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; with guide. — OVER THE LAVAZ-JOCH TO CURAGLIA, 7-8 hrs., with guide, attractive. From the Teniger Bad (p. 362) we ascend S.W., through wood and rhododendrons, to the *Alp Rentiert*, where from the cairn (6640′) we get a splendid view of the Tödi. We may now either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376′) to the right, or, to the left, skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (keeping to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682′) in the *Val Lavaz*. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243′) and the *Lavaz Glacier*. Thence to the **Lavaz-Joch** (8232′) an easy ascent of ¾ hr.; the ridge N.W. of the pass affords a superb view of the *Medelser Glacier*, quite close to us. Steep descent over grassy slopes to *Alp Sura* (6526′), and through *Val Platlas* to (2 hrs.) *Curaglia* (p. 366).

Beyond Somvix the road is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge (2¼ M.) carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel* (before crossing which, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; see p. 364). Above the (¾ M.) *Stalusa Bridge* is a small waterfall. 1¼ M. *Kurhaus Disentiser Hof* (see below), built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

31½ M. **Disĕntis** (3773′; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, 'desert'), Rom. *Mustèr* (**Disentiser Hof*, with fine view, R., L., & A. 4-6, D. 4½, S. 2½, pens. 9 fr., whey and chalybeate water; **Krone*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, S. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Lukmanier*, plain; Eng. Ch. Serv.), a small town of 1329 inhab., is protected against avalanches by a forest. A Benedictine Abbey was founded here in the 7th cent., and brought Christianity into the remote valleys of the Grisons. The abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rhætia. The large abbey-buildings, on a height, now contain schools. — Near Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 366) joins the *Vorder-Rhein*.

EXCURSIONS. (Guides: *J. Petschen*, the schoolmaster; *J. M. Schuoler*, hunter; *P. Tenner* and *Jos. Huonder*.) The ***Muntatsch**, a hill between the Val Clavaniev and Val Acletta, ½ hr. W. of Disentis (reached by following the Oberalp road to the huts of *Funs*, and then ascending to the right), commands a splendid view of the Rhine Valley as far as the Rhætikon to the E., of the Tödi group to the N., and Piz Muraun, Piz Medel with its glacier, the Scopi, etc., to the S. — A similar view (finest by evening light) is obtained from the church of **Acletta** (4236′), with an old altar-piece, at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, 40 min. W. of Disentis. (We may descend from the Muntatsch viâ Acletta to Disentis, 1 hr.; plain refr. above the church.) — A more extensive view is enjoyed from the **Bostg** (6530′), above the village of *Segnes* (2½-3 hrs. from Disentis; guide desirable, 5 fr.). — Walk on the **Lukmanier Road* to (4½ M.) *Curaglia* or to the (9 M.) waterfall of *Fumatsch* (p. 367), interesting. Also by the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, with fine view. To *Cavardiras* (¾ hr.); *Alp Lumpegnia* (6520′; 2 hrs., with guide), etc.

The fine pyramid of ***Piz Muraun** (9510′; 5½ hrs. from Disentis) is best ascended from *Curaglia* (4 hrs.; guide 8 fr., p. 366). Superb view, from Monte Rosa to the Ortler, especially of the neighbouring Tödi group, grander than from Piz Mundaun (p. 360). — *Piz Pazzola*, see p. 364; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 367. — *Piz Ault* (9957′), through *Val Acletta* in 6-7 hrs.; (guide 12 fr.), not difficult for experts.

From Disentis over the *Lukmanier* (6290′) to *Olivone*, see p. 366; through the *Val Piora* to *Airolo*, see p. 112. — Over the Sandalp Pass to Stachelberg, 11-12 hrs., with guide (to the Sandalp 20, Hôt. Tödi 35 fr.), trying. We ascend the *Val Rusein* (p. 363) to the **Sandalp Pass** (*Sandgrat;* 9120′) between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072′), E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,050′), W., and descend the *Sand-Firn* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Lintthal*, see p. 68. — Ascent of the *Tödi* by the *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to Lintthal, 18-19 hrs., for adepts only, with able guides (see p. 69).

From Disentis over the Brunni Pass (8975′) to the Maderaner-Thal (to the Hôt. Alpenclub 8-9 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), see p. 121.

The road to (22½ M.) Andermatt, running lower than the old route, ascends the valley of *Tavetsch*, and crosses the Acletta near the hamlet of (¾ M.) *Funs*. (To the right diverges the path to the Muntatsch, p. 363.) On the right, above the road, are the villages of *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavētsch* (4584′). From a height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis region, which is most striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and pastures, overlooking the infant Rhine, and in full view of the snow-clad mountains we are approaching.

37 M. **Sedrūn** (4587′; *Krone*, plain, pens. 5 fr.; *Restaur. Krüzlipass*) is the chief village in Val Tavetsch. The church contains an old altar in carved wood.

***Piz Pazzola** (8470′; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experts), to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 366) and the *Val Gierm*, is repaying. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of *Val Nalps* (see below) to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426′); then cross the *Gierm* and ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola Alp* (6150′), with a fine view, and thence to (2 hrs.) the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

In the lonely **Val Nalps**, enclosed by lofty mountains and glaciers, 3 hrs. from Sedrun, lies the *Alp Nalps* (5991′), and 2 hrs. higher is the *Ufiern Hut* (7550′), the starting-point for the *Piz del Laiblau* (9720′), *Piz Rondadura* (9905′; comp. p. 367), *Piz Blas* (9920′), *Piz del Ufiern* (9900′), *Piz Gil* (9744′), *Piz Serengia* (9803′), etc. (each about 3 hrs.). A fairly easy route (with steep descent) leads hence across the *Nalps Pass* (9035′) to the *Val Cadlimo* and the *Uomo Pass* (p. 112). Another (trying) leads E. over the *Rondadura Pass* (8904′) to the *Hospice of S. Maria* (p. 367). A third crosses the *Fuorcla da Paradis* (8556′), between *Piz Furcla* and *Piz Paradis*, to the *Val Cornera* (p. 365).

From Sedrun to Amsteg over the **Krüzli Pass** (7645′), 8 hrs., rather trying (guide 15, from Disentis 25 fr.). The steep path ascends the bleak rocky *Strimthal*, at the head of which the pass lies to the left (W.), at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (p. 120). Guide necessary only to the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, descending from the *Spiellaui-See* on the W., becomes visible. We cross the stream to *Culma* (6322′), the highest Alp, and descend the *Etzli-Thal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and *Vordere Etzlialp* to *Bristen* and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 121). — The **Oberalpstock** (*Piz Tyietschen*, 10,925′) is ascended from Sedrun in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). We follow the Strimthal to the foot of the *Calmot* (2 hrs.), ascend to the right, and cross a small glacier on the S. flank of the Oberalpstock to the S.E. arête (1 hr.). Then, on the S.E. side, we mount the nevé of the Brunni Glacier, and lastly rock, to the top.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1½ M.) **Ruēras** (4597′), crosses the brook of *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, beyond the hamlet of *Dieni*, the torrent of *Val Giuf*

(both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, is a fragment of the ancient 'Castell' of *Pultmenga*, or *Pontaningen*.

Walkers will prefer the 'Summer Route' to the highroad, for the sake of the views (guide desirable). It diverges to the right by a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispalt* (10,105′), above the hamlet of *Crispausa*, which lies to the left, and leads past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, amidst rich pastures. It skirts the brink of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmer-Rhein* (Rom. *Vala*) near the *Alp Calm de Val* (6420′), and ascends to the **Pass da Tiarms** (7067′), between (r.) the *Piz Tiarms* or *Berglistock* (9564′) and (l.) the *Calmot* (7598′; easily ascended from the pass in 1/2 hr.). Fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the Vorarlberg and Rhætikon Mts. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 366), we keep to the left, to avoid a marsh, and regain the highroad 3 hrs. from Sedrun.

The highroad follows the direction of the old 'Winter Route' on the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein. It passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the hamlet of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046′) and (2 M.) **Tschamut** (5380′; **Zur Rheinquelle*, plain; minerals), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which lies Lake Toma (see below). Tschamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (1/2 M.) the *Gämmer-Rhein* near its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and (1 M.), opposite the *Alp Milez*, turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left and the *Calmot* on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein (Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun)* descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

The **Source of the Vorder-Rhein** is **Lake Toma** (7690′), on the N.E. slope of the *Six-Madün* or *Badüs* (p. 116). The path to the lake (2 1/2 hrs.; guide advisable) diverges from the road to the left, 1 1/4 M. above Tschamut (see above); near *Alp Milez* it crosses the brook of Val Surpalix, and ascends to (1/2 hr.) *Alp Tgietlems*. Higher up (we avoid path to the left, crossing the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, a brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we ascend steeply to the left, and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The little green lake is destitute of fish. It is about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, and is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by abrupt rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The **Badus** (9615′; comp. p. 116) ascends almost sheer from the lake, but climbers may scale it in 2 1/2 hrs. by keeping to the N. side of the rocks (guide 10 fr.).

The **Piz Nurschallas** (9003′; from Tschamut 3 1/2 hrs.; guide desirable for novices) is easier. We follow the Lake Toma route, diverge to the right where it turns to the left, ascend steep pastures, and lastly rough rocky débris. Superb survey of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein valleys and the mountains enclosing them. Descent to the Oberalp Pass, 1 1/4 hr.

To the S. of Tschamut the **Val Cornera**, the mouth of which is a pathless ravine, ascends to the frontier-chain of Ticino, and from it *Val Maigels* diverges W., 1 1/2 hr. from Tschamut. Toilsome routes lead from Val Cornera over the *Passo Vecchio* (8908′) to *Val Cadlimo* and *Piora* (p. 112); from Val Maigels, S., over the *Passo Pian Bornengo* (8650′) to *Val Canaria* and *Airolo* (p. 112); and W., over the *Maigels Pass* (8078′) or the *Lohlen Pass* (7835′), to the *Unteralp-Thal* and *Andermatt* (p. 116).

The road ascends the lonely Val Surpalix in twelve windings (which paths cut off; one, ascending to the left by the first bend,

and bearing to the right, leads to the pass in 3/4 hr.). It affords views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and of Piz Cavradi, Piz del Uffern, and Piz Ravetsch behind us. The (44 1/2 M.) **Oberalp Pass** (6710′), 3 M. from Tschamut, forms the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. Beyond the pass, on the right side of the road, are several fortified block-houses. (The diligence ascends to the pass from Tschamut in 70 min.; descent 40 min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min., ascent 2 hrs.)

The road rounds the E. end of the sombre *Oberalp-See* (6654′; 1 M. long, abounding in trout; to the right leads the route to the Pass da Tiarms, p. 365), and skirts its N. bank to the (1 1/2 M.) **Hôt.-Pens. Oberalpsee*, at the W. end (trout).

Repaying ascent, N., to the beautiful clear *Lautersee* (7743′) and thence by the *Strahlboden-Alp* to the **Stock*, or *Stöckle* (8070′), a splendid point of view. We may descend the *Grossboden-Alp* to the Oberalp road and (2 hrs.) Andermatt (comp. p. 116). — Another easy excursion is the ascent of the **Calmot* (7598′), by the *Pass da Tiarms* (p. 365), 1 1/4 hr. — Over the *Felli-Lücke* to *Amsteg*, see p. 109.

The road gradually descends the *Oberalp* (6443′). About 2 M. from the hotel we obtain a view of the Urseren-Thal, and W. to the Furka (p. 122). The old path descending here to the left direct to (1/2 hr.) Andermatt is steep and stony, and affords little view. The road remains on the hill a little longer, and then descends by nine long windings to (6 M. from the lake) —

53 M. *Andermatt* (4738′); thence to (4 M.) —

57 M. *Göschenen*, see pp. 116, 115.

95. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 358, 108, 372.

39 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in 8 3/4 hrs.; fare 13 fr. 40, coupé 16 fr. 60 c. Except the lower part of the road, as far as Curaglia, the scenery is not very striking. Inns unpretending. — Walkers take 5 hrs. from Disentis to Sta. Maria, 4 1/2 hrs. thence to Olivone, and 4 1/2 hrs. more to Biasca.

Disentis, p. 363. — The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488′) and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, through which it is carried by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven tunnels to Curaglia). Superb views of the gorge and its fine waterfalls. On quitting it, the road crosses (2 3/4 M.) the Rhine and ascends in long windings (cut off by paths) to (3/4 M.) —

3 1/2 M. **Curaglia** (4370′; **Hôt. Lukmanier*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends S.E. to the Medel Glacier. (Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Somvix*, p. 363.) To the S. appears the *Piz Cristallina* (10,265′), with its glacier, at the head of Val Medel. — **Piz Muraun* (9510′; 4 hrs.), see p. 363.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes the (1 1/2 M.) straggling village of **Platta** (4528′; *Post*), a

picturesque fall of the Rhine (right of the road), the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns*, and *Acla* (beautiful fall of the Rhine, the '*Fumatsch*'), and (2¼ M.) *Perdatsch* (5093′), at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The wild **Val Cristallina**, noted for its cheese, contains fine waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufiern*). From this valley two easy passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887′), passing the *Lago Retico* (*Redig-See*, 7802′), and the *Passo d'Ufiern* (8727′), between the *Cima Camadra* and *Cima Garina*, lead to *Olivone* (p. 368). — The **Piz Cristallina** (10,265′; 4½ hrs.; good guide necessary; from Disentis 25 fr.) is ascended from Perdatsch by the *Forcella Cristallina* (9862′; not to be confounded with the Passo Cristallina) without serious difficulty. Grand survey of the Medel and Rheinwald Mts. *Piz Ufiern* (10,346′; 5½ hrs.) is more difficult. — The ***Piz Medel** (10,510′; 5-6 hrs.), a splendid point of view, presents no difficulty to experts (guide from Disentis 30 fr.). The route leads E. from Fuorns (see above), up the *Buora-Thal* nearly to the pass of that name; it then ascends (right) rock and stony slopes round the rocky crest of the *Miez Glatsché* to the névé of the *Buora* and *Medel Glaciers*, and, passing the rock island '*Rifugi Camotsch*', gains the top by the N.E. arête. Alternative descent over the *Camadra Glacier* to the *Passo d'Ufiern* (see above).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road sweeps round to *St. Gion* (5298′), a group of hovels with a hospice, and gradually ascends a wild, rock-strewn valley, scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and rhododendrons. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514′) is passed on the right. By the *Alp Scheggia* we cross to the left bank, and reach (4¾ M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **Sta. Maria** (6043′; *Inn*), anciently '*Sancta Maria in loco magno*', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

Ascent of the **Scopi** or *Skupil* (10,500′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), E. of the hospice, not difficult: steep grassy slopes at first: the last third, loose slate at places; lastly up the broad, weathered rocky arête. Extensive view. Optional descent. E., to the (3 hrs.) *Boarina Alp* (6140′) in the *Val di Campo*, and by *Campo* (from which there is a road) to (3 hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 368). — **Piz Rondadura** (9905′), W. of S. Maria (3½ hrs.), also easy.

From S. Maria to the *Hôtel Piora* (3½ hrs.; guide 10, horse 25 fr.) and *Airolo*, see p. 112. — Over the *Rondadura Pass* to *Val Nalps*, p. 361.

For the last time the road crosses the Mittel-Rhein, which rises in the little lakes of *Val Cadlimo*, to the right, and ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) **Lukmānier Pass** (6290′), the second-lowest between Switzerland and Italy (p. 382). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopi*; on the right are *Piz del Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz del Ufiern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We descend, crossing the tracks of several destructive avalanches and mud-streams launched from the yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* (9840′) on the left, to the (2¼ M.) former hospice of *Casaccia* (5975′). To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 374).

A path, little used, leads hence over the *Predelp Pass* (8053′) to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 113). Another crosses the *Passo Columbe* (7792′), between *Piz Scai* and *Piz Columbe* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôtel Piora* (p. 112).

The road is level as far as the (1½ M.) *Lukmanier Inn*, at the beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (5415′), and then, high above the *Brenno*, skirts the steep N. side of the *Val S. Maria*, being hewn

in the rock at places. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*. We descend by a long curve to the right to (4½ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028′), cross the Brenno, and follow the wooded S. side of the valley, soon obtaining fine views of the **Val Blenio.** Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7280′). Descending another long bend (path shorter), we reach (3 M.) —

24½ M. **Olivone,** Rom. *Luorscha*, locally *Rivöi* (2925′; **Hôt. *Olivone*,* R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), the highest village in the *Val Blenio*, or *Pollenzer-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the Rheinwald range. To *Vrin* by *Ghirone*, see p. 361. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2¼ M.) *Aquila* and to (¾ M.) *Dangio* (2645′), charmingly situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries appear, and the slopes are clothed with walnuts and chestnuts. Next villages (½ M.) *Torre* and (1½ M.) *Lottigna*. [Opposite, above *Prugiasco*, stands the little church of *S. Carlo*, with frescoes of interest to students of art.] Then (1 M.) **Acquarossa** (1814′; *Albergo delle Terme*, pens. 8-12 fr.), with a chalybeate spring containing arsenic and lithia, at the foot of the pyramidal *Simano* (8475′; 6 hrs.; with guide; grand view and rich flora).

The valley contracts. Then (1½ M.) *Dongio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto* (1445′), where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the Brenno) passes *Malvaglia;* that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) leads by *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione* (1320′), with its ruined château of *Serravalle*. The roads re-unite at (2½ M.) the bridge below *Loderio* (1190′), a village destroyed by a flood in 1868. The lower valley is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. Crossing a mound of detritus, the road descends to (1½ M.) —

39 M. **Biasca** (p. 114), where the Val Blenio unites with the Riviera (Val Ticino). The station of the St. Gotthard Railway is ¾ M. to the S. of the village. Post-office at the station.

96. From Thusis to Colico on the Lake of Como over the Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Maps, pp. 350, 358.

58 M. Diligence to Chiavenna, 41 M., twice daily in 10 hrs. (16 fr. 50, coupé 19 fr. 80 c.); to Splügen, 16 M., in 4 hrs. (6 fr. 55, coupé 7 fr. 85 c.); from Splügen to Chiavenna, 25 M., in 5½ hrs. (9 fr. 95, coupé 11 fr. 95 c.). — Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Splügen 46 fr. 70 c., to Chiavenna 99 fr. 20 c., with three horses 135 fr. 50 c. — One-horse Carriage to Splugen 25, two-horse 45 fr.; to Chiavenna 55 or 100 fr. (fee 10 per cent of the fare). — From Chiavenna to *Colico*, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.), corresponding with the steamboats to Como. Distances for walkers: Thusis-Andeer 2¾. Andeer-Splügen 3 hrs.

Thusis (2450′). see p. 357. From the S. end of the little town the road descends for about 200 yards, crosses the *Nolla* (p. 357), and forks: to the left, downhill, is the *Schyn-Road* (p. 376); to the right is the Splügen Road, which keeps the same level, and soon, at the foot of the steep rocky hill of *Hohen-Rhätien* (p. 357), enters the narrow valley of the Hinter-Rhein.

The famous ***Via Mala**, the first part of the Splügen Road, was constructed in 1822. Formerly the route ascended the bank of the Nolla through wood, and, at a point above Rongellen, entered the deep gorge of the Rhine, then known as the '*Verloren Loch*', and traversed by a path only 4′ wide. The sudden contrast between the bright sunshine and the gloomy gorge is very striking. The limestone rocks rise almost sheer on both sides to a height of about 1600′. At the (1½ M.) *Känzeli* the view downwards is very fine. A little farther on, the road passes through a tunnel (2685′; 55 yds.), beyond which, at the point where the side-wall ends and the wooden railings recommence, we get a view of the boisterous river in its profound gorge. Below the (1 M.) hamlet of *Rongellen* (Hôt. zur Via Mala-Schlucht; Hôt. Post, both moderate) the gorge expands into a small basin, and soon contracts again. The road crosses the river three times: 1 M., first bridge, built in 1738 (cabaret above it, with fine view of the second bridge); ¼ M. **Second Bridge* (2844′), built in 1739, the grandest point. The Rhine, 160′ below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that its sides almost meet. At the (¾ M.) third bridge (2903′; built in 1834) the Via Mala ends.

We now enter the **Schamser Thal,** the green meadows of which contrast pleasantly with the gloomy Via Mala. In the background, S., rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373′). Then (1 M.) —

5½ **M. Zillis,** Rom. *Ciraun* (3060′; *Rathhaus* or *Post*, plain), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; ceiling-paintings of the 12th cent.).

Ascents. ***Piz Beverin** (9843′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 7, horse to Alp Obrist 12 fr.), a superb point of view, but trying. Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172′); thence by the S.E. arête to the top 2½ hrs. more. The ascent from Thusis direct (7-8 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), by *Glas* (rustic quarters), is more interesting, but only for experts. — **Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 6 hrs.; 6 fr.), from Zillis or Pignieu, also interesting, but only fit for experts. Optional descent to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Savognin* (p. 377).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* (3980′), once the seat of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent. the brutality of one of them, like that of Gessler 150 years earlier, is said to have led to the overthrow of their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the broth served for dinner. The peasant, Johann Caldar, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia sez il pult cha*

ti has condüt' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the remains of the old *Baths of Pignieu* (the chalybeate water of which is conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths) the *Pignieuer Bach* is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, with the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. To the left is the village of *Pignieu;* opposite, on the left bank of the Rhine, are *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. Then (2 M.) —

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andeer** (3210′; pop. 581; *Krone*, or *Hôtel-Pens. Fravi*, with chalybeate baths, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. Beverin*, well situated; **Sonne*, plain), the principal village in the valley. Fine view from the loftily situated church (built in 1673).

Ascents. **Piz Vizan** (8110′; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; with guide), by the *Burgias Alp;* splendid view. — **Piz La Tschera** (8615′; 5 hrs., with guide), by *Alp Albin*, also interesting. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see p. 369.

From Andeer to Stalla (9-10 hrs.; without guide), an attractive walk. The new road (to Cresta, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5 fr. 45 c.) quits the Splügen road, 2 M. above Andeer, and enters the wild ***Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and then on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which has several fine falls. On the left is *Piz Grisch* (10,000′), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9925′). We pass ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) a deserted silver-foundry, and reach ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334′; two modest inns), where the valley expands slightly. (Over the *Fianell Pass* to *Savognin*, see p. 377.) We follow the right bank to (3 M.) *Inner-Ferrera* or *Canicül* (4856′; rustic inn), at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet* (see below). The road descends, crosses the Rhine, and ascends its steep left bank for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. It then skirts the slope, passing through wood; (1 M.) it rounds a projecting rock (view of the Surettahorn, etc., behind us), and again descends to the river, which here receives the torrents of the *Val Starlera* on the left and *Valle di Lei* on the right. We cross (1 M.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of Italy, to which the Valle di Lei belongs.) The road ascends rapidly, then descends. Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Campsut* (5500′; Inn) it crosses the Rhine, and beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Crot* (5640′; Jaeger's Inn, plain) recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with *Piz Gallegione* and *Cima di Lago* at its head) the road ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill passes through stone-pines. It descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (3 M.) **Cresta** (6397′; *Heinz's Inn; Restaur. Wolf;* guides, Simon Heinz, Peter Stoffel), the chief village in the **Averser-Thal**, which expands here, and is carpeted with rich pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990′).

From Cresta the bridle-path (guide, 8 fr., needless) ascends slightly, passing the handsome *Podestats-Haus*, and the mouth of the *Val Bregalga*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Juf* (6685′); then to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) pass of the **Stallerberg** (8480′; splendid view of the Julier Mts., etc.). The path, quite distinct, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 378). — From Juf through the *Val Faller* to *Molins*, see p. 378.

A path leads from Juf to the S.E. over the **Forcellina** (8770′) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Septimer* (p. 378), and thence to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* in the *Val Bregaglia* (guide 20 fr.), or over the *Lunghino Pass* to the (5 hrs.) *Maloja* (see p. 383; guide 25 fr.). — From the Forcellina Pass we may ascend in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Pizzo della Forcellina* (9918′; admirable view) and descend S.E. into the *Val Turba*. We then reach the Septimer route 20 min. below the pass, by the second bridge over the Septimerbach (p. 378). — From

Cresta through Val Bregalga and across the **Passo della Duana** (about 9180'; guide 25 fr.) to *Soglio* in the Val Bregaglia (p. 411), 7-8 hrs., interesting. The pass, which lies W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (10,095'), and also the descent, afford a fine view of the Bregaglia Mts., especially of the Val Bondasca with the shovel-shaped Piz Badile.

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splugen route (4½ hrs.; with guide). The steep path ascends the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the (1¼ hr.) *Alp Emet* (6194'), whence the cairn on the pass is visible; then over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp in 1 hr. to the top. Behind us rises Piz Beverin; the Calanda afterwards comes in sight. The **Passo di Madesimo** (7480) is the frontier of Switzerland and Italy. Opposite us, W., is *Piz Tambo* (10,748'); S.E., the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285'). We descend past the N. side of the little *Lago d'Emet*, on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, then across meadows, to the huts of *Tecchio* and (1½ hr.) *Madesimo* (p. 372). Road thence to (1½ M.) *Pianazzo* (p. 372) on the Splügen route.

The Splügen road winds upwards, past the ruin of *Bärenburg*, and enters the wooded ***Rofna Ravine**, in which the Rhine forms a series of falls. The road crosses (2 M. from Andeer) the *Averser-Rhein* (*Melchior's Inn), which issues from the *Val Ferrera* (p. 370) and forms a fine fall a little way up.

Towards the end of the gorge (2 M.) we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses (¾ M.) the torrent of the *Suretta-Valley* on the left. By the roadside are the ruins of the *Sufers Foundry*. To the right, the *Kalkberg*. We next (½ M.) pass through a rocky gateway (*Sassa Plana*: 4390'), ten paces long. At (1 M.) the prettily situated ***Hôt. Hinterrhein*** a bridge crosses to the village of *Sufers* (4673'), on the left bank of the Rhine. We enter a wooded ravine and cross (1¼ M.) the wild stream in its deep gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we survey the broad *Val Rhein (Rheinwald-Thal)*; on the right, the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); opposite, the *Einshorn* (9650'); in the background, the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,150'); to the left of Splügen, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472'), is *Piz Tambo* (10,748'); behind us, *Piz Curvèr* (p. 369). — Then (1¼ M.) —

16 M. **Splügen** (4757'; pop. 424; ***Hôt. Bodenhaus***, R., L., A. 3½, D. 3, pens. 7-8 fr.; ***Hôt. Splügen***, R., L., A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.), the capital of the Rheinwald-Thal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes. Pleasant walk, past the church, to the ruined castle on the old road, with a view down the valley and of Piz Tambo.

Excursions. (Guide, *Jeremias Gredig*.) View from the *Fluhgründ* (1 hr.) and *Dönatzhöhe* (1½ hr.). Drive to the *Bernardino Pass* (p. 374); the Alp behind the inn commands a splendid survey of the Rheinwald Glacier. — The **Guggernüll** (9472'; 4½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by the *Tambo Alp*, and the **Einshorn** (9650'; from Nufenen, 4-5 hrs.; 8 fr.) are two fine points, and not difficult. — The **Pizzo Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn*; 10,748'; 14 fr.), 5½ hrs. from the Splügen Pass, is fatiguing, but safe for experts. Extensive view, S. to Milan, whence the peak is visible.

Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, p. 374. — Over the *Löchliberg* to the *Safier-Thal*, see p. 360.

Beyond the village of Splügen the road divides. The Bernardino route leads straight on (p. 373). The Splügen Road, constructed

by the Austrian government in 1819-21, crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (avoided by short-cuts), and passes through a tunnel 93 yds. long, beyond which we see the top of the pass. We cross the *Häusernbach* twice in a bleak valley, at the end of which the old bridle-path ascends direct to the pass. The road ascends the W. slope in zigzags, past the lonely *Berghaus* (6677′), and through a gallery of masonry, to the (6 M.) **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso;* 6945′), between *Piz Tambo* (10,748′; see p. 371) on the right, and the *Surettahorn* (9925′) on the left, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

Beyond the pass and the first *Cantoniera* we reach (1½ M.) the **Dogana** (6247′), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses at the head of a bleak valley (Monte Spluga Inn, plain; Post). In winter the snow sometimes reaches to the windows of the upper story. During snow-storms bells are rung in the houses of refuge as a guide to travellers. The old bridle-path to Isola turned to the right, near the second wooden bridge, and led through the *Cardinell* gorge, a route much exposed to avalanches, where the French under Gen. Macdonald sustained terrible losses in Dec., 1800, and also through the dangerous *Liro Gorge*. The new road descends the E. slope in windings, being protected at places by avalanche-galleries of masonry (first 249 yds. long, second 228, third 550 yds.), with sloping roofs to enable the snow to slide off, and side-openings for light.

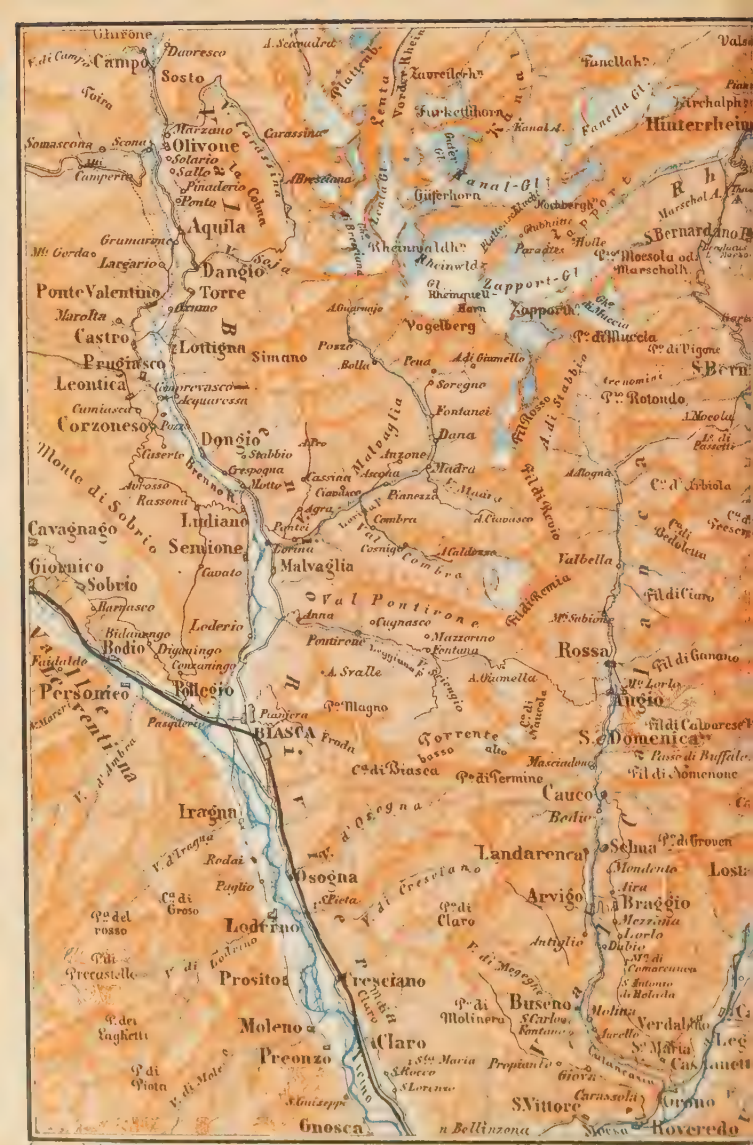
Beyond the third gallery, we obtain a fine view of the old road, destroyed by a flood in 1834, and the village of *Isola*. At the end of the gallery is a copious spring. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro Gorge* between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Near (6½ M.) *Pianazzo* (Inn, dear) a road descends to the right to Isola. Just beyond Pianazzo, near a short tunnel, the *Madesimo* forms a *Fall 650′ high (best viewed from a platform by the road-side, where the diligence halts).

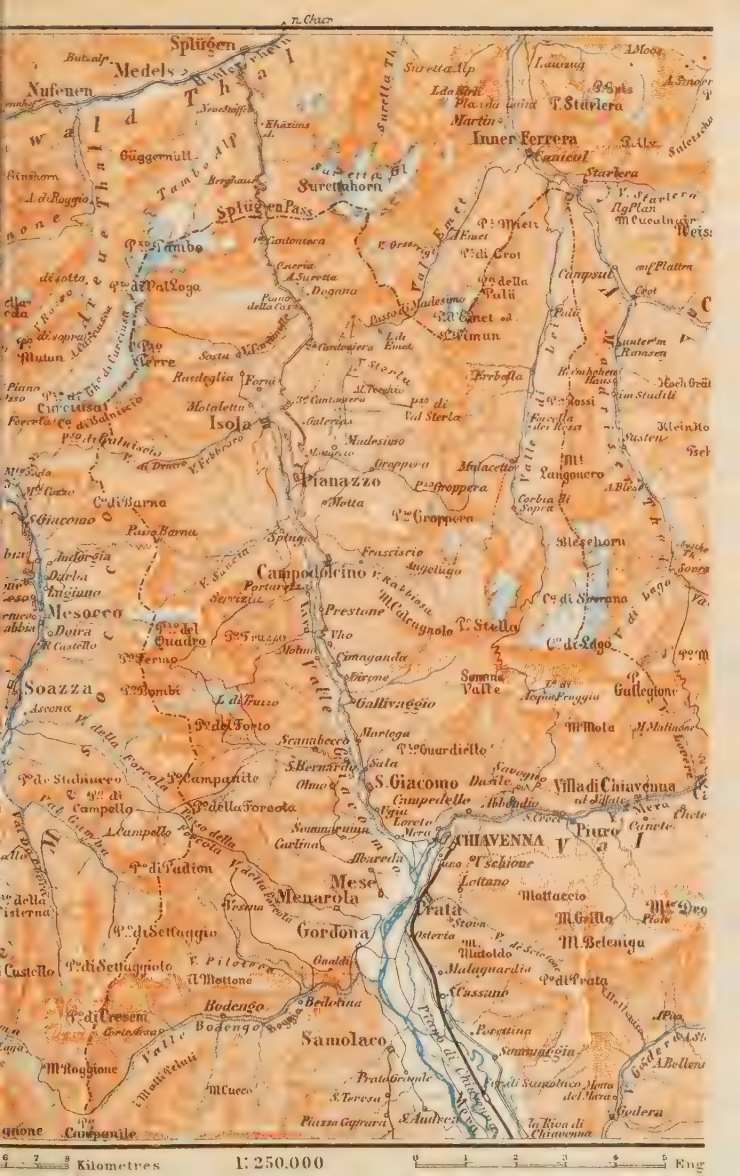
From Pianazzo a road (two-horse carr. from Splügen and back 40 fr., fee 4 fr.) ascends to the hamlet of (1½ M.) **Madesimo** (4920′), with a chalybeate spring and a hydropathic *Kurhaus* (R. from 2, board 5-6½ fr.), a pleasant health-resort. — To *Canicül* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 370.

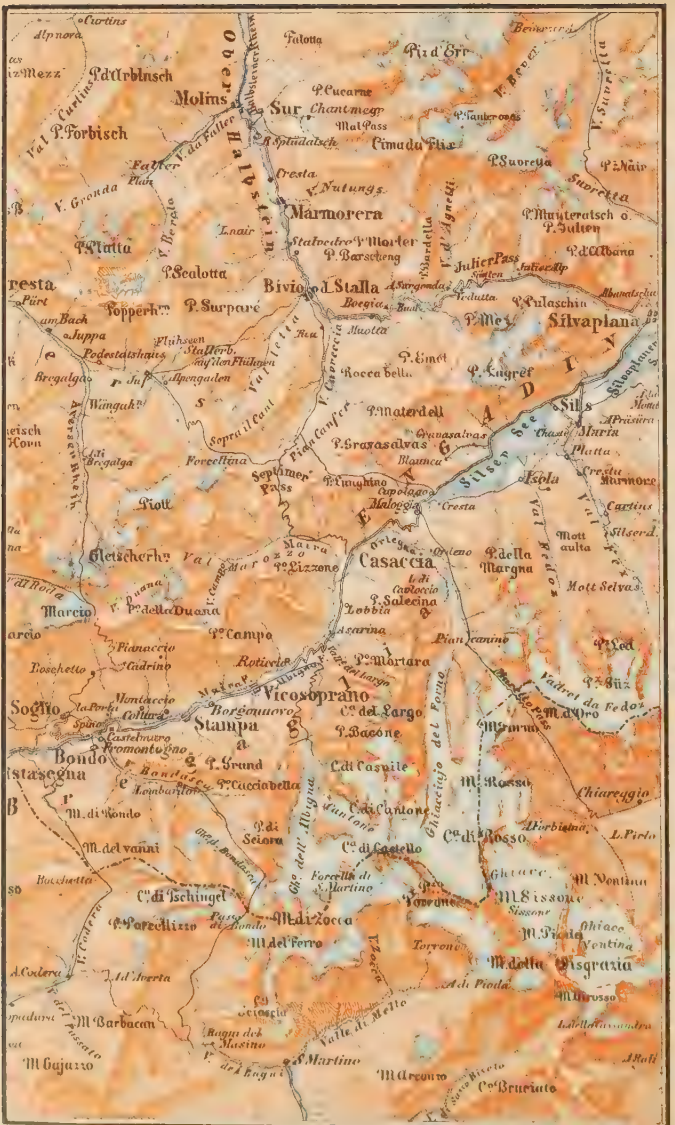
The next part of the road is the boldest; some of its terraces rise perpendicularly one above the other.

33 M. **Campodolcino** (3457′; *Croce d'Oro; Posta* or *Corona*) consists of four groups of houses; the second contains the church and the 'campo santo' or burial-ground. Beyond one of the galleries the rock bears a Latin inscription to the Emp. Francis, who made this road from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene is softened by the rich foliage of chestnuts, from which peeps the slender white campanile of the church of *Galivaggio*. Near *S. Giacŏmo* the chestnut-trees extend far up the steep slopes, and beyond it the luxuriance of Italian vegetation is fully displayed.


Ghirone
Campo
Sosto
Olivone
Aquila
Dangio
Ponte Valentino
Torre
Castro
Lottigna
Prugiasco
Leontica
Corzoneso
Dongio
Cavagnago
Semione
Giornico
Sobrio
Personico
Polleggio
Lodrino
Prosito
Moleno
Preonzo
Iragna
Osogna
Claro
Gnosca
BIASCA
Rodai
Pasquerio
Frasca
Torrente alto
Torrente bosso
Landarenca
Arvigo
Braggio
Selma
Caucco
Rossa
Augio
S. Domenica
Buseno
Verdabbio
Lostallo
Roveredo
S. Vittore
Gorduno
Giubiasco
Bellinzona
Monte di Sobrio
Val Pontirone
Val Calanca
Val Leventina
Val d'Osogna
Val Traversagna
Val Lodrino
Val Crestano
Val Mesocco
Val Moesa
Val Calanca
Rhein-Wald
Rheinwald
Hinterrhein
Zapport-Gl
Canal-Gl
Fil di Giumello
Fil di Ciano
Fil di Ganano
Fil di Calvarese
Fil di Nomenone
Fil di Prada
Fil di Lorio
Fil di Lodrino
Fil di Claro
Fil di Arbiola
Fil di Rossa
Fil di Rossa
Fil di Rossa


Splügen
Medels
Nufenen
Thalwald
Güggernüll
Tambo Alp
Surettahorn
Splügen Pass
Pso Tambo
Pso di Val Loga
Pso di sotto
Pso di sopra
Mutun
Cima di Cardinal
Cima di Cardinal
Cima di Cardinal



lish miles

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

41 M. **Chiavenna.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Conradi, 5 min. from the station, with railway-ticket and luggage office, R., L., A. 3½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-4½, S. 3, pens. 6½-8, omn. ½-¾ fr.; *Albergo Specola, at the station, R., L., A. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Chiave d'Oro, on the Promenade, Italian style.

The **Station** (Café-Rest., lunch 2½ fr.) lies E. of the town. Through-tickets are issued to the steamboat-stations on Lake Como, with omnibus coupons for Colico.

Chiavenna (1090′; pop. 4086), the Roman *Clavenna*, an ancient town, is charmingly situated on the *Mera*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 411). Opposite the Hôtel Conradi are the ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons; picturesque view from the '*Paradiso*' or garden (adm. 50 c.). *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, has an elegant detached *campanile*, rising from the old burial-ground. In the octagonal baptistery (closed, fee 15-20 c.) is a font of 1206, with reliefs. The neighbouring hills of *Val Capiola* contain many giant cauldrons ('Marmitte dei Giganti'; guides at the hotels).

Railway to Colico (fares, see p. 368). Three tunnels, looking back beyond which we enjoy a fine view of Chiavenna. The low land here is much exposed to the inundations of the Liro and Mera. The valley *(Piano di Chiavenna)* is flanked with lofty mountains. On the right bank of the Mera lies *Gordona*, at the mouth of the *Val della Forcola* (p. 375), beyond which the *Boggia* descends in a fine fall from the narrow *Val Bodengo*. — 6 M. *Samolaco* is the station for the large village of that name on the right bank of the Mera, at the mouth of *Val Mengasia*. Before (8½ M.) *Novate* we reach the *Lago di Mezzola*, one the N. bay of the Lake of Como, now separated from it by the deposits of the *Adda*, but connected with it by a narrow navigable channel. To the S. appears the pyramidal Mte. Legnone (p. 442). The train crosses the diluvial land formed by the torrent of the *Val Codera* on the left, and skirts the E. bank of the lake, by *Campo* and *Verzeia*. Several embankments and tunnels. We cross the Adda beyond (12½ M.) *Dubino*. The Valtellina railway (p. 409) joins ours on the left; on a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796.

17 M. **Colico** (722′), p. 442. The station is ⅓ M. from the pier, to which there is ample time to walk. Omnibus-coupons are collected at the exit from the station.

97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. S. Bernardino.

Comp Map, p. 372.

45½ M. Diligence daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8½, returning in 11 hrs. (15 fr. 25, coupé 18 fr. 95 c.). Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Bellinzona 140 fr., with three horses 195 fr.; from Splügen to Bellinzona with two horses 95 fr. 80 c. Carriage and Pair from Thusis to Bellinzona (in 2 days) 150 fr., from Splügen to Bellinzona 115 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Splügen (4757′), p. 371. We traverse the upper *Val Rhein*,

passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030′). On the left bank, 3/4 M. farther on, lies the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with stones, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to meet biennially on the first Sunday in May. Then (2¼ M.) *Nufénen* (5145′), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which is seen the *Curciusa Glacier*. On the left are the huge rocky *Guggernüll* (p. 371), concealing *Piz Tambo* (p. 371), and the *Einshorn* (9650′). Near (2 M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5330′; **Post*, plain), the highest village in the valley, the Rheinwald Mts., the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn come in sight.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. From Hinterrhein to the Zapport Hut 4 hrs., rough, and hardly repaying (guide advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp*, *Joh. Hoesli*). Beyond the Rhine bridge (see below) the path diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path is lost in a stony chaos on the right slope of the valley. The steep N. side is covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is covered at places with avalanche-snow, which lies here the whole year. By one of these snow-bridges we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (2 hrs.) *Zapport Chalet* (6420′), occupied in July and August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapport-Alp*. The route to the club-hut next leads past the *Hölle*, a wild gorge, in which the Rhine forms a small fall, to the (1¼ hr.) *Zapport Club-Hut* (7613′). The narrow valley is closed by the **Rheinwald Glacier**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270′), shaped like a cow's mouth, below the hut. This chief source of the river (*Sprung* or *Ursprung*) is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevasses of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast *Adula* or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500′), *Vogelberg* (10,565′), *Rheinwaldhorn*, *Güferhorn* (11,130′), etc. — The **Rheinwaldhorn** (11,150′) may be ascended by experts from the club-hut in 4 hrs., with guide, by the *Lentalücke* (9692′) and the N.E. arête (toilsome, the final ascent difficult). The *Güferhorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, by the Lentalücke and the S.W. arête); the *Vogelberg* and *Rheinquellhorn* (each 3½-4 hrs. from the club-hut, over the *Rheinwald Glacier*); and the *Zapporthorn* (3½-4 hrs. from the Bernardino Pass, over the *Muccia Glacier*, p. 375) are all more or less difficult.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser Berg* to the Lugnetz Valley, p. 361; over the *Zapportgrat* or the *Lentalücke* to Zervreila, p. 361. Trying passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640′; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680′; *Zapport Pass*, 10,140′) lead S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Malvaglia* (p. 368).

The Bernardino Road crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5300′) of three arches, 3/4 M. beyond Hinterrhein, and ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A good short-cut diverges to the right from the second winding.) Looking back, we have a fine view of the Rhine Valley and the mountains to the N., the Kirchalphorn, Lorenzhorn, Schwarzhorn, and Hochberghorn. On the left, before (2½ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680′), is the solitary *Dürrenbühl Chalet*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* on the left, we reach the (3 M.) **S. Bernardino Pass** (6770′; *Inn*, poor), at the N. end of the little *Lago Moësola*, from which three rocks project. This pass was known to the Romans. It owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Siena, who preached the

gospel here early in the 15th cent. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910′) and *Mittaghorn* (8560′); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (or *Piz Moësola;* 9520′). Superb view near a large white boulder, 3/4 hr. above the hotel, N.W. (without guide).

We descend many windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, which issues from the lake, and pass a Cantoniera: W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,330′) with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8995′), whence the *Muccia Glacier* descends; E. are *Piz Lumbreda* (9770′), *Piz Mutun* (9360′), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423′). Lower down, we cross the Moësa by a handsome bridge, and descend in a great curve to (4 3/4 M.) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335′; **Hôt. Victoria*, R., L., A. 2-5, lunch 4, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; **Hôt. Brocco*, **Hôt. Ravizza*, board 7 1/2-9 1/2 fr.; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts invalids in summer. Everything here is Italian, and the people are Roman Catholics, Cardinal Borromeo (p. 436) having crushed the germs of Reformation. — Over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 376.

To the N. towers the sharp tooth of *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (cut off by footpaths). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is seen by following the path leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At (4 1/2 M.) *S. Giacomo* (3760′; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to (4 1/2 M.) —

26 M. **Mesocco** or *Cremeo* (2560′; *Posta*, well spoken of; *Hôt. Toscani*), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rock to the left of the road, 1/2 M. below the village, rises the grand ruin of *Mesocco* (or *Misox*), with its four towers, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes descend numerous cascades, eight between Mesocco and Lostallo, some of them considerable.

Beyond (1 1/2 M.) **Soazza** (2067′), near the second bridge, the *Buffalora* forms a fine fall. Then (2 1/2 M.) *Cabbiolo* (1475′), (1 M.) *Lostallo* (Posta), with vineyards and the first fig-trees, and (4 1/2 M.) —

35 1/2 M. **Cama** (1260′; *Restaur.*), with a Capuchin monastery.

From Cama to Chiavenna a fatiguing route (14-15 hrs., guide to the top of the pass, 5 fr.) ascends the steep *Val Cama*, containing the little lake of that name (4058′), crosses the (5 1/2 hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Cama** (6780′), and descends the *Val Bodengo* to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Bodengo* (rustic inn), and by a steep path, with steps, through the gorge of the *Boggia* to *Gordona* and (5 hrs.) *Chiavenna*. — A not much easier and less interesting path from Soazza (see above) crosses the **Passo della Forcola** (7270′) and leads through the valley of that name to Chiavenna (12-13 hrs.; with guide).

Then (3/4 M.) *Lecyia* (1125′) and (1 1/4 M.) **Grono** (1000′; poor Osteria), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The picturesque **Val Calanca** is traversed by a road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, to *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *S. Domenica*,

Augio, and (10 M.) *Rossa* (3570′; Inn), the chief village in the valley. (Toilsome route hence, W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955′, to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blenio*, p. 368.) Bridle path hence to (1 hr.) *Valbella* (4383′), the highest hamlet in the valley, from which an easy route, E., crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7061′) to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco;* then (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695′), whence we may cross the *Passo di Passetti* (6808′) E. to *S. Bernardino* (p. 375) in 4-5 hrs. (guide). At the head of Val Calanca, but difficult of access thence, lies the grand mountain-basin of the *Stabbio Alps* (6590′), best reached from S. Bernardino, in 4-5 hrs., by crossing the *Passo Tre Uomini* (8704′).

39 M. **Roveredo** (975′; pop. 1065; *Angelo; Croce*), the capital of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful Trivulzio family.

S. Vittōre (880′) is the last Grisons village, *Lumino* the first in Ticino. The Bernardino route passes *Castione*, on the right, a station on the St. Gotthard Railway (p. 114), joins the St. Gotthard road, and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* lies *Arbēdo* (813′), a village of sad memory in Swiss history. On 30th June, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred by the church of St. Paul, called *Chiesa Rossa* from its red colour.

45½ M. **Bellinzona,** see p. 419.

98. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 350, 372, 390.

From Thusis to Samaden viâ Tiefenkastell and the Julier, 43 M., Diligence in summer twice daily (the afternoon diligence staying for the night at Mühlen or Tiefenkastell) in 11½ hrs. (17 fr. 20, coupé 20 fr. 70 c.); *to Silvaplana* in 9½ hrs. (14 fr. 20 or 17 fr. 10 c.); *to St. Moritz* in 10½ hrs. (15 fr. 58 or 19 fr. 5 c.). At Tiefenkastell this route is joined by the diligence *from Coire viâ Churwalden*, which starts 2¼ hrs. earlier than the Thusis diligence: to Samaden, 51½ M., in 13½ hrs. (20 fr. 85, 25 fr. 5 c.). — Extra-Post and pair from Thusis to St. Moritz 102 fr. 10 c., to Samaden 108 fr. 10 c., to Pontresina 110 fr. 50 c.; from Coire to the Baths of St. Moritz 120 fr. 10 c., to Samaden 126 fr. 10 c. — Carriage and pair from Thusis to St. Moritz or Sils-Maria over the Julier 80, to Pontresina or Samaden 90 fr. (from Coire 100 or 110 fr.); driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Thusis (2450′), see p. 357. — The ***Schyn Road**, constructed in 1868-69, noteworthy for its grand and picturesque scenery, crosses the Rhine at the foot of Hohen-Rhätien, passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right, and beyond (¾ M.) **Sils**, Rom. *Seglias* (2283′; **Post*), the little château of *Baldenstein* on the left. It next enters the valley of the *Albula*, to the right, and ascends on its left bank to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhætian reformer and historian), and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas*. Pretty view of the church of Solis. Then through the forest of *Versasca*. By a ravine above us, to the right, we observe a bridge of the old Mutten road. We pass the Freihof, an auberge on the left. The road is carried through

the *Pass Mal*, which begins here, by galleries of masonry, cuttings, and tunnels. 1½ M. Inn 'Zum Passmal' (rustic).

By the chalets of *Calabrien*, ¼ M. farther, a narrow road to the right ascends to (4½ M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833′: Inn, plain; closed in summer, when the villagers migrate to Ober-Mutten). Thence to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Mutten* (6148′; Hosang's Inn), whence the **Muttnerhorn** (8070′; *View; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended in 1½ hr.; good path at first, then up grassy slopes. Descent from Ober-Mutten to (2½ hrs.) Zillis or to Thusis interesting, but rough.

The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge. 1¼ M. *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. High above, to the left, lies *Obervatz* (p. 355). Looking back near the last tunnel, we survey the Heinzenberg; before us we see Alvaschein and the peaks of the Albula. The road crosses the Albula gorge by the **Solis Bridge*, 250′ above the torrent, and ascends in a curve (cut off by a path to the right, beyond the bridge) to the village of (2 M.) **Alvaschein** *(Augustin)*. Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, formerly a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Coire route near (1½ M.) —

9 M. **Tiefenkastell,** Roman. *Casti* (2790′; **Hôt. Julier*, R., L., A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8-10 fr.; **Hôt. Albula*, R., L., A. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; **Rhätia*, plain; *Kreuz*), almost entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1890, lies picturesquely in the deep valley, with its church on a hill (2917′) above the confluence of the *Julia* and the Albula. (To *Surava* and *Alveneu-Bad*, p. 379; to *Coire* via *Churwalden*, p. 355.)

The Julier Road ascends rapidly, and skirts the *Stein*, a bold limestone cliff (rock-gallery and tunnel). Far below flows the *Julia* or *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (The Romanic word *Rhein* means 'flowing water'.) We next enter (4¼ M.) a broad and populous part of the valley called the *Oberhalbstein (Sur Seissa)*, 5 M. long, and pass the villages of (1 M.) *Conters* (almost entirely burned down in 1896), and (¾ M.) **Savognin** or *Schweiningen* (3980′; **Hôt.-Pens. Pianta*, pens. from 6 fr.; **Hôt. Piz Michel*, pens. 6 fr.). On the W. slope lie *Salux*, *Präsäns*, *Reäms* (with a fine castle, now a prison), and other villages.

Excursions. **Piz Curvèr** (9760′; 5 hrs.; guide), from Savognin by *Ziteil*, not difficult, a very fine point (see p. 369; descent to Zillis or Andeer). — From Savognin to Ausser-Ferrera over the Fianell Pass, 5½ hrs., easy and repaying. A narrow road leads through the smiling *Val Nandrò* to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Curtins* (6400′); here we ascend to the right to (1 hr.) *Alp Schmorras* (7500′) and the (1 hr.) **Fianell** or **Schmorras Pass** (8350′), opposite *Piz Grisch* (*Piz Fianell*; 10,000′); then descend by *Alp Moos* and *Sutt Foina* to (1½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (p. 370).

15½ **Tinzen,** Rom. *Tinizung* (4070′; *Hôt. Tinzenhorn*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Err*. In the background rise *Piz Val-Lung* and *Piz d'Aela* (p. 379).

From Tinzen to *Bergün* over the *Aela Pass*, 7-8 hrs., see p. 380. To the N. a trying route (5 hrs.; with guide) crosses the **Tinzenthor Pass** (8465′), between the Piz Michel and the Tinzenhorn, to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 379).

— **Piz Michel** (10,375'; 6 hrs.; with guide), more difficult from here than from Alveneu (p. 379). — To Samaden over the **Errjoch** (10,270'), 9 hrs., with guide, laborious, but repaying. Ascent through the picturesque *Val d'Err* and over the *Err Glacier* to the pass, lying to the N.E. of the *Piz d'Err* (see below); descent through the *Val Bever* (p. 388).

Above Tinzen the Julia forms several fine falls. The road leads through curious basins, formed by erosion, and rocky ravines, to (1½ M.) *Roffna* (4760'; Löwe, rustic), and (3 M.) —

20 M. **Molins,** Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; **Löwe*, R. 2½, D. 4 fr.), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

From the **Val da Faller,** which debouches here, and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* ¾ hr. farther up, routes little used (guide) cross the *Thäli-Joch* (9193'), E. of the *Weissberg*, to (6 hrs.) *Cresta* (p. 370), and the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090'), past the *Flüh Lakes*, to (5½ hrs.) *Juf* in the Averser-Thal (p. 370). — ***Piz Platta** (11,110'; 5½ hrs.; guide), ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla*, is a splendid point. — *Piz d'Err* (11,100'), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,525'), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,720'), for experts (guides at the 'Löwe').

From this point to Stalla, skirting the rapid Julia, we enjoy a series of grand rocky landscapes. A fine point is near the bridge on this side of (½ M.) *Sur*. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, stands the square watch-tower of *Splüdatsch* (5260'; path to it beyond Sur; fine view). On the right, ¾ M. farther on, appears the ruin of *Marmorera*, partly built in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill. The next villages are (1¾ M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels;* 5360'), at the mouth of the *Val Natons; Stalvedro* (5613'); and (2 M.) —

25 M. **Stalla** (5827'; *Post*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The Septimer Bridle-Path (to Casaccia 4 hrs.; without guide in fine weather), one of the oldest Alpine routes, once traversed by Roman and German emperors with their armies, diverges to the right from the road above Stalla, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and ascends the somewhat marshy meadows of *Pian Canfèr*, to the (1 hr.) **Septimer Pass** (*Passo di Sett;* 7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, and by *Lunghino* to the *Maloja*, see p. 383.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, affords a superb view of the mountains of the Maloja, Piz della Margna, Monte dell' Oro, etc. Descent by a rough paved path, crossing the *Septimer Bach (Acqua di Settimo)* three times, to the valley of the *Mera*, and on its left bank, the latter part very steep and stony, to (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 410).

From Stalla to Andeer, over the *Stallerberg*, and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, p. 370. — To Sils over the **Fuorcla di Gravasalvas** (8806'; 5½ hrs.; with guide), interesting. Below the Julier Pass we ascend to the right, past the little *Gravasalvas Lake*, to the pass, W. of *Piz Lagrev*, with a fine view of the Bernina, etc.; then a steep descent to the *Lake of Sils* (p. 383).

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the stony slopes of the **Julier** *(Giulio)* in numerous windings. Walkers reach the pass in 1¾ hr.; carriages take 2 hrs. up, and 1 hr. down. From November to the middle of May the pass is crossed by sledges. The Julier is clear of snow before any other pass of equal height, and is the least exposed to avalanches. On this side of the summit are a few

houses (7360′) and a rustic inn. On the (30 M.) pass (7500′) are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5′ high, without inscription, of the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from Clavenna (p. 373) to the Curia Rætorum (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have also been found here. Near the milestones, to the right, is a little lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its height.

On the E. slope of the pass, 1 M. from the top, is the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left rise *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, and on the right *Piz Polaschin* (p. 385). In descending we obtain a superb view of the snow-mountains of the Bernina (p. 391). In the foreground rise Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower Piz Tschierva, Morteratsch, and Bernina, on the right; then Piz Corvatsch, and to the extreme right Piz della Margna. The Upper Engadine, with its green lakes, comes gradually into view.

35½ M. *Silvaplana* (5958′), and thence to —

43 M. *Samaden* (5670′), see pp. 385-389.

99. From Thusis (Coire) to the Engadine over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 350.

From Thusis to Samaden over the Albula, 38 M., Diligence in summer twice daily in 10¼ hrs. (15 fr. 38, coupé 18 fr. 50 c.); *to Pontresina*, 41¼ M., in 11 hrs. 5 min. (16 fr. 65 c., coupé 20 fr.); *to the Baths of St. Moritz*, 42½ M., in 11½ hrs. (17 fr. 15, coupé 18 fr. 60 c.). At Alveneu-Bad this route corresponds with the diligence *from Coire viâ Churwalden*, which starts 2¼ hrs. earlier than from Thusis: to Samaden, 45½ M., in 12 hrs. 20 min. (18 fr. 20 c., coupé 22 fr.). At Bergün the diligence stops ½ hr. for dinner. — Extra-Post with two horses from Thusis to Samaden over the Albula 93 fr. 20, with three horses 126 fr. 75 c.; to Pontresina or St. Moritz 101 fr. 60 c. or 139 fr.; from Coire to Samaden 105 fr. 80 c., to St. Moritz or Pontresina 117 fr. 20 c. — Carriage and pair from Thusis to Bergün 45, Samaden 80, St. Moritz or Pontresina 90 fr.; from Coire to Bergün 70, Samaden 100, St. Moritz or Pontresina 110, Tarasp 170 fr. and driver's fee of 10 per cent of the fare (to Samaden 1½-2 days). — A most interesting route; fine mountain-scenery.

From Thusis through the *Schyn Pass* to (9 M.) *Tiefenkastell*, see p. 377. The Albula road diverges here to the left from the Julier road, and ascends the *Albula-Thal* by *Surāva* to —

12½ M. **Alveneu-Bad** (3115′), where the road from Coire viâ Lenz descends on the left (p. 355). The sulphur-springs are in repute for rheumatism, etc. (*Hotel*, R., L., A. 3-5, D. 4, pension 6½-11 fr.; *Pens. Schuler*, plain; one-horse carr. to Bergün 9, Wiesen 8, Tiefenkastell 4½, Coire 30 fr.). On the opposite bank is a waterfall, finely framed.

The **Piz Michèl** (10,375′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) may be ascended by experts without much difficulty from Alveneu-Bad through the *Schaftobel*. View of striking grandeur. — In the *Val Spadlatscha*, 4 hrs. above Alveneu-Bad or Filisur, and 3 hrs. from Bergün (p. 380), is the *Aela Club-Hut* (7220′), from which the **Tinzenhorn** (10,430′) is ascended in 4 hrs., and the **Piz d'Aela** (10,960′) in 4½-5 hrs. (both difficult, and requiring

experience). Difficult descent from the Tinzenhorn on the steep W. side to the *Tinzenthor Pass* (p. 377) and by the *Tigiel Alp* to *Tinzen* (p. 377).

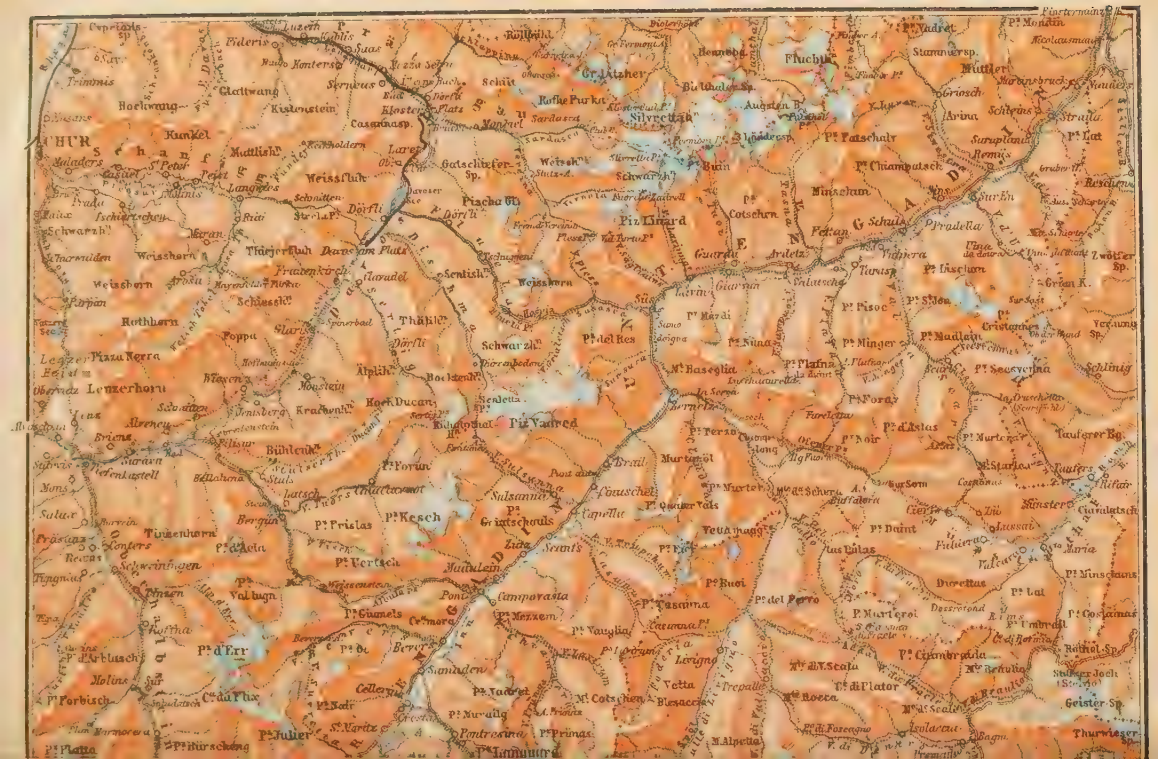
Above Alveneu (1 M.) the road crosses the *Landwasser*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1 M.) **Filisur** (3410′; **Hôt. Schönthal*, *Weisses Kreuz*, both plain), a pleasant village, commanded by the scanty ruins of *Greifenstein* (3985′). We descend to the *Albula* and gradually ascend the wooded valley on the right bank. Walkers will prefer the old road on the left bank of the Albula, which rejoins the road on the right bank above (2¼ M.) *Ballalüna* (3615′), a saw-mill (Inn, rustic). We cross the *Stulser Bach*, ascend in a curve through wood, and enter the (1¼ M.) ***Bergüner Stein** (*Il Crap*; 4280′), a deep gorge with perpendicular sides. The road, made in 1696, and since widened, is hewn in the rock, and protected at places by a wall. The brawling stream in the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge tower the *Piz Spadlatscha* (9420′) and *Piz d'Aela* (10,960′). We now enter the green basin, enclosed by wooded hills, of (1½ M.) —

19½ M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4550′; pop. 435; **Hôt. Piz Aela* or *Post*, R., L., A. 2½-5, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; **Weisses Kreuz*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; *Edelweiss*; *Sonne*), a village with a mineral spring, a small bath-house, an old Romanesque church, and a handsome prison-tower.

Excursions (guides, *P. Mettier* and *Albert Kauch*). Above Bergün, N.E., is the village of **Latsch** (5215′), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*, 7515′; ascent repaying, 2 hrs.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 352. — Over the **Fuorcla Pischa** (9193′; 9-10 hrs.; guide) to *Madulein*, fatiguing, through *Val Tuors* and *Val Plazbi*. From the pass, between Piz Kesch and Piz Blaisun, adepts may ascend **Piz Kesch** (11,230′) in 2 hrs. (but better from the *Kesch Hut*, over the *Porchabella Glacier*, in 2½-3 hrs.; comp. p. 352). — *Piz d'Aela* and *Tinzenhorn*, see p. 379. (The *Aela Club-Hut* is reached from Bergün by *Alp Uglix* in 3 hrs.) — Over the **Aela Pass** (9055′; guide), between Piz d'Aela and the Tinzenhorn, to the *Val d'Err* and *Tinzen* (p. 377), 7 hrs., interesting and not difficult.

We now ascend the beautifully wooded valley, passing the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms several small cascades, and one of some size above the (3½ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725′). On the bold pinnacles to the right (*Piz d'Aela*, *Piz Val-Lung*, *Piz Salteras*) are seen patches of snow at places. The road ascends in long windings (cut off by a path from Naz, following the telegraph), past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the (3 M.) *Inn* (D. 3 fr.) on the *Weissenstein*, Rom. *Crap Alv* (6660′). It next describes a curve (short-cut to the left) at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9137′), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and ascends the rock-strewn *Teufels-Thal* to the (2¼ M.; or, from Thusis, 28 M.) **Albula Pass** (7595′; *Hospice*, plain), between the (r.) *Crasta Mora* (9635′), consisting of granite, and the (l.) *Piz Uertsch* or *Albulahorn* (10,738′), being limestone.

The Albula is rich in flora. The beautiful Primula integrifolia and viscosa come up soon after the melting of the snow. Splendid orchises,



Piat
Gletscherh.
Pt. Lunghet
Pt. Corvatsch
Pt. Morteratsch
Pt. Bernina
Pt. Rosso
Pt. Zupò
Pt. Cambrena
Pt. Palù
Pt. Scalino
Pt. Cancano
Pt. Saoseo
Pt. Umbrail
Pt. Duan
Pt. Lad
Pt. Gaz
Pt. Nero
Pt. Motta
Pt. Sassalbo
Pt. Redasco
Pt. Rachetta
Pt. Cassandra
Pt. Cassandrella
Pt. Cassandrina
Pt. Cassandrona
Pt. Cassandrinetta
Pt. Cassandrinetta
Pt. Cassandrinetta

deep-blue gentians, rare stonecrops, the charming Anemone narcissiflora, and the blue and especially the white flowers of the Viola calcarata and the Dryas octopetala all occur here.

The road traverses a dreary level valley. Before us rises Piz Mezaun, a fine pyramid; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the Val Chamuera, are Piz Lavirum and Piz Cotschen; farther right are Piz Muraigl and Piz Languard. We begin to descend past several chalets, and then by seven long bends, with views of Piz Quatervals and Piz del Diavel, and afterwards of Ponte and Camogasc, and of Madulein and Guardaval on the hill to the left. (The old bridle-path, first on the right, then on the left bank, is much shorter.) Traversing a larch-wood, we reach (6 M.; or 1½ hr. by the bridle-path) —

34 M. *Ponte* (5548′). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 400; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 102.

ENGADINE.

The **Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), a valley 60 M. long, descending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and snow. The *Upper Engadine*, between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes and the side-valley of Pontresina, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 102), below Samaden, is also picturesque. The strong and bracing air of the Upper Engadine renders it one of the most famous health-resorts in the world. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade; in winter it sinks to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but rather exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. Very abrupt changes of temperature, and even white frosts and snow are not uncommon in August, so that wraps should not be forgotten, even for a short stay. As the Upper Engadine is crowded in summer, rooms had better be ordered beforehand. — Heavy luggage may be forwarded through a goods-agent, *e.g. Messrs. Bavier, Kieni, & Co.*, of Coire and Silvaplana.

At first sight the floor of the Upper Engadine resembles a vast and almost treeless meadow. The lower slopes of the mountains are chiefly clothed with the larch and the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, and the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, white in colour and of a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple.

The Engadiners, a sober, industrious, and frugal race, are almost all Protestants. Their Romanic mother-tongue renders all the Romance languages easy to them, while they are taught German at school from the age of ten. They frequently emigrate in early life to different parts of Europe, where they earn their living as confectioners, coffee-house keepers, makers of liqueurs and chocolate, etc.; and when they have amassed a competency they usually return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the neat, comfortably furnished white houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold. The excellent pasturage is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to Bergamasque shepherds, who spend the summer here with their flocks (paying 1 fr. for each sheep), and in autumn sell the long wool to the Bergamo manufacturers. The hay in the meadows is also collected by Italian reapers.

100. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 390.

15 M. Diligence twice daily in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 409). Omnibus from Maloja to Sils in 1 hr., on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 6 p.m.; to St. Moritz daily in 1½ hr., at 5 p.m.; see p. 386.

The *Engadine* begins at the summit of the **Maloja,** or *Maloggia* (5943′), the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which ascends gently from the Engadine, and descends suddenly on the SW. side to the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 410). Near the top of the pass is the *Hôtel Maloja-Kulm* (Italian, but well spoken of; R. 2 fr.), a projecting rock opposite which commands the Val Bregaglia. To the E. of it is the (¼ M.) **Hôt. Osteria Vecchia*, in the Swiss style (R. from 2½, pens. 7-9 fr.). On the left, higher up, is the unfinished *Château of Count Renesse* (6120′), with extensive grounds affording splendid views of the Val Bregaglia; the finest walk is the 'Promenade des Artistes' (from the Kursaal and back, 1½ hr.). On the rocky ridge near the château (finger-posts) several *Glacier Mills* or cauldrons have recently been discovered, some of them very large, worn in the solid rock probably by the action of the Forno Glacier, which is supposed to have once covered the whole lake district of the Upper Engadine. Farther on are several private villas in the Swiss style, and the *Hôtel Longhin* (pens. 6-6½ fr.). To the right of the road, at the upper end of the Lake of Sils, is the large and comfortable **Hôtel Kursaal-Maloja* (R., L., A. 6-9, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 12½, music ½ fr.; open from 1st June to 30th Sept.; Engl. Ch. Serv.), owned by a Belgian company. The view comprises, E., the Lake of Sils, Piz Mortel, and Piz Lagrev; N., Piz Gravasalvas; N.W., Pizzo Lunghino; W., the mountains of the Septimer; S.W., Pizzo Grande, Pizzo Cacciabella, and Mte. di Zocca; S., between Pizzo Salecina and Pizzo della Margna, in the Val Cavloccio, the Monte del Forno, and behind it, the beautiful white Cima di Rosso.

Excursions. A little below the pass on the W. side, a footpath, and ½ M. farther a cart-road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, cross the *Orlegna* (waterfall, see below) near the lowest houses of *Ordeno*, and ascend on the left bank through meadows and wood to the (50 min.) dark-blue **Cavloccio Lake** (6266′), surrounded by lofty mountains, where the road ends. To the S. rises the finely shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,560′; guide 25 fr.); to the left of it, the snowy Muretto Pass (p. 383). The large *Cavloccio Alp*, at the S. end of the lake, is occupied in spring and autumn only; in the height of summer the cattle are pastured higher up. From this point to the Forno Glacier and back, 2 hrs. (see p. 383). — Beyond the Orlegna bridge (see above) a path (finger-post) leads to the left to the (40 min.) little *Lago di Bitabergo* (6110′), and the (¾ hr.) **Motta Salecina** (7055′), at the foot of *Pizzo Salecina* (8509′), with a fine view of the Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine.

Orlegna Fall. We descend the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 M.) finger-post, and follow the path to the left to a (2 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall.

A pretty walk leads E., on the S. bank of Lake Sils, diverging to the

right (finger post, 'Pian Cunchetta') from the path to Isola, to (¾ hr.) *Aira della Palza* (6645′) and thence to the (20 min.) *Piz Ala* (7090′), with fine view.

To the Forno Glacier (guide advisable; to the Forno Hut 10, to the glacier circus 15 fr.; Jac. Uffer, Agost. Clalüna), repaying. We follow the Muretto route (see below) to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6520′); then ascend to the right (before the bridge) for ¾ hr. over turf and moraine to the **Forno Glacier**, which we cross to (1¼ hr.) the *Forno Club-Hut* (about 8200′), on a projecting rock on the E. side of the glacier, at the foot of the Mte. del Forno. Imposing glacier-basin, commanded by the Piz Bacone, Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, and Cima di Rosso. — The *Piz Bacone* (10,660′; 2½-3 hrs.; 35 fr.), *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; 3½ hrs.; 40 fr.), *Pizzo Torrone* (*Occidentale* 10,827′, *Centrale* 10,728′, *Orientale* 10,935′; 3-3½ hrs.; very difficult; 60 fr.), *Monte Sissone* (10,940′; 3-3½ hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Cima di Rosso* (11,060′; 3 hrs.; 30 fr.) may be ascended hence (all these for experts only, with good guides).

Pizzo Lunghino (9435′; 3 hrs., guide 10 fr.) repays with a splendid view. From the Hôtel Lunghin a bridle-path ascends to the left over pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136′), from which the Inn emerges; foot-path thence over rocks and stones to the top.

From the Maloja to Cresta in the Averser-Thal, 7½ hrs., attractive (guide 20 fr., unnecessary for adepts, with Siegfried's map). From the (2 hrs.) Lunghino Lake (see above) a path leads W. to the (½ hr.) *Fuorcla di Lunghino* (8645′); we descend (no path), leaving the *Motta da Selt* (8645′) to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Septimer Pass* (p. 378), and cross the Septimer route. A footpath ascends hence, at first bearing to the left and then following the side of the ravine (cairns), to the (1½ hr.) Forcellina (8790′), where we view the Averser Thal. We descend to the right, at first gradually, then in zigzags to (1¼ hr.) *Juf* and (1 hr.) *Cresta* (p. 370).

From the Maloja by the Muretto Pass to Chiesa in *Val Malenco* (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome but repaying. To the (1 hr.) *Cantoccio Alp*, see p. 382. A new path ascends thence to the (25 min.) *Piancanino Alp* (6520′), at the confluence of the Forno and the Muretto (foot-bridge over the former). A steep and stony ascent, along the small *Muretto Glacier*, and over snow leads to the (1½ hr.) **Muretto Pass** (8390′), between *Mte. del Forno* (10,560′) and *Mte. Muretto* (10,197′), where we survey the superb *Mte. della Disgrazia* (p. 409). Descent over snow, and stony and grassy slopes, on the left bank of the *Malero*, with views of Mte. Disgrazia, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, etc., to the *Chiareggio Alp* (5252′; quarters), and by a road passing numerous slate-quarries to (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (p. 408).

From the Maloja to Promontogno by the Casnile and Cacciabella Passes (14 hrs., guide 35 fr.), through the grand Bregaglia Mts., trying, but repaying, and for experts not difficult. To the (3½ hrs.) *Forno Hut* (about 8200′), where the night may be spent, see above; thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Passo di Casnile** (9744′; superb view). Descent across snow, through a couloir, and over rock, to the foot of the *Cantone Glacier;* then across two moraines to the (1½ hr.) *Albigna Glacier*. (Through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, see p. 410.) We ascend the steep, stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('belle chasse', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444′), another grand point of view, and descend to the (2 hrs.) *Alp di Sciora* (6785′) and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (p. 411) to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Hôtel Bregaglia* (p. 410). — Starting from Promontogno (14-15 hrs. to the Maloja), better sleep at (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* or, if it is closed, at *Alp Naravedro*, 3 hrs. from Promontogno. Comp. p. 411.

§ By the Kursaal we cross the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends in cascades from the Piz Lunghino (see above), to the W.; and at the chalets of *Capolago* we reach the pale-green **Lake of Sils,** Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5895′), 4½ M. long, 233′ deep, the N.W. bank of which we follow. A steam-launch plies on the lake between Maloja and Sils-Maria. Walkers may take the path

(finger-post 'Pian Curtinatsch') on the S.E. bank, passing the hamlet of *Isola* (Restaur. Maurizio), which lies on a green plateau at the mouth of the *Fedoz* (from the Kursaal 3/4 hr.; to Sils-Maria 1 1/2 hr.). In the gorge near Isola the Fedoz descends in a fine fall. From the road we see the beautiful Piz Corvatsch (p. 395), rising above Isola; and beyond the *Crap da Chüern* (Restaur.), a promontory which divides the lake into two basins, we observe the crevassed Fedoz Glacier, at the head of Val Fedoz, between Piz Margna (r.) and Piz Led (l.; p. 385). At the E. end of the lake lies —

4 1/2 M. **Sils** (5895′), Rom. *Segl*, embracing the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* (with the post-office), on the road-side, at the foot of the abrupt *Piz Lagrev* (10,394′), and *Sils-Maria*, 1/2 M. S., pleasantly situated among larch-clad hills, through which the *Fex* forces its way. On the peninsula of *Chastè*, which juts into the lake between the hamlets, are relics of an old castle. Sils-Maria (**Alpenrose*, R., L., A. 3-6, D. 4, S. 3, board 7 fr.; **Hôt. Edelweiss*, R., L., A. 2 1/2-5 1/2, D. 4, pens. 8 1/2-12 fr.) is well adapted for a stay. The situation is sheltered, and there are shady walks near.

Omnibus from Sils-Maria to St. Moritz daily at 7. back at 10.30 a.m. (and, on Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun., also at 2, back at 5.30 p.m.), in 1 hr.; to the Maloja Hotel Mon., Wed., Frid. at 2, back at 6 p.m., in 1 hr. Fare in each case 1 fr. 2, return 2 1/2 fr. — One-horse carr. from Sils to St. Moritz Bad 9-11, to Pontresina 15 fr.

Walks. Close to the Hôtel Alpenrose, E., is the *Muot Maria*. To the W., behind the hotel, is a larch clad hill, which is crossed by the narrow road to the Fex Valley, starting from the Fex bridge. On this hill are three points of view: the *Laret-Höhe* (1/4 hr., in the direction of Silvaplana), the *Bellavista* (20 min., towards the Maloja), and a bench on the Fex road (20 min.; view of a fall of the Fex, and over the wooded foreground to the snow and ice-clad mountains of the Fex Valley). — The ascent of the *Muot Marmorè* (about 7220′), a rounded spur of the rugged *Furtschellas* (9620′), is attractive and easy (1 1/4 hr. from Hôtel Edelweiss; good path). The Piz Corvatsch adjoins the Furtschellas on the E. — Pleasant walks lead E. from Hôtel Edelweiss on the wooded slopes to a saw-mill, and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) Surlej. — Another fine view is enjoyed from the *Plaz* (6240′; 20 min.), a spur of Piz Lagrev, to which a path, nearly opposite the bridge over the Inn at Sils-Baseglia, ascends. Best light for the view towards the Maloja in the morning, towards the Fex Valley and Piz Corvatsch in the evening.

The ***Fex Valley** (*Val Fex* or *Schafthal*) is visited from Sils-Maria in 4-5 hrs. (there and back). The road ascends the left bank of the Fex, while a shorter path follows the right bank. Beyond the bench mentioned above, the road descends to the farm of *Vaüglia*, then re-ascends, leaving the houses of *Platta* on the left, to the little church (50 min. from Sils) of *Crasta*, shortly before which it is joined on the left by the footpath. A bench, 3 min. farther, affords on fine evenings the best view of the mountains encircling the head of the valley. If pressed for time, turn here. The road crosses the stream, and reaches (1/4 hr.) the *Restaur. Fürn*, near the hamlet of *Curtins* (6180′), 6 min. beyond which is the *Restaur. Arguint*. We pass (10 min.) a ruined house, (7 min.) cross the Fex, and in 20 min. (ground marshy at places) reach the top of the *Muot Selvas*, an old moraine, projecting obliquely into the valley, and affording an excellent survey of the beautiful *Fex Glacier*, overtopped by the Chapütschin, Piz Tremoggia, Chapütsch, Piz Fora, Piz Guz, and Piz Led. Below us emerges the Fex in its broad stony bed. Behind us is the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of Piz Lagrev and Piz Polaschin.

A path (guide needless) ascends to the right from the church of Crasta to an Alp, then to the left through larch-wood to the (1½ hr.) *Muot Ota* (7651'), which commands the Fex and Fedoz Glaciers. The view is finer higher up, on the way to the *Plaun Grand* (8200'). — The path to the *Fedoz Valley* diverges S.E. from the road to the Fex Valley, about 100 paces S. of Vaüglia. To the **Fedoz Chalet**, ¾ hr.

Ascents (guides: *Chr. Klucker. Joh., Andr.*, and *Christ. Eggenberger. Felix Rageth*). The *Piz Led* (10,135'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), *Piz della Margna* (10,376'; 4 hrs.; 16 fr.), *Chapatschin* (11,130'; 4½ hrs.; 15, with descent to Pontresina 25 fr.), and *Piz Tremoggia* (11,322'; 5-6 hrs.; 18 fr.) may be ascended from Sils by adepts without difficulty. More toilsome are *Piz Glüschaint* (11,800'; 5½-6 hrs.; 25 fr.), *Piz Fora* (11,053'; 6-7 hrs.; 20 fr.), and *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'; 5 hrs.; 14, returning by Pontresina 18 fr.; more trying from Sils than from Pontresina. see p. 395).

From Sils to Pontresina over the *Fuorcla Surlej* (guide 10 fr.), see below; over the *Fuorcla da Fex-Rosey* (18 fr.), the *Fuorcla Chaputschin* (30 fr.), or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* (35 fr.), p. 396. — To Chiesa in Val Malenco over the **Tremoggia Pass** (9910'; 25 fr.), between the Chaputsch and Piz Tremoggia, or over the **Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen** (10,236'; 40 fr.), between Piz Tremoggia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (9-10 hrs.); descent over the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 408).

Beyond Sils-Baseglia the road, shaded in the afternoon, skirting the foot of *Piz Polaschin* (9900'), follows the left bank of the artificial channel of the Inn, and skirts the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5875'), 2 M. long, to (2¾ M.) Silvaplana. Walkers may from Sils-Maria take the path over the meadows, skirting the larchclad hill, crossing several brooks, and finally passing a *Waterfall* of the Surlej brook, to (1¼ hr.) Surlej; thence to St. Moritz, viâ Crestalta.

7¼ M. **Silvaplana** (5958'; * *Wilder Mann & Post*, R., L., A. 2½-4, D. 3½, pens. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Corvatsch*, W. of the village, pens. from 7 fr.; **Sonne*, plain), where we reach the Julier road (R. 98), lies pleasantly amid green pastures on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook, which separate the lakes of Silvaplana and Campfèr. On the opposite side of the valley is the village of *Surlej* ('above the lake'), destroyed by a torrent in 1834, with its chalybeate spring.

Excursions (guides, *Ed. Büsin, Christ. Christoffel, Fel. Lorenz*). To Pontresina over the Fuorcla Surlej, 7-8 hrs. (guide, not needed by adepts, 10, horse 20 fr.), a bridle-path, very attractive. Beyond the church of Surlej (see above; avoiding turn to left, route to Crestalta), we go straight on, soon cross the brook to the right, and ascend into the wood; 1 hr. *Alp Surlej* (6976'); then S., over a pasture, towards Piz Corvatsch. Above a second chalet the path turns to the left, and, near the *Corvatsch Glacier*, reaches the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Surlej* (9040'; splendid view), between (r.) *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 395; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs.) and (l.) *Mt. Arlas*. Descent by a good path to (½-¾ hr.) *Alp Suronel* (7424'; milk) and the (½ hr.) *Rest. du Glacier*, in the Roseg-Thal, 1¾ hr. from Pontresina (p. 393). — From the Baths of St. Moritz a good bridle-path leads to (3½ hrs.) the Fuorcla Surlej, by the (1¼ hr.) *Hahnensee*; comp. p. 387.

Piz Julier (11,105'; 5 hrs. from Silvaplana; guide 15 fr.), trying. Interesting descent (for adepts) S.E., by the *Julier-Scharte* (between Piz Julier and Piz d'Albana) to the Val Suvretta (to St. Moritz 4 hrs.). — Easier, but less repaying, is *Piz Polaschin* (9900'; 3½ hrs., guide 12 fr.).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel with the small *Lake of Campfèr*, which is bisected by a promontory. The road skirts

the W. bank of the latter. Opposite rises the wooded height of *Crestalta* (6250′; Restaur.), 25 min. from Silvaplana, which affords an admirable view of the lakes and mountains. (Footpath to St. Moritz, 3/4 hr.) Below the Campfèr Lake the Inn takes the name of *Sela* until it enters the Lake of St. Moritz.

8 1/2 M. **Campfèr**, Rom. *Champfèr* (6000′; **Hôt. Julierhof*; **Hôt. d'Angleterre; Pens. Cazin;* Engl. Ch. Serv.). The road divides here. The S. branch, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (station) to (3 M.) *Dorf St. Moritz*, while the N. road, to the Dorf, 1/2 M. shorter, runs high above the Inn, on its left bank, and below the Lower Alpina (p. 387).

10 M. **Baths of St. Moritz.** — *Kurhaus (*Grand Hôt. des Bains*), with 280 beds; *Neues Stahlbad (*Gr. Hôt. des Nouveaux Bains*), with 250 rooms, handsomely fitted up, with covered promenade, etc.; at both R., L., A. 5-15, B. 1 3/4, D. 6, S. 4, board 10 fr. From both of these, visitors can go to the baths under cover. *Hôt. Victoria, opposite, with *Villa Beausite*, R., L., A. from 6, D. 6, board from 10 fr. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn, *Hôt. du Lac, R. 5-12, L. 1/2, A. 1, B. 1 3/4, D. 6, board 10 fr.; these four first-class. — *Schweizerhof, between the Kurhaus and Stahlbad, R., L., A. 4-6, lunch 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, pens. 8 1/2-12 1/2 fr.; *Engadiner Hof. Nearer the village: *Hôt. Central (at the Café, Munich beer), pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue au Lac, with *Villa Monplaisir*, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. from 10 fr. — Pensions: *Edelweiss*, *Flütsch*, near the Hôt. Central. — *Band* several times daily; soirées dans antes for the guests of the first four hotels twice weekly.

Baths. In the *Kurhaus* (in the long wing) 7-10 a.m. 2 fr., 10 a.m. to noon 2 1/2 fr., 12-6 p.m. 1 1/2 fr.; in the new tiled baths, 7 to 9.30 a.m. 3, 9.30 to 1 p.m. 4 fr.; vapour-bath 2 fr.; tickets at the office in the Kurhaus. At the *Neue Stahlbad:* 7-9 a.m. 2 1/2 fr., 9-10 a.m. 3 fr., 10-1 p.m. 4 fr.; subscription for mineral water 15 fr. — Physicians: *Drs. Nolda, Berry, Holland, Hössli. Veraguth*, and *Melcher*.

Electric Tramway every 12 min. from the Baths of St. Moritz (terminus in the Badplatz) to the Postplatz in the village of St. Moritz, in 8 min.; fare to the English Church 20, there and back 30 c., whole journey 40 or 60 c. Subscription for a month 15, whole season 40 fr.

Carriages. To the *Meierei*, with one horse for 1-2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7 fr.; to the *Village of St. Moritz* or *Campfèr* with one horse 2-3, with two horses for 4 pers. 4, 5 pers. 5, 6 pers. 6 fr.; to *Pontresina* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 25, 29, 33 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 18-22 fr.; *Silvaplana*, in the forenoon, one-horse 5-6, two-horse 16. 20, 24 fr.; afternoon, one-horse 7-9, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Sils* one-horse 9-11, two-horse 20, 24, 28 fr.; *Fex Valley* one-horse 16-19 fr.; the *Maloja* one-horse 12-15, two-horse 24, 29, 33 fr. Fee 10 per cent of the tariff.

Omnibus to *Sils-Maria*, see p. 384; to the *Maloja*, see p. 382; to *Samaden* at 11 a.m., in 1 hr.; to *Pontresina* at 1.30 p.m. in 1 1/2 hr., 2 fr., there and back 3 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* in 2 hrs., 2 1/2 fr., there and back 4 fr.

English Church (see p. 387).

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5805′) owe their great importance to the mineral springs rising at the foot of Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of their kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The water is used for drinking and bathing. The Kurhaus is supplied by the *Old* and the *Paracelsus Spring*, and the Neue Stahlbad by the *Fontauna Surpunt*, discovered in 1886. The season is from the middle

of June to the middle of September. Warm clothing very necessary.

The scanty grounds in front of the Kurhaus are adjoined by a broad street, with several good shops, which leads past the Hôtel Victoria and the *Post Office* to the lake and the village. To the right, at the foot of Piz Rosatsch, is the *Neue Stahlbad*. On the lake, at the mouth of the Inn, are the *Rom. Cath. Church*, on the left, and the *Casino St. Moritz*, on the right, with concert, reading, and conversation rooms, café, etc. Boats for hire.

Behind the E. wing of the Kurhaus, promenades, passing the *French Prot. Church*, ascend, to the left, the (20 min.) pine-clad *Quellenhügel*, and, to the right, the (3/4 hr.) *Johannisberg (Munt St. Gian)*, commanding a view of St. Moritz. Both paths ascend farther, from the Johannisberg in 1/2 hr., from the Quellenhügel in 1 hr., to the *Hahnensee Restaurant* (7080′; high charges), near the little lake of that name, surveying the Upper Engadine with its lakes and the mountains on its N. side. (The bridle-path goes on to the Fuorcla Surlej, p. 385.) — A walk leads on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, or over the hill at the foot of the Rosatsch, to the (1/2 hr.) *Meierei* (dairy) or *Acla Silva* (Restaur., an afternoon resort), on the way to Pontresina. — To the (35 min.) *Lower Alpina* (6165′; Restaur., dear) a path ascends to the right, just beyond the upper Inn bridge, 1/4 M. S.W. of the Kurhaus. Higher up (new road) is the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina* (p. 388). — A finger-post above the Kurhaus, N., indicates the way to the 'Wald Promenade', which follows the slope above the road between the Alpina and the village. — To the (3/4 hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 386) a pleasant wood-walk ascends S.W. from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn.

On the road from the Baths to the Village of St. Moritz (electric tramway, see p. 386) is the little *English Church*.

11 1/4 M. **Village of St. Moritz.** — *Hôt.-Pens. Engadiner Kulm, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view and every comfort for both summer and winter, patronised by the English and Americans; R., L., A. from 5 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 14 fr.; *Palace Hotel (*Caspar Badrutt*), a large new house on the hillside above the lake, similar charges. — At the end next the Baths, *Hôt. Bavier du Belvédère. R., L., A. from 3 1/2, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 1/2 fr. In the village: *Hôt.-Pens. Caspar Badrutt, R., L., A. 3 1/2-8, lunch 3, D. 5, board 8 1/2 fr.; Steffani, R., L., A. 3-4 1/2, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3, pens. 8-11 fr.; Hôtel-Pens. Suisse; Hôt.-Pens. Veragut, pens. 7-8 1/2 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. National; Hôt.-Pens. Helvetia, with restaurant and confectioner's; Hôt.-Pens. Wettstein; Hôt.-Pens. Rosatsch; Hôt. Petersburg, a little below the Kulm Hotel, with good view, R. 3-4, L. & A. 1, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Beaurivage, in an open situation, overlooking the lake. R. 3-4, L. 1/2, A. 1, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; adjacent, Sonnenegg, unpretending. — Pensions, beginning from the lower end: *Rhaetia*, *Villa Berry*, *Joos*, *Flugi*, *Schmidt*, *Gartmann*, *Villa Grünberg*, *Pidermann*; *Villa Languard*, next the Kulm Hotel; *Tognoni-Badrutt* (private hotel), finely situated above the lake. Outside the village, on the Samaden road, *Zum Bären & Pens. Stecher*. — *English Church*, see above.

Electric Tramway to the Baths of St. Moritz, see p. 386.

Carriages. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers.

3 fr.; with two horses for 3-4 pers. 4. for 5 pers. 5 fr.; to *Campfèr* 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to the *Alpina* viâ Campfèr 6-7 or 13-14 fr.; to *Samaden* 6-8 or 11-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Roseg Glacier*, one-horse 16-22 fr.; to the *Morteratsch Glacier* 12-14 or 22-25 fr.; to the *Bernina Houses* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to the *Bernina Hospice* 20-24 or 34-36 fr.; to *Poschiavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to the *Maloja* 12-15 or 24-27 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 70 or 110-120 fr.; fee 10 per cent of the tariff. — Omnibus to the Maloja daily at 10 a.m. in 1¾ hr. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.).

Guides (tariff given in the different excursions): *Wieland Wieland, Dan. Schlegel, Flor. Grass, Joh. Luzi, Fidel* and *Christ. Mittner, G. Hosaud, Ant. Camartin, Barth. Schocher, M. Veraguth*, etc. — Trespassers on the meadows before hay-harvest are liable to a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan* (6090′; pop. 822), the highest village in the Engadine, 147′ higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard W. to the Piz Julier, particularly of Piz Surlej, with its glacier, Piz Corvatsch, and (farther distant) Piz della Margna. Most of the visitors are English and American; Italians also abound. Several hundred patients spend the winter here, which they enliven with skating and tobogganing.

A finger-post at the W. end of the village indicates the way by the 'Wald-Promenade' to the (25 min.) *Lower Alpina* (p. 387). After about 2 min. (finger-post) a pleasant path diverging to the right ascends through wood to the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina* (Restaur.), which commands a charming view of the Baths of St. Moritz, etc. A new road descends thence to the (¾ M.) Lower Alpina and the high-road from Campfèr to the village of St. Moritz. (Footpath to the Baths, ¼ hr., see p. 387.) — From the centre of the village a road descends S.E., past the Hotel Beaurivage, to the lake and (8 min.) crosses the Inn, which forms a fine fall 80 yds. below the bridge. On the right bank is the *Restaur. & Pens. Waldhaus*, with a terrace. We may now either follow the hill, skirting the forest, or take the footpath from the bridge, skirting the lake, to the (20 min.) *Meierei* (p. 387). — From the Inn bridge (finger-post above the fall) an attractive path leads on the right bank through the gorge of *Charnadüra* to (½ hr.) Celerina and Pontresina. — From the E. end of the village, opposite Hotel Kulm, a good path ascends N.E. to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893′). Another, passing the new town-hall, ascends N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Alp Giop* (7180′).

From Alp Laret we may go on to the (¾ hr.) *Sass da Muottas* (7765′; view of the Bernina and the Inn valley); and descend the *Val Saluver* to (¾ hr.) Celerina. — From Alp Giop a path ascends the (2½-3 hrs.) *Piz Nair* (10,040′; guide advisable, S, with descent to Val Suvretta 10 fr.); superb view.

To Samaden through Val Suvretta, 7 hrs., interesting, especially for botanists (without guide). From the baths to Campfèr (see p. 386); then up the Val Suvretta da St. Moritz, and past the *Alp Suvretta-Campfèr*, to the small *Suvretta Lake* (8563′) and the (3 hrs.) *Fuorcla Suvretta* (8590′), between (r.) Piz Nair and (l.) Piz Suvretta. Then down the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Suvretta-Samaden* (7034′), where the Val Suvretta opens into the *Val Bever*, and the (1¼ hr.) *Restaur. Suvretta* opposite the Acla Orlandi, where a road begins. Thence back to

St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (16-20 fr.), by *Bevers* and *Samaden* in 2 hrs.

The *Piz Rosatsch* (9825′; guide 8 fr.) and the *Piz Surlej* (10,455′; guide 10 fr.) may be ascended from the Acla Silva (p. 387) by the *Statzer Alp*; both rather fatiguing (comp. p. 395).

A Drive on the Bernina Road as far as the *Hospice* (p. 398), with a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 392) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 399), takes 10 hrs., there and back (p. 388).

The Footpath to Pontresina, 3/4 hr., is shorter than the road viâ Celerina. From the *Dairy* (*Acla Silva*, p. 387) it passes the N. end of the *Statzer See* (where the road to Celerina leads straight on), turns to the right, and then to the left after a few paces, and traverses a wood, rounding the spurs of the *Rosatsch*. Below (1/2 hr.) Pontresina we either cross the Berninabach to the (1/4 hr.) Hôtel Roseg; or we may cross the Roseg, to the right, and the Punt Ota to the Hôtel Saratz.

The Samaden road ascends a little, and then descends in a long bend, through larch-wood (short-cut by the old road). Quitting the wood, we enjoy an admirable survey of the Inn Valley, extending nearly straight to *Munt Baseglia* near Zernetz (p. 401), which apparently closes the valley. Passing **Cresta,** Rom. *Crasta* (5690′; *Pens. Misani*, with café), we look into the Pontresina Valley, among the mountains of which the Piz Albris with its long snow-mantle is specially striking. We then cross the *Schlatteinbach*.

13 M. **Celerina,** Rom. *Schlarigna* (5055′; **Hôt. Murail*, pens. from 8 fr.). The road divides here. The branch to the right, to (3 M.) Pontresina (p. 390), crosses the Inn and passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, and beyond the *Bernina-Bach* joins the Samaden road (p. 390). The left branch leads to Samaden.

Footpath through the *Charnadüra* to the *Acla*, see p. 388. It diverges of the right this side the Inn bridge, leads through a meadow on the bank to the Inn, crosses the river, and ascends gradually through wood.

15 M. **Samāden.** — Hôtel Bernina, at the lower end of the village, R., L., A. from 4, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes, with café; Hôt. Bellevue (*J. Lis*), near the Inn bridge on the Pontresina road, pens. from 7 fr.; Krone, modest, R. 2½, B. 1 fr. — Carriage with one horse to the *Village of St. Moritz* for 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 10, 12, or 15 fr.; to the *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two-horse 14, 16, or 18 fr., there and back, or with luggage 8 or 11, or 16, 18, 20 fr; to *Pontresina* one-horse 4 or 5½, two-horse 8, 10, or 13 fr., there and back, or with luggage one-horse 5 or 7, two-horse 10, 12, or 15 fr.; *Morteratsch Glacier* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 16, 20, 25 fr.; *Roseg Glacier* one-horse 15 or 20 fr.; *Bernina Houses* one-horse 12 or 14 fr., two-horse 22, 27, 35 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 15 or 20 fr., two-horse 30, 35, 45 fr. — *Omnibus* daily at 7 a.m. from Hôtel Bernina to the Bad St. Moritz (in 1¼ hr.; returning at 11 a.m.); also to Pontresina and the Morteratsch Glacier.

Dried Alpine Plants sold by Herr *Candrian*, the schoolmaster.

Samaden (5670′; pop. 850), the chief village of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church*, lies on the W. side of the broad Inn Valley. The finest old house is that of the *Planta* family, which has been intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly a thousand years. Splendid view (finest from the Bevers road below the village) of the Bernina Chain, in which the white Piz Palü, the lofty Piz Bernina, Piz Tschierva, and, more to the right, Piz Roseg, are conspicuous; nearer us, Piz

Rosatsch, and in the distance, above the hill of St. Moritz, the Piz della Margna.

Walks. N., past the English church, to the (1/2 hr.) *Munterätsch*, a larch-clad hill, with a fine view of the Bernina group. Then to the right, by a pleasant wood-walk, to the (1/2 hr.) saw-mill of *Resgia* in the Val Bever (p. 388; thence to the *Restaur. Suvretta* 3/4 hr.). — W., in 20 min. to the hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (5895'), with tombstones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other noble families, and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta*. — S. to the (1/2 hr.) wooded hill of *Cristolais*, between Samaden and Celerina.

*Muottas Muraigl (p. 394; 2 1/2 hrs.), repaying. The new path (steep and in part shadeless; horse or mule 10 fr.), diverging to the left from the Pontresina road by the inn bridge, descends on the right bank, and (25 min.) ascends to the right through the *Val Champayna*, to the (2 hrs.) summit. From the Muottas Muraigl to *Pontresina* (1 1/4 hr.), p. 394; to the top of the *Schafberg* (1 1/4 hr.), p. 394.

To the W. above Samaden rises **Piz Padella** (9380'), a furrowed lime-stone rock, reached by a good path in 3 hrs. (diverging to the left from the Piz Ot route in a dale beyond the saddle of the Padella). View from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. A ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9700') connects Piz Padella with the massive granite pyramid of ***Piz Ot** (10,660'; 'lofty peak'; 4-4 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Bridle-path to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Fontauna Fraida* (8840'), whence a steep path ascends in zigzags (iron rods being attached to the rock at awkward places) in 1 1/2 hr. to the top. Imposing view, little inferior to that from the Piz Languard (p. 395).

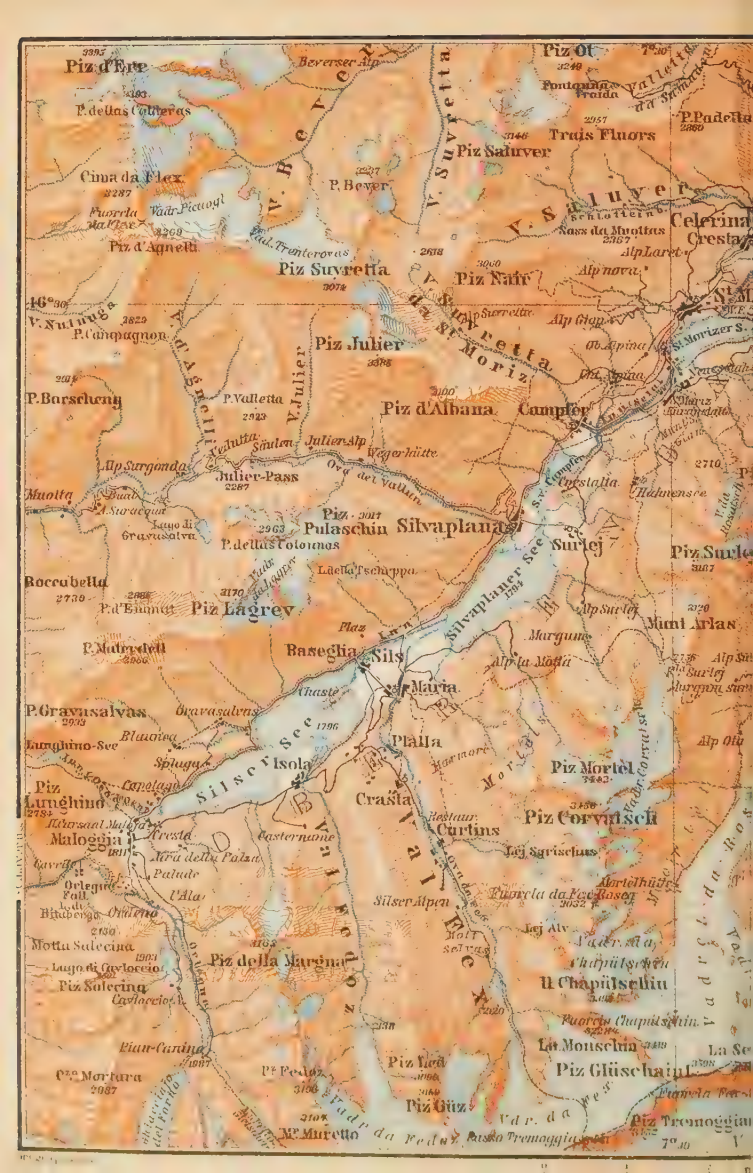
From Samaden to Pontresina (3 1/4 M.). The road (Bernina Road, R. 103) soon crosses the *Inn*, traverses the floor of the valley, and reaches the *Bernina-Bach*, where it is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 389). It then crosses the *Muraigl* (p. 394). Near Pontresina, to the right, appears the beautiful *Roseg Glacier* (p. 393); in the background rise Piz Morteratsch, Piz Tschierva, La Sella, and Piz Glüschaint.

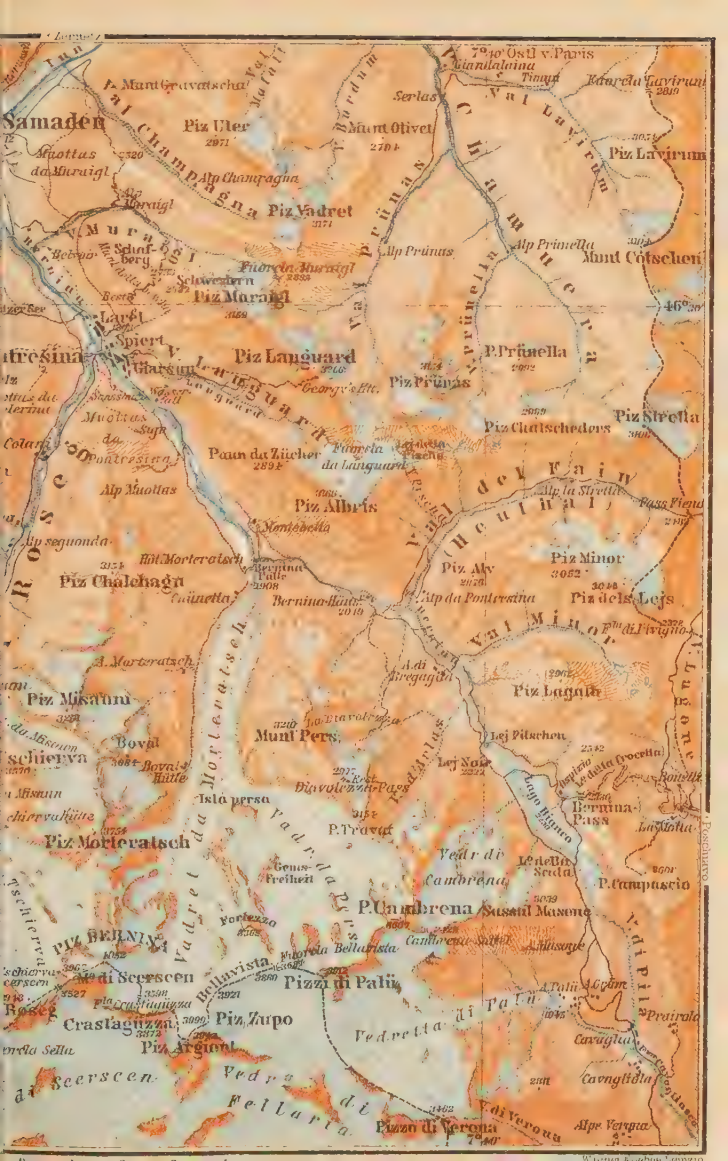
101. Pontresina and Environs.

Comp. also Map, p. 380.

Hotels (often full from middle of July to middle of August; rooms had better be engaged in advance; visitors' tax daily 10 c.). At *Lower Pontresina:* *Hôtel Roseg, N. end of the village, with large 'dépendance', and view of the Roseg Valley, R., L., A. 4-7, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. 12-16 fr.; *Hôt. Enderlin, R., L., A. from 5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Weisses Kreuz (*L. Enderlin*), R., L., A. from 3 1/4, B. 1 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9 fr.; *Kronenhof & Bellavista, R., L., A. 3-7, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 10-14 fr.; *Hôt. Saratz, R. 3-8, L. & A. 1 1/2, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5, board 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Pontresina, R., L., & A. 4-10, B. 1 1/2, lunch 4, D. 5, board 10 fr.; *Hôt. Languard, R. 2-6, L. & A. 1, lunch 3, D. 4 1/2, pens. 10-14 fr.; *Hôt. Müller, R., L., A. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, lunch 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Bernina, R., L., A. 4-5, D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr. — At *Upper Pontresina:* *Steinbock, R., L., A. from 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, S. 3, pens. from 9 fr. — Private Apartments at *Villa Jenny*, *Villa Ludwig*, *Villa Caduff*, *Mme. Gross* (R., L., A. 2 1/2 fr.), etc. — Beer at *Hôt. Enderlin*, *Kronenhof*, and *Hôt. Pontresina*. — *Café Casino; Café Ma Campagne* (rooms to let); *Chalet Sanssouci* (p. 392).

Guides. *Martin Schocher*, *Hans Grass junr.*, *Andr. Rauch*, *Ben. Cadonau*, *L. Caflisch*, *Herm. Freimann*, *Paul Müller*, *Chr. Schnitzler*, *Peter Beeli*, etc. The charges for the excursions are given in each case. For those charged 50 fr. or more, two guides, or one guide and a porter, are prescribed. Shorter excursions, not in the tariff, 10 fr. daily. If more than three persons


Piz d'Err
P. della Colteras
Cima da Flex
Piz d'Agnelli
Piz Suvretta
P. Campagnon
P. Barschuns
Piz Julier
P. Valletta
Piz d'Albana
Camping
Julier-Pass
Muottas
Lago di Gravasalva
P. della Colonnes
Pulaschin
Silvaplanersee
Surlej
Roccabella
Piz Lagrev
P. Mutredel
Baseglia
Sils
Maria
P. Gravasalvas
Lunghino-See
Piz Lunghino
Maloggia
Orlegna
Motta Salecina
Piz della Margna
Lago di Cavloccio
Piz Salecina
Cresta
Castasegna
Crasla
Curtins
Piz Corvatsch
Piz Murtel
Il Chapütschin
La Mouschia
Piz Glüschaint
Piz Güz
Piz Tremoggia
Piz Ot
Fuorcla Surlej
Trais Fluors
Piz Saluver
Piz Nair
Celerina
Cresta
Alp Grüm
Piz Julier
Piz d'Albana
Campfer
Silvaplaner See
Surlej
Piz Surlej
Mont Arlas
Alp Surlej
Margunin
Alp la Motta
Alp Ota
Piz Murtel
Piz Corvatsch
Curtins
Alp Surlej
Fuorcla da Surlej
Fuorcla Chapütschin
Piz Tremoggia
Piz Muretto
Piz Roseg
Piz Scerscen
Piz Bernina
Piz Palü
Piz Morteratsch
Piz Bianco
Piz Zupò
Piz Cambrena
Piz Argient
Piz Prievlusa
Piz Lagalb
Piz Varuna
Piz Languard
Piz Rosatsch
Piz Albana
Piz Julier
Piz Suvretta
Piz Nair
Piz Saluver
Piz Ot
Piz d'Err
Piz Lunghino
Piz Salecina
Piz della Margna



Samaden
Piz Uter
Munt Gravatscha
Munt Olivet
Serlas
Val Champagna
Alp Champagna
Piz Vadret
Val Prünas
Alp Prünas
Val Lavirum
Piz Lavirum
Munt Cotschen
Alp Prünella
Piz Muraigl
Schwestern
Piz Languard
Piz Prünas
P. Prünella
Piz Strella
Piz Chalscheders
Paun da Zücher
Alp Muottas
Piz Albris
Val del Fain
Alp la Stretta
Pass Fiend
Piz Minor
Piz Alv
Piz dels Lejs
Alp da Pontresina
Val Minor
Piz Chalchagn
Hôt. Morteratsch
Bernina Pass
Piz Lagalb
Piz Misaun
Bovat
Munt Pers
Lej Pitschen
Lej Nair
Bernina-Pass
Lago Bianco
Piz Morteratsch
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadret da Pers
P. Travat
Vedr di Cambrena
P. Cambrena
Sassal Masone
P. Campascio
Piz Bernina
Fortezza
Bellavista
Pizzi di Palü
Vedretta di Palü
Crastaguzza
Piz Zupo
Piz Argient
Vedr di Fellaria
Pizzo di Verona
Alpe Verona
Poschiavo

join in a short excursion, each pays 2 fr. extra. The guide carries luggage up to 14-15 lbs.

Photographs, etc., at *Flury's*, near Hôt. Pontresina. — **Physicians**: *Dr. P. Gredig; Dr. Bernhard.*

Post & Telegraph Office, below Hôtel Pontresina.

Carriages. The following return-fares include waiting for 1 hr.; each hr. more 1 fr. for one-horse, 2 fr. for two-horse carriages. To *Morteratsch*, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 6, 3 pers. 7 fr., with two horses, 1 pers., 11 fr. (single drive, there or back, 5, 6, or 10 fr.); *Roseg*, with one horse 8 or 10 fr. (there or back only, 7 or 9 fr.); *Bernina Houses* one horse 7 or 8, two-horse 12 fr.; *Val del Fain* one-horse 12 or 15 fr.; *Bernina Hospice* one-horse 14 or 17, two-horse 27 fr.; *Village of St. Moritz* one-horse 7 or 9, two horse 14 fr.; *Baths of St. Moritz* one-horse 8 or 10, two-horse 15 fr.; *Samaden* 5 and 6, or 10 fr.; *Maloja* 17 and 21, or 32 fr. Fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50 c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse. Tariff for longer journeys at the hotels. — **Omnibus** from Samaden, and from Bad St. Moritz, by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier daily (comp. p. 389).

English Church (*Holy Trinity*). Service during the season. Library under care of chaplain.

Pontresina (5915′; pop. 500), a village extending along the right bank of the *Bernina-Bach*, on both sides of the Bernina road, for more than ½ M., consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the large church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *Spiert*), ¼ M. apart, between which lies the *Bellavita* group of houses, including the *English Church*. Above Spiert are the houses of *Giarsun* and *Curtihof*, with the loftily situated little church of *S. Maria* (with its churchyard) and the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. Pontresina owes its mountaineering importance to the proximity of the *Bernina Chain*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina, vying in the grandeur of its snow-peaks and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) with the Mte. Rosa group. Piz Bernina (p. 396), the highest peak, is not visible from Pontresina. From Lower Pontresina, however, a splendid view opens between Piz Rosatsch and Piz Chalchagn, of the Roseg Valley, with the Roseg Glacier, and Piz Tschierva, Sella, Glüschaint, and Chapütschin in the background. From Upper Pontresina, the top of Piz Palü is visible above the Morteratsch Valley, to the right of Munt Pers. Above the W. hills towers the rocky pyramid of Piz Ot. — About one-half of the visitors are German.

The rich *Flora* of the environs has dwindled of late. The beautiful Gentiana acaulis in particular no longer occurs near the village. The charming Linnæa borealis is found in the woods close to the Schlucht-Promenade. In the Roseg Valley grows the pretty Epilobium Fleischeri. Note also the various stone-crops on the Berninabach, and the graceful Saxifraga aizoon and stellaris, and other rarities, close to the Morteratsch Glacier. On the Schafberg (p. 393) also occur many fine Alpine plants, such as the Ranunculus glacialis, Paradisia liliastrum, Alpine asters, and the dark-blue Alpine forget-me-not.

*Wood Promenades skirt the slope of Piz Chalchagn on the left bank of the Berninabach, and extend up the Roseg Valley. We descend past Hôtel Saratz, and cross the *Punt Ota*, beyond which the *Schlucht-Promenade* leads to the left through wood, along the gorge of the *Bernina-Bach* (into which we may descend at two points),

to the (1/4 hr.) *Chalet Sanssouci* (café). A few paces before we reach it, paths diverge left and right: to the left we may descend to the bridge, and ascend to Upper Pontresina; to the right is the *Tais Promenade*, which after 1/4 hr. joins the Roseg Promenade (see below). Straight on, the Schlucht-Promenade runs above the Berninabach to Morteratsch (see below); after 1/4 hr. we may diverge to the left, cross the bridge opposite the Languard Fall, and return by the road. — Following, from the Punt Ota, the road to the Roseg Valley for 5 min., and then taking the shady walk to the left, we reach the *Roseg Promenade*, where (12 min.) a bench commands a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. The promenade goes on through wood, nearly level, to (25 min.) a second bench on the outskirts of the wood, where the view of the head of the valley is still grander. This point may also be reached by ascending straight on from the Punt Ota (finger-post to the 'Muottas'), and after 7 min. diverging to the right (finger-post 'Roseg Glacier'); thence in 35 min. to the second bench. About 5 min. farther, we may cross the Roseg to the right and regain the carriage-road. The promenade goes straight on, finally (1/2 hr.) joining the road; from this point to the Roseg Restaurant (p. 393) 25 min.

A path ascends straight from the Punt Ota (finger-post, see above) in 1 1/4 hr. to the 'Signal' on the **Muottas da Pontresina** (7690′; fine view).

On the Roseg road, 1/4 M. from the Punt Ota, beyond the bridge (p. 393), to the right, a finger-post shows the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Muottas da Celerina**, a N.E. spur of Piz Rosatsch (fine view; best from the second signal-pole). The same post indicates the path to St. Moritz, which is (10 min.) joined by the path crossing the Berninabach below Hôtel Roseg; it then ascends through wood to the (1/2 hr.) *Lake of Statz* and the (1/4 hr.) *Acla Silva* (p. 382).

To the N. of Lower Pontresina a pleasant and nearly level walk diverges from the Samaden road to the right to the (20 min.) ***Restaur. Belvoir**, situated at the foot of the Schafberg, near the wood, and commanding a beautiful view of Pontresina and its environs. A path thence ascends to the right to the *Val Muraigl*, where after 1/2 hr. it joins the bridle-path from Pontresina to the Muottas Muraigl (p. 394).

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; without guide; drive of 1/2 hr., see p. 391) is 3 M. S. of Upper Pontresina. Walkers follow the Schlucht-Promenade, or 2/3 M. from Upper Pontresina, by the *Languard Fall*, which descends on the left, diverge to the right from the Bernina road, cross the Berninabach, and go by a shady path on the left bank to the restaurant. Carriages diverge to the right from the Bernina road, 1 1/2 M. farther on (see p. 397), and cross (1 M.) the *Bernina-Bach*, which forms pretty falls above and below the bridge, and the *Morteratsch Brook* to the (1/4 M.) *Hôt.-Rest. Morteratsch* (6260′; R. 2-3, pens. 6 fr.), 10 min. from the foot of the glacier (view of Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, and Piz Bernina). In the glacier is an artificial grotto (1/2 fr.), the way to which is shown by a finger-post and several flags. For mounting the glacier itself a guide is needed (5 fr.). — To the right of the finger-post (2 min. from the hotel) a path ascends, at first through wood, past a hut, then (20 min.) to the right from the Boval route (p. 393), to

the (6 min.) *Chünetta*, which completely commands the glacier and its grand environment (Munt Pers, Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Crast'Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Roseg, Morteratsch, Boval, Misaun).

A closer survey is obtained from the **Boval Hut** (8070'). 1½ hr. higher up (2 hrs. from the inn), on the W. side of the glacier. The path (guide safer) ascends the slope of the valley from a point 6 min. below the Chünetta, finally through a chimney, to the hut, maintained by the S. A. C. Interesting to cross the glacier to the séracs of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back 3½ hrs.; with guide, 10 fr.; comp. p. 395).

***Roseg Glacier** (road to the restaurant 4½ M., a drive of ¾ hr.: see p. 391; thence to the glacier ¾ hr.). From the Punt Ota (p. 391) the road bears to the right (walkers follow the Roseg Promenade). The road (¼ M.) crosses the *Roseg Brook*, and ascends its left bank. By (1¾ M.) a small house ('Acla Colani'), a path diverges to the left to the Roseg Promenade (p. 392). We pass (1 M.) the *Alp Prima* on the right and cross the stream. On the left the road is joined by the path coming from the Roseg Promenade (p. 392). Beyond the wooded *Muot da Cresta* we (1¼ M.) recross the brook, and (¼ M.) reach the *Restaur. du Glacier* (6560'; rooms). The (¾ hr. more) *Roseg Glacier*, which has receded greatly of late, is well surveyed from the inn, with its surrounding peaks (Piz Tschierva, Bernina, Roseg, La Sella, Piz Glüschaint, La Mouschia, and Il Chapütschin). The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts (E., the *Vadret da Roseg*; W., the *Vadret da Tschierva*), which unite below the isolated green height of *Aguaglious*, where sheep graze in summer. Through the telescope at the inn chamois may be seen grazing on the slopes of Piz Misaun in the afternoon. — A more complete view of the imposing scene is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385'): the path from the inn, for 20 min. level, ascends past a jutting rock on the right to the (½ hr.) two chalets of the Alp. To the left of the chalets, we reach the best point (on the Mortel path) a little farther on; here, to the left and right of Piz Bernina, wee also see the Piz Morteratsch and Monte Scerscen; between Piz Morteratsch and Piz Bernina is the Fuorcla Prievlusa; between Mte. Scerscen and Piz Roseg is the Porta Roseg; and between Piz Roseg and the Sella lies the Sella Pass.

For the glacier itself a guide is needed (7, to Aguaglious 10 fr.; to be had at the Rest. du Glacier): a path skirting the Roseg brook leads by *Alp Misaun* to the (1 hr.) *Margum Misaun* (7395'), and across the glacier to the (1½ hr.) rocky hill of **Aguaglious** (nearest point, 8780'). Imposing view.

A fine survey is also afforded by the **Alp Surovèl** (7425'; milk), ¾ hr. from the Roseg Restaurant, on the way to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 385). — A path, commanding splendid views, leads from the Alp Ota along the slope to the (1 hr.) **Mortèl Club-Hut** (7840'), grandly situated, the starting point for Piz Roseg, the Sella Pass, etc. From the hut across the Roseg Glacier to the rock of *Aguaglious* 1¼ hr.; thence back to the Roseg Restaur. 2 hrs.; a very fine round, with guide (15 fr.).

The ***Schafberg** (*Munt della Bescha*; 8965'; bridle-path 2½ hrs.; mule 10 fr.) is a splendid point, of easy access. We either go under the wooden gallery between Hôt. Roseg and its dépendance, and

pass the pretty chalet of Herr Nitzschner; or just above the church of Lower Pontresina (finger-post), we ascend to the left. The paths unite on the (20 min.) hill *Crast' Ota*. We then ascend through wood to a (50 min.) *Chalet Restaurant* (7315′), an admirable point. At our feet lie Pontresina and the snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by Piz Rosatsch on the right and Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, Piz Glüschaint, the Monschia, and the Chapütschin in the background; adjoining Piz Chalchagn on the right is Piz Morteratsch, and on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, Munt Pers, and Sassal Masone; then the Languard valley with the Paradis and Piz Albris; to the right, below, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the mountains N. of the Inn, Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Crasta Mora near the Albula Pass. — The bridle-path then ascends in 1¼ hr. to the saddle between *Las Sours* (see below) and the top of the *Schafberg* (8965′), to the left, which we reach in 10 min. more (**Restaur.*, plain). *View of the Bernina group. Besides the peaks mentioned we see, beginning at the Bellavista, the Piz Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, Piz Bernina, Piz Bianco, Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Morteratsch, Roseg, Corvatsch, and Surlej; then, to the right of the Albula, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch, and the Inn as far as the Maloja (with the lakes of Campfèr and Sils).

Las Sours ('the sisters'; W. peak 9783′), easily ascended from the Schafberg in ¾ hr., commands a grand view, extending to the Ortler. The two other peaks are difficult and for experts only (guide 20 fr.).

A path descends the N. side of the Schafberg in zigzags into the bleak *Muraiyl Valley*, in view of the *Piz Vadret* (10,400′). We (½ hr.) cross the Muraigl, pass the chalets of Muraigl, and (40 min.) recross. Then by the Muraigl route (see below) to Pontresina in ½ hr. more.

Another delightful view is afforded by the ***Muottas Muraigl** (8270′; 2 hrs.; without guide; horse 10 fr.), easily ascended from Pontresina. We follow the Schafberg path, diverge to the left by a finger-post near a little Swiss house, skirt the W. and N. slopes of the Schafberg by a shady path, cross the *Muraigl* (see above), and reach (1¼ hr.) the *Lower Muraigl Alp* (7216′), where the path divides. The direct branch to the left ascends very steeply (½ hr.); the better path goes straight on, then turns to the left beyond a ruined hut, and reaches the (¾ hr.) *Upper Alp* (8100′) and the *Inn of J. Lis* (4 beds). The best point of view is by the 'Steinmann', a few minutes farther. We survey the Bernina group (the Roseg Valley, with Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc., being most striking), the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains N. of the Inn Valley, from Piz Lunghino to Piz Kesch. — Descent from the Steinmann to Samaden, see p. 390; back to the Muraigl Valley and Pontresina, 1¼ hr.

***Piz Languard** (10,715′; 4 hrs.; path distinct; guide, advisable

after fresh snow, 10 fr. for 1-3 pers.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), fatiguing, but deservedly a favourite point of view. We start early, to avoid the later mists, and to enjoy shade as far as the foot of the peak. At Lower Pontresina the route is indicated by a notice near Hôt. Languard. From Upper Pontresina we follow the path to the left near Hôt. Steinbock, passing above the small burial-chapel, and ascend the stony slope in zigzags, to the (1 hr.) *Alp Languard* (7380′; rfmts., moderate). We next ascend to the left, above the bleak Languard Valley, to the (1¼ hr.) *Horse Station* (9090′), at the base of the Languard peak, where the bridle-path ends. A steep zigzag path leads hence to the (1½ hr.) top, marked by a trigonometrical signal (*Inn, moderate). The *View (comp. Panorama) extends S.W. to Mte. Rosa, S.E. to the Adamello, N.W. to the Tödi, N.E. to the Zugspitze.

Mountaineers may descend across the *Languard Glacier*, and past the little *Pischa Lake* (9121′), which is sometimes frozen over in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 398) and the (2½ hrs.) Bernina Houses (guide 12 fr.). Better keep several hundred paces to the right of the fall issuing from the lake, as the other descents are very steep and difficult. — From the Languard Alp we may ascend the Paun da Zücher (*pam de sucre;* 9195′; 2½ hrs., guide 15 fr.), and Piz Albris (10,387′; 3 hrs., guide 15, including the Paun da Zücher 20 fr.); both fatiguing.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs., which may be divided into two days since the erection of the inn on the pass; guide 15, including night's stay 20 fr.; horse from the Bernina Houses to the Diavolezza Lake 6 fr.) is one of the finest and easiest of glacier-excursions. The path diverges to the right from the Bernina road at the *Bernina Houses* (p. 398; 5 M. from Pontresina; carriages, see p. 391) and ascends grassy and stony slopes to the (1½ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8460′; bridle-path thus far, horse from Pontresina 10 fr. and fee); then over loose stones and snow, S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('lost mountain'; 10,533′), to the (1½ hr.) *Diavolezza Pass* (9767′; plain Inn), which affords a *View of surpassing grandeur, especially in the rosy tints of dawn, of the near Bernina group: from left to right, Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Crast' Agüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva; below us lie the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers. Steep descent over débris to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier;* then across the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa;* down the Pers Glacier; across the middle moraine to the *Morteratsch Glacier* and the (2½ hrs.) *Rest. Morteratsch* (p. 392).

Those on their way from the Bernina Hospice to the Diavolezza need not descend to the Bernina Houses, but diverge to the left from the road below *Lej Pitschen* (p. 398) and soon strike a narrow path, which ascends the *Val d'Artas* and joins the ordinary route near the Diavolezza Lake.

Piz Rosatsch (9825′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) and **Piz Chalchagn** (10,350′; 5-6 hrs.; 15 fr.) have no special interest. — ***Piz Surlej** (10,455′; 5-6 hrs.; 14 fr.), an admirable point, is best ascended from the *Acla Silva* on Lake St. Moritz, over the *Stutz Alp*, or from *Silvaplana* (3-4½ hrs.). — ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345′; 6 hrs.; guide 16, back by Silvaplana 18, by Sils 25 fr.), rather trying. From the (4½ M.) *Roseg Inn* (p. 393) we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Alp Surovèl* and follow the Surlej route to the (½ hr.) highest chalet (*Margum Sura*, 8000′); then turn to the left towards a snow peak

visible S.W., and ascend grassy and stony slopes to the (1 hr.) *Corvatsch* or *Alp Ota Glacier*. Lastly up the glacier, the crevasses of which require caution, to the (2 hrs.) summit, covered with rocks, and generally free from snow. The guides usually stop on the *Piz Mortèl* (11,293'), but it is preferable to go on to the (¼ hr.) highest peak, where the view S.W. is far more picturesque. The great attraction of the view consists in the double survey, E. and S.E., of the imposing Bernina amphitheatre, and W., of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes. Distant view as extensive as from Piz Languard (S.W. to the Monte Viso). Descent by the *Fuorcla Surlej* to the *Hahnensee* and to *St. Moritz* or *Silvaplana* (comp. p. 387). Descent on the W. side, by *Marmorè* to (3 hrs.) *Sils*, for experts only, steep and trying.

***Piz Morteratsch** (12,315'; 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn, p. 393; guide 30, or, incl. passage from the Roseg to the Morteratsch Valley, 35 fr.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the higher peaks, but difficult when there is little snow. Descent to the Boval Hut fatiguing. — **Chapütschin** (11,133'), 8-9, or from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, with descent to Fex 30 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713'; 5-6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; 25 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,770'; 8-9 hrs.; from the Mortèl Hut 4 hrs.; 30 fr.) and **Piz Glüschaint** (11,805'; 8-9 hrs.; 35 fr.) are not difficult, but need experience. — ***Piz Palü** (12,835'), conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow, from the Diavolezza Inn 4½-5½ hrs., or from the Capanna Marinelli (p. 397) 5 hrs., trying, but safe with good guides (50, or for all three peaks, 60 fr.). From the first (E.) peak (12,755') a narrow arête, descending sheer on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second (12,835') and the third peak (12,545'). Alternative descent by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Fortezza* to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (to Hôt. Morteratsch 5-6 hrs., guide 60 fr.). — ***Piz Zupò** (*'Verborgne Horn'*; 13,120'), from the Diavolezza Inn by the *Fortezza* (see below) in 6-7, or from the Capanna Marinelli by the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle* in 4-5 hrs., toilsome (guide 50 fr.); grand panorama. — **Crast' Agüzza** (12,705'; guide 80 fr.), a ridge between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost sheer from the glacier, 9-10 hrs. from the Diavolezza Inn, very difficult.

***Piz Bernina** (13,295'; 8-10 hrs. from the Diavolezza Inn; guide 70 fr.), the highest peak of the group, first ascended in 1850, is fit for thorough experts only. The route ascends by the upper *Pers Glacier* and the *'Festuny'* or *'Fortezza'* (11,040') to a snow-basin between Piz Bernina and Crast' Agüzza, and thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. Ascent shorter from the S. side (from the *Capanna Marinelli*, see p. 397, over the *Crast' Agüzza Saddle*, 6-7 hrs.). Much more difficult from the *Tschierva Glacier*, up the W. slope, and then on the N. side by the *Pizzo Bianco* (13,117') and the *Bernina-Scharte* (first done in 1878 by Dr. Güssfeldt; 9-10 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 100 fr.). — More difficult are **Piz Roseg** (12,935'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 80 fr.), first ascended in 1865, and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015'; guide 150 fr.), first ascended in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt. In 1894 a safe, though difficult route to the Scerscen, by a rocky rib on the E. face, was discovered by the guide Roman Imboden of St. Nikolaus, and taken thrice in one week. Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the difficult **Porta Roseg** (*Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* or *Güssfeldt-Sattel*; 11,573'), first crossed by Dr. Güssfeldt 1872 (ascent in 9-12 hrs. from the Roseg Inn; guide 150 fr.).

Passes. FROM PONTRESINA TO SILS, several routes. The easiest (but trying; 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) crosses the **Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg** (10,110'). From the (3½ hrs.) *Mortel Hut* (p. 393) we ascend to the right over rubble and snow to the (2 hrs.) pass (splendid view); then a steep, toilsome descent to the *Lej Syrischuts*, abounding in trout, and to the right into the *Fex Valley*, to *Curtins* (p. 384) and (2½ hrs.) *Sils-Maria* (p. 384). — From Pontresina to Sils over the **Fuorcla Chapütschin** (10,590'), between the Chapütschin and Monschia, or over the **Fuorcla Glüschaint** (about 11,090'), between the Monschia and Piz Glüschaint, both for experts only (guide 35 fr.).

Over the Sella Pass to the Val Malenco, grand and interesting, but trying (from the Mortèl Hut to Fellaria 8-9, to Chiesa 12-13 hrs.; guide to Poschiavo 50, to Chiesa 65 fr.). From the Mortèl Hut, passing the Aguaglious rock, we ascend the *Roseg Glacier* and the crevassed *Sella Glacier* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Sella** (10,843'), lying S.W. of the huge rock and ice precipices of *Piz Roseg* (12,935'). Descent over the *Scerscen Glacier*, with splendid views of the S. side of the Bernina group (Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, Crast' Agüzza, Zupò, and Mte. Nero and Disgrazia to the right), and across a snow saddle running out from Piz Argient (10,948'; to the right, a little lower, the *Rifugio Marinelli*, see below) to the névé of the *Fellaria Glacier;* then down the right side of the glacier, over rock and débris, to the (4-5 hrs. from the pass) *Fellaria Chalets* (7840'; poor, occupied in mid-summer only). Thence down the *Val Campo Moro* and *Val Lanterna* to *Lanzada* and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 408). — Instead of going to Chiesa, some prefer to complete the Circuit of Piz Bernina. If so, they do not descend to the Fellaria Chalets, but spend the night in the above-mentioned *Rifugio Marinelli* of the Italian Alpine Club (9200'), 2½ hrs. from the Sella Pass. They then return direct to Pontresina over the **Fuorcla Bellavista** (12,080'), between the Bellavista and Piz Palu, and down by the *Fortezza* (p. 396) and the *Morteratsch Glacier* (laborious, 9-10 hrs.; guide 50 fr.). — To the Bernina Hospice over the Cambrena Pass, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but repaying (guide 50 fr.). From the Fellaria Glacier we cross a saddle of névé, S. of Piz Palu, to the *Palü Glacier*, skirt the slopes of Piz Palu and *Piz Cambrena* (11,835'), and reach the **Cambrena Pass** (11,250') between Piz Cambrena and *Piz Carale*. Descent over the *Cambrena Glacier* to Lago Nero (see below) and the Bernina Hospice. This route is easier in the reverse direction, a night being spent at the Bernina Hospice; moreover the place exposed to ice-falls is passed early in the morning. — Experts may safely descend from the snow-saddle S. of Piz Palu (p. 396) direct to the *Palü Glacier*, avoiding the snow-cornices by keeping to the left, and then over turf and rock, past the *Sassal Masone*, to the *Bernina Hospice* (7-8 hrs. from the Rifugio Marinelli; 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut; guide 50 fr.).

To Poschiavo from Fellaria E. over the **Passo Rovano** or **Confinale** (8590'), and through the *Val d Orse*, 4 hrs.; or across the **Canciano Pass** (8360'; comp. p. 407), farther S. (also 4 hrs.). To reach the latter from the Fellaria Chalets we descend the old moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and soon, to the left, ascend the *Val Poschiavina* to the (1½ hr.) pass. Fine view; immediately S. is the *Canciano Glacier*. Descent by *Alp d Ur* (6350') and *Val di Gole* to (2½ hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 407).

From Pontresina to Malenco over the Chapütschin and Fex-Scerscen Passes, 12-13 hrs. from the Mortèl Hut (guide 65 fr.), toilsome, for experts only. Over the *Fuorcla Chapütschin* or the *Fuorcla Glüschaint* to the *Fex Glacier* (difficult descent), see p. 396. Instead of descending to the right to the Fex Valley, we turn to the left to the snowy saddle of the *Fuorcla Fex-Scerscen*, and descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Val Malenco* (p. 408).

From Pontresina to the Bernina Hospice, 9½ M., a beautiful excursion (carr., p. 391), including a visit to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm. — From Pontresina to the divergence of the Morteratsch Glacier road, p. 392. The Bernina road ascends. To the right a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between Piz Chalchagn and Munt Pers, with its huge medial moraine, overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast' Agüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. (From a winding of the road, by a horse-trough, a path diverges to the Bernina Falls and the Morteratsch Glacier.) On the left, 5 M. from

Pontresina, are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6720′; Inn), near the entrance to the *Val del Fain*. — *Diavolezza Route*, see p. 395.

The **Val del Fain**, or *Heuthal*, 5 M. long, entered by a narrow road, crossing the bridge to the left beyond the Bernina houses (one-h. carr., p. 391), is interesting to botanists, as it contains many rare and beautiful Alpine plants. Among these are the Pulsatilla vernalis, the sweet-scented Daphne striata, fine orchises, gentians, and primulas, the Pinguicula alpina, well known as an insect-catcher, and, on the slopes of Piz Alv, the highly prized Leontopodium alpinum or edelweiss. Here, as on the Bernina road, also occurs the Achillea moschata, called Iva in the Grisons, and used in the preparation of the Iva liqueur. — A bridle-path, forming the continuation of the road, and scarcely mistakable, ascends the *Alp La Stretta* to the **Passo Fieno** (8145′), between *Piz Stretta* (10,195′) and *Piz dels Lejs* (9990′), whence a steep and stony footpath descends into the *Spöl Valley* to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 401). — Ascent of *Piz Languard* by *La Pischa*, see p. 395.

Beyond the Bernina Houses (3/4 M.) the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left bank of the brook over the *Alp Bregaglia* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor*. (To the left rise *Piz Alv* and *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 395.) Trees disappear. The road passes the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), leads to the left above the greenish white *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*; 7316′), takes a sharp turn, and crosses a brook falling from Piz Lagalb on the left. The narrow barrier between the 'black' and 'white' lakes is the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the former sending its waters to the Inn, the latter to the Adda. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by *Piz Cambrena* (11,835′) and *Piz Carale* (11,250′); to the left, *Sassal Masone* (9970′); before us rises *Piz Campascio* (see below); to the left of it is the conical *Pizzo del Teo* (10,006′), to the right the *Pizzo di Sena* (10,100′). Walkers ascend from the Bernina Houses in 1 1/2 hr. to the —

9 1/2 M. **Bernina Hospice** (7575′; **Hotel*, R. 2-2 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 4-4 1/2 fr.), finely situated above the Lago Bianco and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. To the E., at the back of the hospice, is the little *Lago della Crocetta*. The Bernina route is always busy with the Valtellina wine traffic. Carr. with one horse to Pontresina 13, to Poschiavo (p. 407) 15, to Le Prese 18 fr.

Excursions. (Guides and horses at the hospice.) **Piz Campascio** (8535′; 1 1/2 hr.; guide 4 fr.), S.E. of the hospice, rising sheer on the E. side, ascended by a good path, commands a very striking view. — **Piz Lagalb** (9718′), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view (2 hrs.; 4 fr.).

From the hospice to the Sassal Masone or the Alp Grüm (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.; there and back 3-4 hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary; donkey or mule 7 fr.; chaise-à-porteurs, with 2 porters, 25 fr.), very interesting. A few paces S. of the hospice the bridle-path diverges from the road to the right and skirts the E. bank of Lago Bianco. It crosses (1/4 hr.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley, skirting the little *Lago della Scala*. A finger post (1/4 hr.) indicates the path to the right to the Sassal Masone (1/2 hr.); the path straight on leads to the Alp Grüm. The ***Sassal Masone Alp** (7800′; rfmts.), with its two round stone huts, lies at the foot of the *Sassal Masone* (9970′), and commands a grand view of the Palu Glacier, Pizzo di Verona, Piz Palu, the

Poschiavo Valley, and the Val Viola Mts. — The view of the glacier is even more imposing from the Alp Grum. Where the path to the Sassal Masòn diverges (p. 398), we go straight on; where the path divides and Piz Palü appears to the right, we keep to the left, at the same level, and (1/2 hr.) reach the **Alp Grum** (7182'; *Restaurant*), where the superb Palü Glacier, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and the Poschiavo Valley far below, with its lake and the villages of Le Prese, Prada, and St. Antonio, are suddenly revealed. In the distance, S.E., rise the Adamello and Presanella.

From Alp Grüm to Poschiavo (2 3/4 hrs.). The path descends steeply to the right, and widens into a stony cart-track; 1/2 hr., *Alp La Dotta*; 1/4 hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia* (6580'), in a wider part of the valley, visible from Alp Grum. We cross (1/4 hr.) the *Cavagliasco*, descending from the Palu Glacier in a wild rocky gorge; skirt the slope to the right by a very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent), and descend rapidly to (1 3/4 hr.) *Poschiavo* (p. 407). Visitors to the Alp Grum from Poschiavo (advisable only in dry weather) should ask for the beginning of the route (boy from the hotel for a few soldi).

Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Val Malenco*, grand but toilsome, p. 397.

About 1/4 M. E. of the hospice is the top of the **Bernina Pass** (7644'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and descends rapidly in windings (short-cuts), past *La Motta* (6510'), to (3 3/4 M.) —

13 1/4 M. *La Rosa* (6162'; poor Inn). — Thence to *Poschiavo* and *Tirano*, see p. 407.

To the N. of La Motta opens the *Val Lagone*, containing strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the **Forcola di Livigno** (7638') to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 401).

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 412), 10 hrs., interesting; without guide in fine weather (from Pontresina to Bormio 45 fr.). Provisions should be taken. The bridle-path diverges from the Bernina road to the left at *Sfazzu* (p. 407) and ascends the *Val di Campo*, past the chalets of *Salba*, *La Tonta*, and *Plan Sena* (6590'), to (2 hrs.) *Longacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,849'), whence a fatiguing route crosses the *Passo di Val Mera* (8776') to Livigno. From this point through the *Val Viola Poschiavina* to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8070') the path is ill-defined at places (guide desirable; keep to the left near the summit), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several pretty little blue lakes lie to the right. Fine view behind us of the Bernina Mts.; to the S. the precipices of the *Cima Saoseo* (10,730'). Beyond the pass the path, again distinct, gradually descends to (3/4 hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the little *Val Viola Lake* (7480'). It then leads high on the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760') and the *Cima Lago Spalmo* (10,820'), and then descends rapidly through wood to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (6490'; below which is a waterfall) and the (3/4 hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Then across pastures and through wood, past several houses and barns, to (1 hr.) *S. Carlo* (5185'), a village with a church. On the right rise the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280'), with the *Piazzi Glacier*, and the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915'). Descent to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 412), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria by the bridge) and *Pedenosso* to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We cross the Adda, and reach (1 1/2 M.) *Bormio* by the road to the right, or the (3/4 hr.) *New Baths* (p. 412) by that to the left.

From Bormio we may ascend the *Val di Dosdè*, and cross a small glacier, to (7-8 hrs.) the **Capanna di Dosdè**, built by the I. A. C. on the *Passo di Dosdè* (9350'), the starting-point for the *Cima Saoseo* (10,715'; 3, with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), *Cima Viola* (11,100'; 3 hrs.), and *Corno di Dosdè* (10,603'; 4 hrs.). Descent through *Val Vermolera* to *Val Grosina* and (6 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 412).

An easy and fine route leads through *Val Verva*, which diverges S. from Val Viola, and over the **Passo di Verva** (7590′), between the *Cima di Piazzi* and *Pizzo di Dosdè*, to *Eita* (chalet of the I. A. C.), and through the pretty *Val Grosina* to (10 hrs.) *Grosio* (p. 412).

102. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

50 M. Diligence from Samaden to Schuls thrice daily in 5½ hrs. (13 fr. 50, coupé 16 fr. 20 c.); from Schuls to Nauders twice daily in 3½ hrs. (6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). (Corresponding with diligence to Landeck, p. 415.) The scenery is pretty at places, but is sufficiently seen from an open carriage. Road very dusty in dry weather. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Landeck in two days 150 fr. and 15 fr. fee, to Meran viâ Martinsbruck in three days 200 fr. and 20 fr. fee. — Carriage with one horse from Samaden to Tarasp-Schuls for 2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, with two horses for 4, 5, or 6 pers. 70, 80, or 90 fr.; driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

Below *Samaden* (p. 389) we enjoy a grand view of the Bernina range (comp. p. 391). 1½ M. **Bevers** (5610′; *Pens. Crasta Mora*), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 380). (Through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 388.) The road passes the (¾ M.) *Agnas Inn*, and leads along the 'canalised' *Inn* to (1¾ M.) —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548′; **Hôtel Albula*, R., L., A. 1½-2, B. 1 fr.; **Krone*, beyond the bridge, plain), at the beginning of the *Albula Route* (R. 99). On the opposite bank lies *Campovasto* or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera* (see below).

***Munt Müsella** (8632′), on the right bank of the Inn, S.E. of Ponte, is easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*; 10,738′) is ascended from the Albula Pass in 3 hrs.; a fatiguing climb, requiring a steady head; splendid view (guide 35 fr.).

From Ponte to Livigno (6 hrs.), bridle-path; guide desirable. We ascend the *Val Chamuera* to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Serlas* (6634′), where the *Val Lavirum* diverges; then rapidly through the latter to the (2½ hrs.) **Fuorcla Lavirum** (*Passo dell' Everone*; 9250′), between (r.) *Piz Lavirum* (*Pizzo dell' Everone*; 10,020′; ¾ hr. from the pass; splendid view of the Ortler) and (l.) *Piz Casanella* (9616′). Steep descent into *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path from the Casana Pass (p. 401) on the left joins ours; 1 hr., *Livigno* (p. 401).

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515′; *Restaur. Guardaval*), with the ruin of *Guardaval* on a steep rock to the left (5873′; ascent ¼ hr.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then (1¼ M.) —

6 M. **Zuoz**, or *Zutz* (5615′; pop. 500; **Hôt. Concordia & Post*, with hydropathic, R. 2½-3½, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; *Schweizerhund*; **Pens. Poult*, 5½ fr.), a thriving village, in a sheltered situation, 300′ above the floor of the valley, visited as a summer resort. Pretty walks up the Inn valley, to the hill of *Crasta* (¼ hr.), and through meadows and wood to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Guardaval* (see above); also to the *Schivera Gorge* (½ hr.); to the *Arpiglia Gorge* (½ hr.); *Acla Perini* (1 hr.), etc.

Piz Griatschouls (9755′; 3½ hrs.), not difficult; extensive view. Descent by *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (p. 401). — **Piz Mezaun** or *Mezzem* (9727′; 4 hrs.; guide), toilsome; very fine view. — ***Piz Casanella** (9615′),

Heidelberger Hs
Tschigl
Muttler
Finsterm.
Reschen-Scheideck
Gr. Litzner
Hohe Rad
Pillhüdlersp.
Augstenb.
Geenzeckl
Krone
Muntda Lais
Val Urschai
Jamsp.
P.Potschdv
P.Tardanua
P.Arina
Schleins
Strada
Piz Lad
Silvrettah.
Drei Länderspitze
P.Nair
P.Champatsch
Piz Minschun
Val Spadla
Val Lavinuoz
Val Tavanasa
Schwarzh.
P.Fliem
Piz Cotschen
Piz Linard
Muottauta
Platten
Val Saglains
Lavin
Suot
Ardez
Tarasp
Fontana
Schuls
Scuol
Fetan
Tarasp
Motta Naluns
Piz Triazza
Rims
Grisch. Platten
Grimkopf
Zwölfersp.
Seebödensp.
Rasassp.
Verranersp.
Val Plueia
Val Sursura
Val Lavinuoz
Val Ampuoi
Piz Nair
Piz Madlain
Piz Sesvenna
Sesvenna
Scharl
Piz Lischana
Piz St. Jon
Piz Pisoc
Piz Cornet
Piz Cristannes
Forrattrida
Arunda K.
Piz Foraz
Piz Zernez
Piz Linard

Geograph. Anstalt von

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Engl. Miles 1 : 250.000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Kilometres

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

4 hrs. with guide, easy and interesting. — ***Piz Kesch** (11,220′), not difficult for experts, 5-5½ hrs., with guide (Flury Claradetscher, Jacob Gyr. Christ. Jud; 30 fr.). Good path to the (2½ hrs.) refuge-hut on the *Muot Ot* (about 8500′; View); thence over rocky débris, and [the *Eschia* and *Porchabella Glaciers*, from the N.E. side in 2½ St. to the top. Superb view (comp. p. 352).

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413′; **Scaletta*, *Traube*, *Stern*, all plain) a handsome bridge crosses the Inn, but the road follows the left bank.

To the right opens the **Val Casana**, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Casana Pass* (8832′; splendid view) to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (see below).

On the right rises *Piz d'Esen* (10,270′). Below (1½ M.) *Capella* the road crosses the *Sulsanna*. (Through *Val Sulsanna*, and over the *Scaletta* and *Sertig* passes to Davos, see p. 352.) We skirt a pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5300′, Post), near *Brail*, the *Punt Ota*, a bridge over the brook of the *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. At the end of the gorge we have a fine view of the river and the covered bridge which carries us to the right bank. Near (8½ M.) *Zernetz* the valley expands. To the N. appears the snow-streaked *Piz Linard* (p. 402).

17 M. **Zernetz** (4910′; pop. 570; **Bär*, R., L., A. 4 fr.), at the influx of the dark *Spöl* into the Inn, with a church of 1623, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872.

Munt Baseglia (9780′; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.), **Piz d'Arpiglia** (9945′; 5 hrs.; 6 fr.), and **Piz Nüna** (10,260′; 6 hrs.; 15 fr.) are ascended from Zernetz (all rather trying). — **Piz Sursura** (10,420′; 6-7 hrs.; 12 fr.), through the *Val Sursura* and over the glacier of that name, fatiguing.

From Zernetz to Münster (24½ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs., 9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.). The road, attractive even for walkers, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild and wooded defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines *(Val da Barcli, Val Laschadura)* and the wooded plateau of *Champ Sech* to the (5½ M.) bridge over the *Ova d'Spin* (5997′). Beyond the bridge the shorter old bridle-path ascends straight over the hill of *Champ Löng*, and through *Val Ftur*, to the Ofen Inn, while the new road sweeps to the right, skirting the wooded hill of *Crastatscha*. We cross the (2¾ M.) *Ova del Fuorn* (5610′), in its wild ravine (bridle-path to the right to Livigno, see below), skirt the left bank of the Ova del Fuorn, cross it, and reach (1½ M.) the **Inn* on the Ofenberg *(Il Fuorn;* 5920′). We next pass the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, the *Val da Stavelchod*, and *Val Nüglia*, and ascend the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) **Ofen Pass** *(Sü Som;* 7070′), with fine view of the Ortler. (Thence across the *Buffalora Pass* to the *Fraele Valley* and *Bormio*, p. 412.) We descend through stone-pines to (3 M.) *Cierfs* (5460′; *Alpenrose; *Weisses Kreuz), in the **Münster-Thal**, or *Val Mustair*, watered by the *Rambach*. Then (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 406), (2 M.) *Valcava* (4632′; *Post), and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (p. 413). Thence to (2 M.) *Münster* and (9½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 413. Over the *Wormser Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 413; through the *Val da Scharl* to *Schuls*, p. 406.

From Zernetz to Livigno (8 hrs.). Road to the (8¼ M.) bridge over the Ova del Fuorn (1½ M. short of the Ofenberg Inn, see above); then a bridle-path (4½-5 hrs.; finger-post on the left bank by the bridge), crossing the hill and ascending the *Spöl Valley* alternately on the right and the left bank. By the bridge over the *Acqua del Gallo* is the Italian frontier (but the boundary district is exempt from customs); comp. the Map, p. 400. — **Livigno** (5910′) is a scattered village in the broad green valley of the Spöl, with several churches; near the church of *S. Antonio* is the plain **Pens. Alpina* (R. 2 fr.). To the S. the valley is closed by the *Vedretta del Vago*. — From Livigno to the Bernina road by the Forcola (5 hrs.; narrow road, car with one horse 15-20 fr.) or the Passo Fieno, see

pp. 398, 399; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, p. 400; to Scanfs by the Casana Pass, p. 401; to Zernetz by the *Passo del Diavel* (9235'), W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260'), a fatiguing glacier-pass, little used (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). — From Livigno to *Bormio* (7 hrs.), see p. 412; the path begins at the church of S. Antonio.

From Zernetz to Bormio via *Buffalora*, see p. 412. A shorter route (9½-10 hrs. to Bormio, guide necessary) diverges to the right from the Münster-Thal road beyond the bridge over the *Fuorn*, and leads by the *La Schera Alp* and *S. Giacomo di Fraele* to the *Scale di Fraele* and Bormio.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn (behind rises the *Piz Quatervals*, 10,355') and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3½ M.) —

20½ M. **Süs**, Rom. *Susch* (4689'; **Schweizerhof*; *Rhätia & Post.* R., L., A. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Hôt. Flüela*, plain; brewery by the bridge), at the end of the Flüela road (p. 350), overlooked by the ruins of a castle. To the E. rise *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. We cross the *Saglains* brook, through the valley of which runs the route over the *Vereina Pass* to Klosters (p. 349).

22½ M. **Lavin** (4650'; **Piz Linard*, R., L., A. 2½ fr.; *Steinbock*), at the mouth of *Val Lavinuoz*. To the S.W. is the large *Sursura Glacier* (p. 401).

Excursions. (Guides, *J. S. Bonifazi*, and others.) *Sass Auta* (2 hrs.) and *Murtèra* (9993'; 3 hrs.), both easy and interesting. — Through *Val Lavinuoz* to the *Tiatscha Glacier*, 3 hrs., also attractive. — **Piz Mezdi** (9593'; guide 10 fr.) is ascended through *Val Zeznina* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep. The Val Zeznina ends, 4 hrs. from Lavin, in the mountain-basin of *Macun* (8645'), with its small glaciers and six little lakes, environed by Piz d'Arpiglia, Munt della Baseglia, and Piz Macun. — ***Piz Linard** (11,200'; 6-8 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, affording a most superb panorama, is trying and fit for experts only. Bridle-path to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Glims* (8031'), with a poor refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1½ hr. steep and toilsome). — From Lavin to Klosters over the *Vernela Pass* or the *Verstanklathor*, p. 349.

The right bank of the Inn, generally abrupt, affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by ruined towers and castles. The Inn flows through a deep gorge, swelled by many torrents from lateral valleys. Beyond Lavin the road leads through a rock-gateway, and near (2 M.) *Giarsun* (4070') crosses the mouth of *Val Tuoi* (p. 417).

A road to the left (diligence twice daily) ascends to (1½ M.) **Guarda** (5423'; **Hôt. Meisser*, with 'dépendance' *Zur Sonne*, R. 1½, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.; *Osteria Silvretta*), prettily situated, which is reached (1 hr.) more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin. The ascents of *Piz Cotschen* (9953'; 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), of *Piz Fliana* (10,775'; 5 hrs.; 20 fr.), and of **Piz Buin* (10,880'; 6 hrs.; 30 fr.), a magnificent point, are recommended (guide, *B. Padrun*). — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 349; to the *Montafon* over the *Vermunt Pass*, p. 417. — From Guarda the old road descends to *Boscha* and *Ardetz* (1 hr.). Walkers to Scuols had better follow the old road by Fetan (keep up to the left, at a point ¼ hr. beyond Boscha), which turns into Val Tasna by the ruined houses of *Chanova*, and soon joins the new road from Ardetz. From Guarda to Fetan 2½ hrs.

The road skirts a stony slope, high above the Inn, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields to (3 M.)

27½ M. **Ardetz,** Ger. *Steinsberg* (4812′; pop. 628; **Post; *Zur Alpina*), picturesquely situated, and dominated by the ruin of *Steinsberg*, with its well-preserved tower.

A road (diligence every afternoon in 1 hr.), affording fine views, leads from Ardetz, across *Val Tasna*, and up the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (4½ M.) **Fetan.** Rom. *Flan* (5405′; *Victoria*, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Rest. zur Alten Post*), commanding a fine view of the mountains on the S. side of the Inn (best from the *Paradies* pavilion, near a grove ¼ hr. W. of the village). — *Muotta Naluns* and *Piz Clünas*, see p. 405. — From Fetan to Schuls, 3 M., carriage-road (omnibus twice daily from Hôt. Victoria to Tarasp). A direct path to Tarasp diverges to the right from the road after the last wide curve, beyond the ravine.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between (l.) *Piz Cotschen* (9950′) and (r.) *Piz Minschun* (10,080′) for 3 hrs., and then divides into (l.) *Val d'Urezzas* and (r.) *Val Urschai*. From the latter a difficult route crosses the ice-clad *Futschol Pass* (9080′), with fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,140′), to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and (8-9 hrs.) *Galtür* in the *Patznaun* (p. 417).

Beyond Ardetz we traverse stony slopes and rock-hewn cuttings. Beyond a bend we get a view of Schloss Tarasp; to the right, on the S. bank of the Inn, rise Piz Plavna, Piz Pisóc, Lischanna, and Ayutz. The road then sweeps round into the deep *Val Tasna* (see above), and crosses it by a stone bridge. It runs high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right, a fine view of the pine-clad *Val Plavna*, with Piz Plavna Dadaint (p. 405) in the background; in the foreground, Schloss Tarasp. The road descends to the Inn, opposite the Bonifazius spring, and past the offices of the Kurhaus.

31½ M. **Bad Tarasp** (3946′; **Kurhaus*, R., L., A. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. from 13, visitors' tax 17, baths 2-2½ fr.; Eng. Church, see below) lies in a small expansion of the deep valley of the Inn. Its famous mineral springs resemble those of Carlsbad. The *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, are those chiefly used for drinking. The baths are supplied with chalybeate water from the Carolaquelle. Physician, *Dr. Leva*. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs and the *Trinkhalle* on the right bank. Music in the morning at the Trinkhalle, afternoon in the garden of the Kurhaus. A good road (post-omnibus seven times daily in 20 min., fare 40 c.) and several paths ascend thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) health-resort of **Vulpēra** (4160′), situated on a sunny plateau near the wood, and also frequented by patients (**Waldhaus*, a large 1st class house with dépendances, R., L., A. 3-10, B. 1.40, D. 3½, board 7½ fr.; *Bellevue*, R. from 2½, A. ½, pens. from 9 fr.; *Tell & Alpenrose*, pens. from 8½ fr.; **Conradin*, 7½ fr.; physician, *Dr. Denz*).

Beyond the Kurhaus the road re-ascends, past the *English Church* (on the left), to —

34 M. **Schuls.** — *Hôt. Belvedere, with terrace (pens. from 9 fr.), with the dépendance **Hôt. du Parc & Villa Belvedere* at Unter-Schuls (pens. from 7 fr.). — *Post, R., L., A. ¼, D. 4, S. 2½ fr.; *Quellenhof, R. 2, B. 1, S. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Könz, R. 2, D. 2.80, S. 2.20, B. 1, board 5 fr.; Krone, plain; all these at Upper Schuls. At Lower Schuls, *Parc (see above); *Hôtel Central, plain.

Hotel-Omnibuses from Schuls to Tarasp between 6 and 8 a.m. every

10 min., between 8 and 12 every hour; fare there and back 30 c., monthly ticket 4 fr. — Extra-Post to *Davos*, with 2, 3, or 4 horses, 72 fr. 50, 100 fr., 127 fr. 50 c.; to *Pontresina* or *St. Moritz*, 78 fr., 111 fr., 144 fr.; to *Nauders*, 37 fr. 20, 51 fr. 50, 65 fr. 80 c. — Carriage from Schuls to Tarasp Kurhaus and back, with stay of ½ hr., 3 fr., with two horses 5 fr.; to Vulpera and back (½ day) 7 or 12, to Sent 7 or 12, to Fetan 9 or 15, Guarda 15 or 26, Süs 15 or 25, St. Moritz or Pontresina 38 or 70, Landeck 50 or 85, Meran 90 or 170 fr.

Physicians: *Dr. Dorta; Dr. Vogelsang.* — Kurtaxe 17 fr., less for families; weekly tax for the 'Verschönerungsverein' 1 fr.

Schuls (3980′; pop. 940), Rom. *Scuol*, the capital of the Lower Engadine, picturesquely situated opposite a noble range of mountains extending from Piz Lat to Piz Plavna, consists of *Upper* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the highroad runs. Owing to the openness of its site, many visitors prefer it to Tarasp, while its view is superior to that from Vulpera; but there are no walks nearer than the opposite slope of the valley. The *Badehalle Schuls* has chalybeate and ordinary baths (2-2½ fr.). The chief chalybeate spring is the *Vihquelle*, with an interesting hill of iron-ore, ½ M. N. — The direct path from Schuls to (½ hr.) Vulpera and Tarasp diverges to the left from the road at the W. end of Schuls, crosses the Inn above the influx of the *Clemgia*, and then divides: the right branch follows the Inn and the Kur-Promenade to (½ hr.) Tarasp; the left branch ascends through wood to (½ hr.) Vulpera.

The Flora of the environs of Schuls, Tarasp, and Vulpera is remarkably rich. Near Vulpera grow splendid orchises, the beautiful Cypripedium calceolus (ladies' slipper), the Cortusa Matthioli, and several kinds of Thalictrum, saxifrages, and lilies. By the Black Lake (see below) occur the charming Gentiana utriculosa, the Linnæa borealis, and the little Primula farinosa, with its floury-looking leaves. On the Kreuzberg, near Flurins, is found the beautiful Sempervivum arachnoideum, which at flowering time splangles the whole plateau with its red stars. Above the Kreuzberg occurs the rare Nigritella suaveolens, a most interesting cross variety. Some of the rocks near Schuls are overgrown with the red-flowering Saponaria ocymoides. On the Muotta Naluns (p. 405) there is abundance of the sweet-scented Nigritella angustifolia, and among the dwarf pines lower down occurs the orange-coloured Senecio abrotanifolius. The romantic Scarlthal (p. 406) affords many a find. On the banks of the Clemgia grows the Linaria alpina, with its variegated flowers, the Epilobium Fleischeri, several saxifrages, and the Androsace villosa and Chamæjasme. Lastly, in the Sesvenna Valley (p. 406) occurs the rare Gentiana nivalis, besides the favourite Edelweiss.

Walks. — From Vulpera we ascend the road to the W.; after 1½ M. a road diverges to *Flerins* (4450′; Rest.), to which a wood-walk also leads from Tarasp; our road skirts the castle hill of Tarasp and leads to (¾ M.) the hamlet of *Fontana* (4640′; rfmts. at Hôt. Tarasp, now a nunnery). Before Fontana is reached, a road ascends to the left, passing above the little lake of Tarasp, to *Sparsels*, at the entrance to which we ascend to the left to the château. (Keys at the last house on the left.) The dilapidated *Castle of Tarasp (4935′), which gives its name to the cluster of villages around, from Vulpera on the E. to Aschera on the W., was the seat of the Austrian governors down to 1803, and now belongs to Hr. v. Planta of Samaden. Fine views from the windows. — We may return to (¾ hr.) Vulpera by the old cart-track from Sparsels, passing the *Kreuzberg* (4815′) indicated by a wooden cross, a splendid point of view, especially by evening-light. Pleasant walk from Fontana to the (1½ hr.) **Alp Laisch* (6995′; milk), at the entrance to the picturesque *Val Plavna*.

Pretty walk from Vulpera ascending S. to the (45 min.) chalets of *Avrona* (4790'). Then by a path to the left, indicated by red marks, to (1/4 hr.) a bench looking up the *Clemgia Gorge*, and to another bench with a view downwards. We may go on to (1/4 hr.) a bridge across the Clemgia (7805'), ascend to the (25 min.) *Scarlthal Road* (p. 406), and return by it to Vulpera in about 1 hr. — From Avrona we may go on to the little *Schwarze See* (*Lai Nair*; 5070'), 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of Piz Linard. Thence back to Vulpera by Fontana (p. 404), about 2 1/2 hrs. in all.

Val d'Uina. A path follows the right bank of the Inn, passing *Pradella* (Restaur., to (4 1/2 M.) *Sur En* (3680'; Bär. with sign painted by Paul Meyerheim), at the mouth of the valley, opposite Crusch (p. 406). Thus far we may drive, viâ Crusch. A tolerable path ascends the richly-wooded valley, passing waterfalls and a wild rocky gorge, to the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) *Uina Dadora* (4980') and (1 hr.) *Uina Dadaint* (5680'). An attractive pass leads hence by (1 1/2 hr.) *Sursass* (7735') and through *Val Schlinga* to (3 hrs.) *Mals*, see p. 415.

On the N. side of the valley may be noted the roads from Schuls to *Fetan* (4 M.; p. 403; which is also reached in 1 1/4 hr. by a path passing the Vihquelle, and skirting the wood farther up) and to *Sent* (dilig. in summer twice daily; 1 fr.; p. 406). — Fine walk from Sent (there and back 2 1/2 hrs.) to the wild *Val Sinestra* (p. 406) as far as a point opposite Manas; beautiful forest; far below dashes the torrent over limestone rocks.

Ascents (guides: *Joh. Bischoff*, *Jak. Brunett*, *Conr. Marugg*, *Jac. Pua*, *Joh. Sauter*, *Nic. Vital*). To the N. of Schuls rises the grassy **Muotta Naluns** (7015'; without guide; 6-8 fr.), ascended in 2 1/2 hrs. (or from Fetan in 1 1/2 hr.). View better from the ***Piz Clünas** (9175'; from the Muotta Naluns 2 hrs., from Fetan by *Alp Laret* 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — More extensive panorama from **Piz Champatsch** (9596'; 4-5 hrs. from Schuls; guide 12 fr.), by *Alp Champatsch*, and thence round the peak, ascending finally on the N.E. side. The direct ascent from the S. is very steep and stony.

***Piz Lischanna** (10,200'; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is the finest peak near Schuls. From the Scarl road (p. 406), second bend, we diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon* (4820'), with a ruined house (Restaur.). Here, to the left, we round the base of *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend pastures and wood in *Val Lischanna*, to (3 hrs.) the *Schafalp* (6760'). We then ascend a stony slope in long zigzags, passing the *Lischanna Glacier* on the right, above us, and skirting steep rocks at places, to the (3 hrs.) iron vane on the top. The view is superb: in the foreground rise the bare and riven peaks of Piz St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; S. are the Ortler, the Valtellina Alps, and the Bernina; in the distance, W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us Piz Linard and Piz Buin; N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Zugspitze; E., the Oetzthal Mts. with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Dolomites. — Adepts (guide 25-30 fr.) descend the *Lischanna Glacier* to *Val Sesvenna* and *Scarl* (in all, 13 hrs. from Schuls).

**Piz Pisoc* (10,427'; 7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), *Piz Plavna Dadaint* (10,413'; 8 hrs.; 30 fr.), and *Piz Sesvenna* (10,565'; 8 hrs.; 25 fr.; night spent at Scarl), all difficult, for experts only. *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.), *Piz Cotschen* (p. 402), *Piz Minschun* (10,080'; from Fetan 5 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,150'; 7 hrs.; 15 fr.) are less difficult.

From Schuls to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal, through the **Scarlthal** (*Val S-charl*), 8 hrs., interesting (guide, 25 fr., needless). We ascend the road S. from the Inn bridge, soon enter a larch wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high up on the left side of the *Clemgia* gorge, lies the farm of *Avrona* (see above). The shadeless and stony road gradually descends into the valley, enclosed by the furrowed slopes of *Piz Pisoc* (r.) and *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* (l.), and frequently crosses the Clemgia, the floods of which often do great havoc. After 2 1/2 hrs. the lonely *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with *Piz Foraz* (see above) at its head. To the left, *Val del Poch*. Passing a deserted foundry, we reach (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948'; *Adler*, *Edelweiss*, *Pens. Feuerstein*,

all plain but not cheap), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Sesvenna*, whence *Piz Cornet* (10951'), *Piz Cristannes* (10,237'), and *Piz Sesvenna* (p. 405) may be ascended. To the left, 1/2 hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta Pass* (*Scarljöchl*; 7600'), and down the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3 1/2 hrs. to *Taufers* (p. 414). The road ends at Scarl. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras Dadora* ('outer') and *Dadaint* ('inner'), and, bearing to the left, leads between (r.) *Piz d'Astras* (9803') and (l.) *Piz Murtera* (9836') to the **Costainas Pass** (7385'), 2 hrs. from Scarl. It descends to the large dairy of *Champatsch* (7034'), in the parish of Valcava, rounds the rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'); then by a narrow road to *Lüssai*, and across the *Rambach* to *Furom*, a solitary house on the Ofenberg road, between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the pass), see p. 401.

The Ofenberg Inn (p. 414) is reached from Schuls by *Val da S-charl*, the *Costainas Pass*, and *Cierfs* (thence by road) in about 10 hrs. (see above). A shorter route ascends the wild *Val Plavna* from *Fontana* (p. 404), and crosses the *Fuorcletta* (8785') to the *Val del Botsch*, which opens 3/4 M. above the *Ofenberg Inn* (*Osteria del Fuorn*), on the road described at p. 401 (8 1/2 hrs.; guide advisable). From the Ofenberg to Livigno (5-5 1/2 hrs.; without guide), see p. 401.

The road to Nauders follows the slope above the river. A road, 1/4 M. from Schuls, ascends to the left, passing *Sotsass*, with its effervescent spring, to (2 1/4 M.) *Sent* (4724'; pop. 1000; Rhätia), a large village, with the picturesque ruins of the Romanesque church of *St. Peter* on a rocky height. The highroad passes *Pradella* (p. 405), on the right bank of the Inn. At (4 1/2 M.) *Crusch* (4075'; Kreuz) the Sent road (see above) rejoins ours. A road descends, 1/2 M. farther, to the right, to (1 M.) *Sur En*, at the mouth of *Val d'Uina* (p. 405). Above us on the left, beyond the deep ravine of *Val Sinestra*, lies (2 1/4 M.) *Remüs* (4022'), with the ruin of *Tschanuf*.

*Piz Arina (9452'; from Remüs 4 hrs.; with guide, *Flor. Rätsch*), a stiff climb. View of the Oetzthal and Arlberg Alps even finer than from Piz Lischanna. — Easy and attractive route through *Val Sinestra*, with springs containing iron and arsenic, and over the **Fimber Pass** (8694') to *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (8 1/2 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). The bridle-path ascends the left bank of the *Sinestra* by *Manas*, past (left) the mouth of *Val Laver* and the farm of *Suort*, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Griosch* (5948'), at the foot of the huge *Stammerspitze* (10,683'). On the right opens *Val Tiatscha*, with the *Muttler* (10,827') at its head. Then through *Val Chöglias* to the Alp of that name, and to the left to the (2 1/2 hrs.) pass. Superb view of the Fluchthorn. Down the *Fimber-Thal* to (4 hrs.) *Ischgl*.

The valley contracts; to the right are the ruin of *Serviezel* and a bridge over the Inn. On the right opens the narrow *Val d'Assa* (fine waterfall at the entrance), in which are the (2 hrs.) intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, flowing once in 3 hrs. only, and an interesting stalactite cavern near it. A fine view of the loftily situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it, to the left, rise the *Muttler* and the indented *Stammerspitze* (see above); to the right, *Piz Lat* (9190').

Next (4 1/4 M.) *Strada* and (1 1/4 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343'; **Hôt. Denoth zur Post*). The scenery becomes grander. The Inn Bridge is the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left is another ruin named *Serviezel*. (Path on the left bank of the Inn, by the *Novellerhof*, to *Old Finstermünz*, 1 1/2 hr.,

see p. 415, and to *Pfunds*; guide advisable for novices.) The road to Nauders, on the Tyrolese side, winds up the wooded hill which separates the Inn Valley from that of the *Stille Bach*. (The old road, preferable, ascends to the right by the custom-house, past the small houses.) At the top of the hill we enjoy an admirable view of the Lower Engadine; to the N. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375′). Lastly, a slight descent to (5½ M.) —

50 M. *Nauders* (4468′), see p. 415.

103. From Samaden-Pontresina over the Bernina to Tirano and through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 380, 400.

77 M. Diligence in summer from Samaden to (24½ M.) Poschiavo twice daily, 5½ hrs. (9 fr. 80, coupé 11 fr. 80 c.); thence to (11 M.) Tirano, 1¾ hr. (4 fr. 30, coupé 5 fr. 15 c.); from Tirano to (16 M.) Sondrio, 2¾ hrs. Railway from Sondrio to (25½ M.) Colico, 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr.; Carriage with one horse from Pontresina to Poschiavo 35, with two horses 70, to Tirano 50 and 90 fr.; one-horse carr. from Poschiavo to Tirano 12, and pair 22 fr., to Sondrio 30 or 45, to Bormio 40 or 65, to Pontresina 30 or 50, to St. Moritz 40 or 60 fr. — A fine route as far as Tirano, but not equal to Val Bregaglia (p. 410).

From *Samaden* to (3¼ M.) *Pontresina*, p. 390; from Pontresina over the *Bernina Pass* to (16½ M.) *La Rosa*, p. 399. — The road descends in long windings (cut off by a steep path to the left), and passes over to the E. slope, where we obtain a peep at the upper part of the narrow *Poschiavino Valley*, down to Poschiavo. Below (1 M.) *Sfazzu* (whence a bridle-path leads to the Val Viola, p. 399) we cross the brook of the *Valle di Campo*, pass *Pisciadella* (4910′) on the right, and descend in a wide curve. The road reaches the floor of the valley at (3¼ M.) *S. Carlo* (3590′), where it passes through a gateway. High up to the right appears a glacier of the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,360′). About 1 M. farther is —

24½ M. **Poschiavo,** Ger. *Puschlav* (3315′; pop. 2953, ⅓ Prot.; **Hôt. Badrutt; Hôt. Albricci*, in the chief piazza, R., L., A. 3½ fr.), a busy little town, with factories and handsome houses. Language Italian. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much older; good wood-carving in the interior.

**Sassalbo* (9375′; 6 hrs.; guide), tiring, but attractive. From Poschiavo we ascend E. to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Sassiglione* (6310′; spend night), and mount the *Forcola di Sassiglione* (8330′) on the S. side to the (3 hrs.) top. Grand panorama: W., the Bernina, E., the Ortler, S.E., the Adamello. — To *Val Malenco* over the *Canciano* or the *Confinale Pass*, see p. 397.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese 4 times daily (6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6.30 p. m.) in ½ hr. (1 fr.; carr. with one horse 4, two horses 7 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino, traverses a pleasant level valley, and passes *S. Antonio*.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3155′; **Kurhaus*, R., L., A. from 3½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer; **Hôt.-Pens.*

Villa Ladri, 6-7 fr.) is a favourite resort, at the N.W. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*, well stocked with trout. The alkaline and sulphureous spring (46° Fahr.; baths heated by steam, 2 fr.) rises 100 paces from the bath-house.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing old fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the (2 M.) village of *Meschino*, with a beautiful view of the lake and the snow-mountains beyond. We cross the Poschiavino and rapidly descend a narrow, rocky gorge, accompanied by waterfalls all the way, to (3½ M.) **Brusio** (2477′; *Post*, poor), the last large Swiss village (pop. 1160; ⅓ Prot.), with a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church, the latter built early in the 17th cent. We descend through walnut and chestnut plantations (pretty fall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

33 M. **Campo Cologno** (1835′; *Albergo Rezia*, near the post-office, R., L., A. 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 fr.), where vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala* (1700′).

34½ M. **Madonna di Tirano** (1500′; **Alb. S. Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.) is a small village with a large pilgrimage-church of the 16th cent. We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Veltlin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Grisons till 1797. The floor of the valley is often ravaged by floods. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 342).

35 M. **Tirano** (1475′; **Hôt. d'Italia*, kept by *Ambrosini*, with the post-office; *Hôt. Stelvio*, by the lower bridge; *Posta*), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

The road to Sondrio returns to Madonna di Tirano, and crosses the *Poschiavino*. At (6½ M.) *Tresenda* (1235′) a bridge crosses the Adda to the road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4040′) to *Edolo* and *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*.

51½ M. **Sondrio** (1140′; pop. 4000; **Posta*, R., L., A. 4½, D. 4 fr.; *Maddalena; Rest. Marino*, with beds, well spoken of), capital of the Valtellina, grows excellent wine. The wild *Malero*, descending from the Val Malenco (see below), which has frequently endangered the town, is now confined to a broad artificial channel. The old castle is used as a barrack.

The ***Corno Stella** (8665′; very attractive, not difficult; with guide) is ascended in 7-8 hrs. from Sondrio, by the *Val del Livrio*.

In ***Val Malenco** a good road on the right bank of the Malero (dilig. in 2¾ hrs., down in 1½ hr.) ascends by *Torre* to (9½ M.) *Chiesa* (3155′; *Hôt. Olivo), the chief village in the valley, beautifully situated. (Guides, *Eur.*, *Mich.*, and *Silvio Schenatti*, *G. Olivo.*) Interesting asbestos-mines near. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the charming *Palù Lake* (6320′); by *Lanzada* (reached by a road) to the waterfall at the head of *Val Lanterna;* to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890′), etc. — From Chiesa over the *Muretto Pass* (8390′) to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 383; over the *Tremoggia* or the *Scerscen Pass* to *Sils* (9 10 hrs.), p. 385; over the *Sella Pass*, the *Bellavista Saddle*, or the *Cambrena Pass* to *Pontresina* (16-17 hrs.), p. 397; over the *Canciano* or *Confinale Pass* to *Poschiavo* (8-9 hrs.), p. 397. The *Pellavia*

Chalets (p. 397) may be reached from Chiesa in 4½ hrs., through *Val Lanterna* (guide advisable); the *Rifugio Marinelli* (p. 397) in 6½-7 hrs., with guide. — **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,065′), 11 hrs. from Chiesa, toilsome, but safe for adepts. Spend night in the (7-8 hrs. from Chiesa) *Capanna della Disgrazia* of the I. A. C. on the *Cornarossa Pass* (9186′), between Val Malenco and Val di Sasso Bisscolo; thence ascend to the (4 hrs.) top (small hut), which commands a splendid view. A shorter ascent leads from Val Masino (see below), from *Cataeggio* (1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino) we ascend the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and cross the *Preda Rossa Alp* to the (4½ hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* of the I. A. C. (8280′), 5 hrs. from the top (guide 30 fr.). Descent through *Val di Mello* to the Bagni (about 7 hrs.) repaying, and not difficult.

The Railway Station is ½ M. S. of the town (omnibus 50 c.). As the train leaves it we get a glimpse of Val Malenco and cross the *Malero*. To the right, on a rock, and borne by galleries, rises the church of *Sassella*. 3½ M. *Castione;* 7 M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno;* 11 M. *Ardenno-Masino*, at the mouth of *Val Masino*.

Val Masino. The road (Kurhaus carr. at the station; each pers. 7, return 5 fr.) leads viâ *Masino* *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (*1* M.) *S. Martino* (3724′), where the valley divides: to the right, the *Valle di Mello* (route over the *Passo di Zocca* to Val Bregaglia, see p. 440), to the left, the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1¼ M.) **Bagni del Masino**, with a good **Kurhaus* (4330′). This valley, called *Val Porcellizza* above this point, turns N.; at its head towers the fine *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo;* 11,050′) is fatiguing, but safe for experts with good guides; the night is spent in the (4 hrs.) *Capanna Badile*, whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. The central *Piz Badile* (10,860′) is very difficult (guide 25 fr.). Easier, and attractive, are *Piz Porcellizzo* (10,100′; 5½ hrs., by the Porcellizzo Alp), *Monte Spluga* (9335′; 7 hrs., by the *Alp* and the *Bocchetta di Merdarola*), *Cavalcorto* (9070′; 4 hrs., viâ *Alp Scione*), etc. — *Monte della Disgrazia*, see above. — Over the *Bondo Pass* (10,200′) to *Val Bondasca* (trying, for experts only), p. 411. — Guides: *Ant. Baroni*, *Giul.*, *Giov.*, and *Pietro Fiorelli*, of S. Martino, *Pietro Scetti* of Cataeggio, etc.

The train crosses the Adda, the right bank of which is here abrupt; the road runs high above. To the right, in Val Masino, appears the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (see above). 14½ M. *Talamona*. 16 M. *Morbegno* (853′), noted for its silk-culture; 18 M. *Cosio-Traona*. Beyond (21 M.) *Delebio*, on the *Lesina* (p. 442), which descends from Mte. Legnone, the railway joins the line from Chiavenna to Colico (p. 373). On a rock to the right is the ruin of *Fuentes*. — 25½ M. *Colico*, see p. 442.

104. From the Maloja to Chiavenna. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 372, 380.

19½ M. Diligence from Samaden to (34 M.) Chiavenna over the Maloja, twice daily, 7 hrs. (from St. Moritz 5½, Silvaplana 5, Maloja Kursaal 4 hrs.); fares 13 fr. 65, coupé or banquette 16 fr. 40 c. — Carriage from St. Moritz 45, and pair 75-90 fr. — Extra-Post and pair from Samaden 69 fr. 20 c. — Railway from Chiavenna to Colico, p. 373. — Finest route from the Engadine to the Italian lakes. Change in vegetation very striking.

Maloja - Kulm (5943′), p. 382. The road descends the abrupt slope of the Maloja (about 820′) in 12 bends, which walkers cut off. (From the sixth bend a path leads to the left to the *Orlegna*

Waterfall. see p. 382.) The pines and other coniferes just below the pass are very luxuriant. On the right bank of the *Orlegna* is the ruined church of *S. Gaudenzio* (on the right), where we look back for the last time at the château of Count Renesse on the Maloja.

3 M. **Casaccia**, Rom. *Casätsch* (4790′; **Hôt.-Pens. Stampa*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, is commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. Bridle-path to Stalla over the *Septimer*, p. 378.

The upper **Val Bregaglia**, Ger. *Bergeller-Thal*, watered by the *Mera* or *Maira*, is Swiss. The language is Italian, and several of the parishes are Protestant. The road traverses the open valley to the S., and 3/4 M. below Casaccia crosses the Orlegna before its junction with the Maira. Beyond the hamlet of (1/2 M.) *Lobbia* (4720′) are the *Cascata dell' Albigna* (left; see below) and other fine waterfalls on the hillsides. The road descends in windings (cut off by the old road, in part the paved Roman road, following the telegraph) to *Asarina* (4435′). Then past the mouth of Val Albigna and the *Grotta di Albigna* (used for beer) we reach —

7 1/2 M. **Vicosoprano**, Rom. *Vespran* (3565′; pop. 339; **Couronne et Poste*), the capital of Val Bregaglia, with a handsome church, at the influx of the *Albigna* into the Mera.

The Val Albigna is repaying. Above Vicosoprano (3/4 M.) we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood to the (3 hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall in a wild ravine, near the foot of the *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773′) is not always occupied. Thence over the *Cacciabella Pass* to *Bondo*, and over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, p. 383. — A trying route, S., crosses the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di S. Martino* (*Passo di Zocca*; 9000′), between the *Cima di Castello* (11,155′; easily ascended from the pass, 2 hrs.) and *Mte. di Zocca* (10,425′), to *Val di Mello* and *S. Martino* (p. 409).

Pizzo della Duana (10,300′; 6-7 hrs.; guide, the forester *Giov. Stampa* at Stampa, etc.) is easy for adepts. From Vicosoprano, N., by *Alp Zocchetta* and *Piantò*, to the small *Lago di Val Campo*, and up the arête from the E. side to the top. We may descend by *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*.

Next come *Borgonuovo*, Rom. *Bornöv* (3470′), and **Stampa** (**Alb. Piz Duan*, moderate). Picturesquely situated on the hill to the right lies *Coltura*, with the château of Baron Castelmur and the white church of *S. Pietro*. Walnuts and chestnuts appear, and the full luxuriance of S. Alpine vegetation begins beyond the rocky gateway of *La Porta*, near —

11 M. **Promontogno** (2685′), picturesquely dominated by the church of Our Lady and the ruin of *Castelmur*, whence ancient walls stretch down to the valley. In an open situation below the village, to the left, is the **Hôt. Bregaglia* (R., L., A. 4-5, D. 4 1/2, luncheon 3 1/2, pens. 9 fr.). Beyond it, at the entrance of *Val Bondasca*, of which we obtain a glimpse, lies the large village of *Bondo*, with a château of the Salis. For three months Bondo never sees the sun. Chestnuts and the Alpine rose flourish here side by side.

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable; *Andrea Picenoni* of Bondo) to Val Bondasca, and over the *Lombardet*, *Larcetto*, and *Naravedro Alps* to (4 hrs.) the highest *Alp di Sciora* (6785′), grandly situated. E. rise Piz Cacciabella (9745′) and the Pizzi di Sciora; S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold

Badile group (p. 409). - Over the crevassed *Bondasca Glacier* and the *Passo di Bondo* (10,200′) to the *Val Porcellizza* and *Bagni del Masino* (p. 409; hazardous: 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, or the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja* (15 hrs. from Promontogno). p. 383.

The road crosses the Mera, here joined by the wild *Bondasca*, and passes the houses of *Spino* (2630′). A road leads to the right to Soglio (see below). Mulberries, figs, and vines are luxuriant.

13¼ M. **Castasegna** (2235′; **Rest. Schumacher*; *Alb. Svizzero*), a closely-built but pleasant village, is the last Swiss place.

Pleasant walk through beautiful chestnut-wood, past the fall of *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) **Soglio**, Ger. *Sils* (3570′: *Hôt.-Pens. Willy*). In the hotel-garden the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in curious juxtaposition with the chestnut. Superb view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see above; carr. to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). - Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser-Thal, p. 371. — **Piz Gallegione* (10,285′), 5 hrs. from Soglio, with guide, is not difficult. From Soglio 3½ hrs. to the saddle (*Forcella*; 8924′), between the Gallegione and the *Cima di Cavlo* then to the left in 1½ hr. to the top (splendid view).

Just below Castasegna, beyond the *Lovere*, which descends from the right, is the Italian Dogana or custom-house.

15 M. **Villa di Chiavenna**, a large and picturesquely-situated village, with a lofty pilgrimage-church. Then (1¼ M.) *S. Croce*.

Above S. Croce (left), on the opposite bank of the *Mera*, once stood the thriving town of *Plurs*, with 2430 inhab., which was destroyed by a landslip from Mte. Conto in 1618. The mass of earth which buried the town is 60′ thick, and is now clothed with chestnuts. - Near *Cortinaccio*, ¾ M. from the road and 4½ M. from Chiavenna, is the old baronial *Villa Roncalia*, with a fine panelled hall.

To the right of *S. Abbondio* is the fine double fall of the *Acqua Fraggia*. Then through *Campedello* and the *Borgo Nuovo Piuro*, a suburb of Chiavenna, named after the buried town of Plurs, to —

19½ M. *Chiavenna*, p. 373. Station at the opposite end.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Maps, pp. 380, 400.

79 M. Ital. Diligence from Tirano to Bormio daily, 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.); Austr. Dilig. daily (from mid-June to Oct.) from Bormio Baths over the Stelvio to Eyrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 7 fl. 35 kr.; also open carriages), leaving the Baths at 6.30 a.m., reaching S. Maria at 10.30, Franzenshöhe at 1, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4.30, and Eyrs at 5.20 p.m. From Eyrs to Nauders daily in 5, to Landeck (p. 416) 10½ hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — Extra-Post and pair from Tirano to Bormio Baths 50 fr. Return carriages to Tirano and Bormio are often met with at Poschiavo (p. 407). One horse carr. from Pontresina to Bormio 80, two-horse 120 fr. (to Le Prese in 5¾ hrs., where a night is spent; thence to Bormio 8 hrs.). Carr. and pair from Samaden to Meran over the Stelvio in 3½ days, 250 fr. and 25 fr. fee. Extra-post and pair from Bormio Baths to Trafoi in 6½ hrs., 60 fr.

Walking. From Bormio Baths to S. Maria 4½-5, Stelvio Pass 1, Franzenshöhe 1½, Trafoi 1½, Prad 2 hrs. (From S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münster-Thal 3, Münster ¾, Taufers 3¼, and Mals in 1½ hr.)

Tirano (1475′), p. 408. The road ascends vine-clad hills to the district of *Sernio* (2080′). To the N. rises the abrupt *Mte. Masuccio* (9240′), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked the *Adda*, and con-

verted the valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (5 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the Adda, and at *Grosotto* (Alb. Pini) the *Roasco*, the brook of *Val Grosina* (p. 400). On the left are the well-preserved ruins of the castle *Venosta*. We cross the Adda again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2820′; *Posta* or *Angelo; Hôt. des Alpes*). On the N. slope is the pretty church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; vegetation becomes poorer; below us dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. 1¼ M. *Mondadizza;* 1½ M. *Le Prese;* we again cross the Adda. The defile *La Serra di Morignone*, 3¾ M. long, separates the Valtellina from the region of Bormio. The *Ponte del Diavolo* witnessed a skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians in 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale *(Valle di Sotto)*, with the church above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*. Beyond (3¾ M.) *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio, flanked with lofty pine-clad mountains, partly covered with snow. At *S. Lucia* we cross the *Frodolfo*, which joins the Adda below the bridge, and turn N.E. to (3¼ M.) —

25½ M. **Bormio,** Ger. *Worms* (4020′; *Posta* or *Leone d'Oro; Alb. della Torre*, Piazza Cavour), at the entrance to *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little town, with dilapidated towers.

From Bormio to Livigno, bridle-path (7 hrs.; without guide; better in the reverse direction; road being made). At *Premadio* we cross the Adda and ascend Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 399). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso;* above it, on the saddle of *Mte. delle Scale*, rise two towers which once defended the pass (*Scale di Fraele;* 6370′). [By the Scale di Fraele to *S. Giacomo di Fraele* (6390′), and by the *Val Mora Pass* and *Giufplan* (7723′) to the *Buffalora Alp*, near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 401), and *Zernetz*, 12 hrs.; guide advisable, 20 fr.] Beyond Isolaccia the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; ½ hr., *Semogo* (4673′; Martinelli); above, opposite, at the mouth of *Val Viola*, is the church of *S. Carlo*. (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 399.) From the (2½ hrs.) **Foscagno Pass** (7556′; sm. inn), with its two little lakes, we look back at the Val Viola and the S. Ortler Mts. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850′); then W., over the hill of *Dheira* to (1½ hr.) *Livigno* (p. 401).

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. (The diligence starts from the New Baths, 2 M. from Bormio; carriage thither from Bormio in the morning, if ordered previously.)

27½ M. The ***New Baths of Bormio** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4370′; R., L., A. 3½-4, B. 1½, D. 4, S. 3 fr.), on a terrace, with a fine view of the Bormio Valley and the surrounding mountains, are much visited in July and August, and remain open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs at the *Old Baths* (see below), on the rocks above (¾ M.; path and road).

The Stelvio road, constructed in 1820-25, ascends in a long curve, affording superb views of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; S.W., the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915′), *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), and *Cima Redasco* (10,300′), S.E., the *Mte. Valaccetta* (10,425′) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820′), at the upper end of *Val Furva;* W., the *Val Viola* (p. 399). We cross an iron bridge, and pass through a short tunnel *(Galleria dei Bagni)*, beyond which the

Old Baths (*Bayni Vecchi*; 4757′) lie below us, on the left. Beyond the deep gorge of the Adda rises the abrupt *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 412).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. A copious brook, which falls from the rocks below the mouth of Val Fraele, is erroneously called the source of the Adda. A series of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rock, for protection against avalanches and torrents, carry the road through a defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the refuges, *Ia Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585′), and *IIa Cantoniera Bruciato* (6495′). On the W. side of the valley rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9777′). The road crosses the brook of *Val Viteli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in windings (short-cuts). In a gorge to the left are the **Falls of the Braulio*. We next pass the *Casino dei Rottĕri di Spondalonga* (7100′), a road-menders' hut, and the *IIIa Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7588′; Inn, tolerable), with a chapel.

34 M. **S. Maria** (8160′; *Gobbi's Inn*), the *IVa Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, in a bleak Alpine valley.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina, diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the **Wormser Joch** or *Giogo di S. Maria* (8240′), and descends the *Muranza Valley* to (2½-3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Munster-Thal (p. 414); thence by *Taufers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 415) in the Adige Valley.

**Piz Umbrail* (9950′), E. and highest peak of the bold serrated mountains bounding the Val Braulio on the N., is a splendid point (1¾ hr.; guide, 5-6 fr.). To the right by the Dogana, we ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path. Superb view (Panorama by Faller). — Travellers from Bormio ascend by diverging to the left from the road, ¼ hr. above the 3rd Cantoniera (see above), ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake, and mounting rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

The road affords glimpses of the Münster-Thal to the left. On the right is the glistening *Eben Glacier*. The pass is only free from snow in warm summers; snow, 6′ deep, often lies by the roadside in June. On the (1½ M.) **Stelvio Pass** (*Stilfser Joch* or *Ferdinandshöhe*; 9055′) are a road-menders' house and the *Dreisprachen-Hütte* (Inn). A column to the right marks the boundary between Italy and Tyrol; ½ M. N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A path ascends to the left in ¼ hr. to the **Dreisprachenspitze* (9325′), a rocky height affording an admirable view, especially of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite. The bare reddish *Monte Pressura* (*Röthelspitze*; 9940′) intercepts the view, N., of the Münster-Thal.

The road descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings. To the right rise the *Geisterspitze* (11,405′) and *Tuckettspitze* (11,385′). The views from the road are finer than from the short-cuts.

40½ M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Inn*, R. 70 kr.). To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* descends far into the valley. Farther on (1½ M.), just beyond the 18th kilomètre, Mme. de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered by her husband in 1876. The finest point of view is the (¾ M.) **Weisse Knott* (6110′; rfmts.), a small platform: before us, the sombre Madatschspitz; to the right, the Madatsch Glacier; to the left, the Trafoier Ferner, and above it,

the Pleisshorn and Ortler; in the valley far below, amidst pines, is the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below). In the distance, N., rises the snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel. The marble obelisk is a memoral of Joseph Pichler, who first ascended the Ortler (1804). Far below lies (3 M.) —

45½ M. **Trafoi** (5080′; **Trafoi Hotel*, a large new house; **Neue Post; Hôt. Stelvio* or *Alte Post; Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a hamlet, superbly situated at the foot of the *Ortler* (12,800′), the highest of the Eastern Alps (ascended hence in 8-9 hrs., or from Sulden in 7-8 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Austrian custom-house.

Pleasant walk (¾ hr.) to the ***Three Holy Springs** (524′), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. A good path diverges from the road to the left, 3 min. above the Alte Post, and leads at the same level through meadows and wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, Mary, and St. John, under a roof, from whose breasts flows the icy cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and an auberge for pilgrims. Opposite rises the huge and sheer Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which fall two brooks. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive.

We follow the boisterous *Trafoi-Bach*, which we cross four times. 3 M. *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4175′; *Reinstadler, plain), with a small fort. To the right opens the picturesque *Sulden Valley*, with the (2¼ hrs.) village of *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6050′; *Sulden Hotel, first-class; *Eller; Ortlerhof; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route.

53 M. **Prad** (2950′; *Neue Post; Alte Post*), or *Brad*, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch* or *Adige*, and crosses a marsh and the river by a long viaduct, to (2 M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900′; *Hirsch), on the highroad from Botzen and Meran to Landeck, 1½ M. W. of *Eyrs*.

Walkers avoid the glaring and fatiguing road by Spondinig by diverging to the left at Prad, on the right bank of the Adige. This route, skirting the mountains, and several ruined castles, leads to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (Inn), and *Glurns* (3260′; 'Sonne), a small fortified town with an old church, and (2½ hrs.) *Mals* (p. 415).

To the Münster-Thal a narrow road leads W. from Glurns on the right bank of the *Rambach*, which (2½ M.) it crosses. (Avoid track on right bank, by *Riffair*.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers* (4012′; 'Post), with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, p. 405.) Thence to the (½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) **Münster**, Rom. *Mustair* (3765′; **Hôt. Münsterhof; Piz Ciaralatsch; Hirsch*), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine church. The road descends, crosses the Rambach (passing the *Ava da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded gorge to the left), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) **S. Maria** (4553′; **Piz Umbrail*; 'Weisses Kreuz), a large village at the mouth of *Val Muranza*. Over the Wormser Joch to Bormio, p. 413; over the Ofen Pass to Zernetz, p. 401; through Val da Scharl to Schuls, p. 406.

The Nauders road skirts the hills, at a distance from the Adige. The valley is called the *Vintschgau*, after the *Venosti*, its ancient inhabitants. To the left rises the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. On the right,

near *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. To the left lies *Glurns* (p. 414), and on the road lies *Tartsch*. Near (6½ M.) **Mals** is the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

6¼ M. **Mals** (3440′; *Post* or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*) is a village of Roman origin. (To *Val d'Uina*, by *Sursass*, see p. **405**.) Beyond the Adige, on a hill to the left, rises the large Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, is *Burgeis*, with the castle of *Fürstenburg*. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, and beyond it —

69 M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Heide* (4695′; *Post*). Looking back, we have a superb *View (finest when approached from Nauders) of the ice-clad Ortler range, which fills the background. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to (3½ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtauferer Thal*. To the left is the green *Reschen-See*, the source of the Adige. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4890′; *Villa Fischersheim; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4900′), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and descend by the *Stille Bach* to (4½ M.) —

79 M. **Nauders** (4468′; *Post; Löwe; Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district law-courts.

From Nauders to the *Lower Engadine* (dilig. to *Schuls* daily), p. 407

106. From Nauders to Bregenz over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 346, 52.

103 M. Diligence from Nauders to Landeck (27 M.) daily in 5¼ hrs. (also an omnibus). Railway from Landeck to Bregenz, 76 M., in 4¼-6 hrs.; fares 3 fl. 83, 2 fl. 55, 1 fl. 28 kr. (express 5 fl. 75, 3 fl. 83, 1 fl. 92 kr.).

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass* runs high above the river, being hewn at places in the slate-rock. Two avalanche-galleries. At the entrance to the pass is a small fort, and beyond it a pretty waterfall. The finest point is **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630′), a group of houses (*Hotel). Far below, on the Inn, is *Alt-Finstermünz* (3250′), with its old tower and a bridge. The ravine of the Inn, with the Engadine Mts. in the background, is very picturesque.

The road descends gradually, through three short tunnels, and crosses the Inn 1½ M. before reaching —

8 M. **Pfunds** (3185′), which consists of two villages, *Pfunds*, on the right bank, and *Stuben* (Traube, Post), through which the road runs, on the left. To the S.W. towers *Piz Mondin* (10,375′), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; S.E., the *Glockthurm* (11,010′) and other peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses the Inn near (4¾ M.) *Tösens*. Then (4¾ M.) —

17½ M. **Ried** (2875′; *Post; Muass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. The road crosses to the left bank at (2 M.) *Prutz* (Rose), at the mouth of the *Kaunser-Thal*, in which, farther on, the Grieskogel is visible. Above Prutz, on a rock to the left, is the

ruin of *Laudegy;* near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3900′), with sulphur-baths, 1¼ hr. from Ried (new road); ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4545′), a favourite mineral bath, well fitted up and finely situaed.

The road recrosses the Inn by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2820′), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809. To the right, *Flies*, with *Schloss Piedenegg*. To the left, beyond the Inn, a fall of the *Urgbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn dashes through a gorge and forms several cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2670′; **Post; Schwarzer Adler; Goldner Adler*), a large village on both banks of the Inn, is commanded by the ancient *Castle Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families. The *Railway Station* (*Restaur., R. 1 fl. 20 kr.) lies 1 M. to the E.

The *Arlberg Railway crosses the Inn. To the left, a glimpse of the picturesque Landeck; to the right rises the huge *Parseierspitze* (9955′). The train ascends on the right bank of the *Sanna* to (30½ M.) stat. *Pians* (2990′), opposite the village of that name (Alte and Neue Post), which lies far below. Above it is *Grins*. Several viaducts. 32 M. *Wiesberg*, with an old château. We cross the *Trisanna*, which descends from the *Patznaun-Thal* to the *Rosanna* to form the Sanna, by a bridge, 280 yds. long and 282′ high. Tunnel.

34 M. *Strengen* (3355′), at the base of the *Peziner Spitze* (8353′). To the W., the *Riffler* (9880′), with its glacier. We follow the right bank of the Rosanna to (36 M.) **Flirsch** (3795′; *Post*), at the foot of the *Eisenspitze* (9400′), prettily situated. The valley expands. We cross the Rosanna three times to (40 M.) *Pettneu*, and twice more to (44 M.) **St. Anton** (4270′; **Post; Adler*), the highest village in the Rosanna or *Stanzer-Thal*, at the E. base of the *Arlberg*.

The train enters the great ***Arlberg Tunnel**, nearly 6⅓ M. long (St. Gotthard Tunnel 9¼ M.), ascends slightly to the middle of it (4300′ above the sea-level; 1600′ below the Arlberg Pass), and then descends to the *Kloster-Thal*. 50½ M. *Langen* (3990′; Buffet), on the right bank of the *Alfenz*. On the N. side of the valley the train descends over several viaducts to (54 M.) *Danöfen* and —

58 M. **Dalaas** (3055′); the village (2750′; *Post*) is charmingly situated far below. Several viaducts and tunnels. 59½ M. *Hintergasse* (2700′). At (62 M.) *Bratz* (2315′; Löwe) we reach the floor of the valley. Then down the broad *Illthal* to —

66½ M. **Bludenz** (1905′; **Bludenzer Hof*, *Scesaplana*, **Hôt. Arlberg*, at the station; in the town, **Post*, **Kreuz*, *Krone*), prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-clad Scesaplana in the background.

Lünersee and Scesaplana, very repaying. (To the lake 6-6½ hrs., easy.) We descend and cross the Ill to *Bürs*, and ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (3360′; *Beck; *Scesaplana). Then up the right bank of the *Alvierbach* to *Alp Lagant*, and up zigzags over grass, débris, and rock. In 3-3½ hrs. we reach the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the beautiful blue **Lünersee** (6175′), the largest lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circuit. On the W. bank is the *Douglas Hut* (Inn).

The ascent of the **Scesaplana** (9735′), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but safe (4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 9½ fl., from Brand 7 fl.). Leaving the Douglas Hut, we skirt the lake a little way, then ascend to the right, over grass, loose stones, and the dreary, rock-strewn *Todte Alp*. Lastly through a steep 'cheminée' to the arête, and easily to the top. The imposing prospect embraces all Swabia, N., as far as Ulm; N.E., the Vorarlberg and Algau Alps; E., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; S. and W., the Swiss Alps from the Bernina to the Bernese Mts., the Rhine Valley, Canton Appenzell, and Lake Constance. — Descent to the *Schamella Club-Hut*, and by *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, p. 347. From the Douglas Hut to (7 hrs.) Schruns (see below) a fine route leads past the grand *Schweizer Thor* (7055′); pass to the Prätigau, p. 347) to the *Oefen Pass* (7526′), and descends to the finely situated *Sporer-Alp*, and through the *Gauerthal* (see below; adepts need no guide).

The **Montafon** (Map. p. 346; see also *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*), S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful and populous valley, watered by the Ill, and separated from the Prätigau on the S. by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* The road (omnibus to Schruns several times daily, 80 kr.), leads by *St. Peter* to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet on a mound of débris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn*; then, on the right bank of the Ill, to (3½ M.) **Schruns** (2260′; pop. 1710; *'Löwe; 'Taube; 'Stern*), the chief place in the valley, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Bartholomaberg* (3500′; a fine point of view). On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschagguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, whence a path crosses the *Drusenthor* (7220′), between the *Drusenfluh* (9280′) and *Sulzfluh* (9265′), to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 347) in the Prätigau. (To the Lünersee, see above.) By the *Partnun Pass*, or by the *Plasseggen Pass*, to (7-8 hrs.) *Küblis*, p. 347. — The *Sulzfluh* (9265′; 7 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is a splendid point, hardly inferior to the Scesaplana: to the *Tilisuna Hut* (Inn) 5 hrs., to the top 2 hrs. more (descent to Küblis, p. 347).

Above Schruns the valley contracts. To the S. of (5 M.) *Gallenkirch* (2730′; Adler, Rössle) opens the *Gargellen-Thal*, with the finely situated village of *Gargellen* (5154′; Inn), whence tolerable routes cross the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7665′) W. to (6 hrs.) *Küblis* (p. 347), and the *Schlappiner-Joch* (7100′) E. to (6 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau (p. 349). Passing *Gurtepohl*, we next reach (5 M.) *Gaschurn* (3120′; Rössl; 'Krone), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Gamnera-Thal*, and (2½ M.) *Patenen* (3435′; Sonne), the last Montafon village. (Passes to the *Patznaun*, see *Baedeker's E. Alps.*)

From Patenen over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; guide), trying, but attractive. We ascend the *Gross-Vermunt-Thal* to the right, passing the grand *Stüber* or *Hollen Fall*, to the (3½ hrs.) *Madlener-Haus* (6195′; Inn), on the *Gross-Vermunt-Alp*, W. of the *Bieler Höhe*. Thence to the S., past the source of the *Ill*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Wiesbadener Hütte* (8400′), on the margin of the great *Vermunt Glacier*, and over the easy glacier to the (1 hr.) **Vermunt Pass** (9180′), between E. the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,350′), and W. *Piz Buin* (10,880′), the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts. (ascended by adepts without difficulty, from the Wiesbadener Hütte 3½ hrs.). Steep descent to *Val Tuoi* and (2½ hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 402). — By the *Kloster Pass* to *Klosters*, p. 349.

70 M. *Strassenhaus*. We cross the *Ill;* then the *Mänkbach*, issuing from the *Gamperton-Thal* on the left. 73 M. *Nenzing*. 77½ M. *Frastanz*, at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal, called the *Wallgau* below Bludenz, contracts. At Feldkirch the Ill forces its way through the limestone rocks (*Obere* and *Untere Illklamm*) before it falls into the broad Rhine Valley. We cross the Ill, enter the Upper Illklamm, and pass through a short tunnel.

80 M. **Feldkirch** (1510′; pop. 3800; **Vorarlberger Hof*, at the rail. stat., R. from 80 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.; **Engl. Hof*, R. from 80 kr., D. 1½ fl.; **Bär; *Löwe; Schäfle;* beer at the *Rössl; Rail.*

Rest.), a natural fortress, hemmed in by mountains, and once the key to Tyrol, is a pleasant little town. Above it rises the ruined *Schattenburg*. A large Jesuit school here is called the *Stella Matutina*. The *Parish Church*, of 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good 'Descent'. By the Gymnasium is a small botanical garden.

Fine view of the Rhine Valley from the ***Margarethenkapf** (1830′), a hill 20 min. W., on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasant park of Hr. v. Tschavoll (tickets at the hotels; or visiting-card suffices).

From Feldkirch to Buchs (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 60, 40, 20 kr.). It sweeps round the *Ardetzenberg*, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad Rhine Valley. Stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan*. (*Vaduz*, 2 M. S., p. 59.) Near *Buchs* (p. 59) it crosses the Rhine.

We skirt the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*. 83 M. *Rankweil*, at the foot of the *Laternser-Thal*, with a picturesque church. From the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise wooded knolls, such as the *Kummenberg* (2186′), to the left. Near (88 M.) *Götzis*, with its modern church, are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

91 M. **Hohenems** (1420′; **Post*; *Krone*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the ruins of *Neu-* and *Alt-Hohenems*. In the village is a château of Count Waldburg-Zeil. We cross the *Dornbirner Ach*.

95 M. **Dornbirn** (1435′; pop. 10,700; **Hôt. Weiss*; **Dornbirner Hof*; **Hirsch*; *Mohr*), a thriving town, more than 2 M. long. The S.W. background is formed by the Appenzell Mts., the Kamor and Hohe-Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Curfirsten.

98 M. *Schwarzach*; 100½ M. *Lautrach*. (Junction-line, left, to *St. Margrethen*, p. 58.) The train crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* to —

103 M. **Bregenz.** — Oesterreichischer Hof, by the pier; Hôt. Europa, Montfort, Habsburger Hof, at the station; Weisses Kreuz; Post; Schweizerhof, Römer-Str.; Krone; Bregenzer Hof, near the rail. station. — Wine at *F. Kinz's*; beer at *Forster's Brewery* and at the *Hirsch*.

Bregenz (1380′; pop. 7000), Rom. *Brigantium*, capital of the *Vorarlberg*, is beautifully situated at the E. end of *Lake Constance*. The *Old*, or *Upper*, *Town*, on a height, marks the site of the *Roman Castrum*, and once had two gates, the northern of which survives. Fine survey from the *Pier*.

The ***Gebhardsberg** (1970′; ¾ hr., last half through wood), with the ruin of *Hohen-Bregenz*, an auberge, and a pilgrimage-church, commands Lake Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and Rhine, and the Appenzell and Glarus Alps. Picturesque foreground, formed by abrupt pine-clad hills.

The ***Pfänder** (3465′), E. of Bregenz, affords a far more extensive prospect. The path (1¾-2 hrs.) leads across the *Berg Isel* (ride-range and restaur.) to *Weissenreute*, and ascends (white marks) to the right through wood, by *Hintermoos*, to the large **Hotel* (pens. 3½ fl.), close to the top. The carriage-road (2-2½ hrs.) leads past the 'Berg Isel' (see above), and through wood, to the hamlet of *Fluh* (Adler, Traube), halfway, and the hotel.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 51) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.). Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 27.

107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan) . . 419
Excursions from Lugano: Monte S. Salvatore; Monte Brè; Monte Caprino; S. Bernardo; Bigorio; Monte Boglia; Monte Camoghè; Monte Tamaro, 422-424. — Monte Generoso, 424.
108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia 426
Val Verzasca, 426. — From Locarno to Domodossola through the Centovalli and Vigezzo valleys. Val Onsernone, 427. — Val Rovana. Val di Campo. Val di Bosco, 428. — Excursions from Bignasco. Through the Val Bavona to the Tosa Falls or to Airolo; Basodino. Val Prato; Campo Tencia, 428. - From Fusio to Airolo or to Fiesso, 429.
109. Lago Maggiore 429
Railway from Bellinzona to Luino and Novara, 429. — Val Cannobina; viâ Finero to S. Maria Maggiore, 430. — Sasso del Ferro; Monte Nudo; S. Caterina del Sasso. From Laveno to Como and to Milan, 431. — From Intra to Bee and to Premeno, 432. — Borromean Islands, 434. — Monte Mottarone, 435. — From Arona to Milan, 436.
110. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta . . . 436
From Gravellona to Pallanza or to Baveno-Stresa, 436. — Excursions from Orta, 437. — From Varallo to Ponte Grande and to Alagna; Val Sermenza, 438, 439.
111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano 439
From Ponte Tresa to Lugano by land, 439. — Grottoes of Osteno and Rescia; Lanzo d'Intelvi, 440.
112. Lake of Como 441
Monte Legnone, 442. - Monte Grigna, 443. — Monte S. Primo; Monte Crocione; Monte Galbiga, 445. — Lake of Lecco, 446. — From Lecco to Milan and to Bergamo, 447. — From Como to Erba and Bellagio by land, 448.
113. From Como to Milan 449

107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como *(Milan)*.

Comp. Maps, pp. 420, 440.

Railway (comp. p. 105) from Bellinzona to *Lugano*. 18½ M., in 41-71 min. (4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 20 c.); from Lugano to *Como*, 19½ M., in 33-58 min. (3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.); from Lugano to *Milan*, 48½ M., in 1¾-3½ hrs (express 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 45 c.; slow trains 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr.).

Bellinzona (775′; pop. 4500; *Rail. Rest.*; **Hôt. Suisse & Poste*, R., L., A. 3-5, D. 5 fr.; **Hôt. St. Gotthard*, near the station; *Cervo*, well spoken of; *Leone d'Oro*, moderate; *Alb. Ristor. Ferrari*), a picturesque town, quite Italian in character, with a fine abbey-church of the 16th cent., is the capital of *Canton Ticino*. On the W. rises the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated hill; on the slope to the E. are the *Castello di Mezzo*, or *di Svitto*, and the lofty *Castello Corbario*

or *Corbè* (1500′). Fortified by the Visconti in the middle ages, Bellinzona was regarded as the key to the St. Gotthard Pass. In the 16-18th cent., the three castles were occupied by the Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden governors (comp. p. 113). The Castello Grande is now a prison and arsenal (fee); the other two are in ruins. — Bellinzona is the junction of the St. Gotthard line (to Lugano-Como, see below) and the branches to Locarno (p. 426) and Luino (p. 430).

Beautiful walk of 1½ hr.: from the station, S., through the town (10 min.), then, by the Banca Ticinense, ascend the stony path to the left, leading to the highest castle. After 20 min., the path to the castle diverges to the right; the path to the left leads to the conspicuous chapel of *S. Maria della Salute*, which affords a picturesque view of the two lower castles and the Ticino Valley down to the Lago Maggiore. We may descend to the left, a little below the chapel, by a path between vineyard-walls to the station in 20-25 min.

Ascent of *Monte Camoghè* (7303′; from Bellinzona 7-8 hrs., with guide), see p. 423; by the *Passo di S. Jorio* to the *Lake of Como*, see p. 442.

A tunnel carries us under the Castello di Mezzo (p. 419). At (2½ M.) *Giubiasco* (765′; Pens. Camoghè) the lines to *Lago Maggiore* (p. 429) diverge to the right.

Sweeping round to the left, the Lugano line nears the mountains near *Camorino*, and ascends the *Monte Cenere*, through walnut and chestnut trees. *S. Antonio* lies below on the right; then *Cadenazzo* (p. 426). Two tunnels. View, improving as we ascend, of the Ticino Valley, the influx of the Ticino into Lago Maggiore, Locarno, and the Val Maggia Mts. We pass under **Monte Cenere,** the top of which is 370′ above us, by a tunnel, 1840 yds. long (1437′ above the sea-level; shut windows), to —

9 M. *Rivera-Bironico* (1560′), in the bleak dale of the *Leguana*, which soon joins the *Vedeggio*, from *Mte. Camoghè* (p. 423), to form the *Agno*. Beyond a short tunnel is (15 M.) **Taverne** (1105′; *Inn*). At *Lamone* (1033′) the train leaves the Agno, and ascends past *Cadempino* and *Vezia* to the *Massagno Tunnel* (1135′; 1016 yds. long).

18½ M. **Lugano.** — The Railway Station (1110′; Pl. C, 2; **Rest.*: view) lies high above the town, to which we descend by road, path, or Cable Tramway (*Funicolare*; Pl. C, 2, 3; fares up 40 or 20 c., down 20 or 10 c.). — The Steamboat (p. 440) has three piers: *Lugano-Città*, by the Piazza Giardino; *Lugano-Parco*, near the Hôtel du Parc; and *Lugano-Paradiso*, for Paradiso and Mte. Salvatore.

Hotels. The chief send omnibuses to meet trains and steamers. *On the Lake:* *Hôtel du Parc (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in an old monastery at the S. end of the town, with garden (band twice a day) and the dépendances *Belvedere*, *Villa Ceresio*, and *Beau-Séjour* (Pl. b, B 4; the last, with fine garden, alone open in winter), R., L., A. 4-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, omnibus 1½, music ½, pens. 9-12 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Splendide (Pl. c; B, 5), on the Paradiso road (p. 422), R., L., A. 3-7, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr. — Second Class: *Hôt. Lugano (Pl. e; C, 3), with a small garden, pens. 8 fr.; Albergo-Ristorante Americana (Pl. f; D, 3), Piazza Giardino, Italian, pens. 6 fr.; Hôtel Garni Walter (p. 421), pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, on the Paradiso road, with garden, R. 2½-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; Pens. Villa Speranza at *Loreto* (Pl. B, 4). — *In the Town:* Hôt. Suisse (Pl. g; D, 3), near Piazza Giardino, reputed good, R. & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½ fr.; Pens. Zweifel, 4-5 fr. — *Near the Station:* to the S., *Hôt. Beau-Regard (Pl. i; B, 3), R., L., A. 3-4, B. 1¼, lunch 2½, D. 3½, pens.

1:150000

Ginner & Debes' Geogr. Estab. Leipzig

A
B
C
Massaglia
Gorzia
Mirandola
Concordia
Finale
Bondeno
Ferrara
Argenta
Comacchio
Ravenna
Cervia
Rimini
Cesena
Forli
Faenza
Imola
Bologna
Modena
Reggio
Parma
Piacenza
Pavia
Milano
Lodi
Cremona
Mantua
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lugano
Lago Maggiore
Novara
Vercelli
Alessandria
Tortona
Voghera
Casale
Asti
Torino
Susa
Pinerolo
Saluzzo
Cuneo
Mondovi
Ceva
Savona
Genua
Nizza
Ventimiglia
Oneglia
Porto Maurizio
Albenga
Finale
Savona
Genua
Chiavari
Sestri
Spezia
Carrara
Massa
Lucca
Pisa
Livorno
Piombino
Elba
Corsica
Sardinien
Mittelmeer
Golf von Genua
Golf von Spezia
Golf von Lyon
Golf von Ampsicora
Golf von Asinara
Golf von Cagliari
Golf von Palmas
Golf von Porto Conte
Golf von Orosei
Golf von Terranova
Golf von Arbatax
Golf von Porto Vecchio
Golf von Ajaccio
Golf von Sagone
Golf von Porto
Golf von Calvi
Golf von Saint Florent
Golf von Bastia
Golf von Aleria
Golf von Porto Vecchio
Golf von Santa Manza
Golf von Valinco
Golf von Sagone
Golf von Ajaccio
Golf von Porto
Golf von Calvi
Golf von Saint Florent
Golf von Bastia
Golf von Aleria
Golf von Porto Vecchio
Golf von Santa Manza
Golf von Valinco

Canobbio
Val Colla
F
G
LUGANO
1: 16700
0 50 100 200 300 400 Metri
1 Banca d. Svizz. ital. D3
2 Civico Ospedale D3
3 Municipio D3
4 Teatro C3
1
Madonnetta
Istituto dei Vecchioni
Ponte Madonnetta
Pregassona
Cimitero
Macello Pubblico
Macello-Pubblico
Molinazzo
Via Carlo Cattaneo
Villa Gaburri (Diani)
Proprietà Gianella
Stab.o Torriboli
Campo Marzio
Piazza di Tiro
CASSARATE
H.P. Villa Castagnola
3
4
Punta Vallée
Pta di Medi
5
6
E
F
G
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

LAGO
DI
COMO
COMO
S.Giorgio
S.Agostino
BRUNATE
Nosetta
Bignanico
Capriccio
Carnasino
C.Valeria
Via Adelaide
C.Torchiazzo
Camatta
Via Vessi
Val di Vico
Mancucco
Camporino
Cal Torchio
Galbana
Staz. di Como S.Giovanni
Mediterranea
Via all'Olmo
M.della Croce
C.Ronco
Rondineto
Croce S.Eutichio
Via Bianchi
Via Gruanello
P.di Geno
Cna Prascia
Ostia Piani
Via S.Pietro
Via l'Olmo
Bagni
Porto
Via Vico
Via Cavour
Staz. R. Como Lago Per Novi
C.Carescione
Funicolare
Albergo e Rist.e Piani
C.Valle
S.Donato
S.Giuliano
S.Croce
Crotto
Garzola
Sup.
Inf.
C.Vista
C.Scot
S.Agata
S.Martino
Staz. di Como Borghi
Rienza
S.Bartolomeo
S.Abbondio
S.Chiara
Manicomio
Crotto
Via Regina
Via Vittoria
Via Diaz
Via Torriani
Via Milano
Via Lecco
Via Statale
Via Cantoni
Via Borgovico
Via Cattaneo
Via Grandi
Via Rovelli
Via Bellinzona
Via Canturina
Via Napoleona
Via Varesina

$7^1/_2$-10 fr.; *Pens. Villa Belvedere at *Montarina* (Pl. B, 3); *Hôt. St. Gotthard (Pl. k; C, 3); to the N., *Hôt. Washington (Pl. d; C, 1), high and open, R., L., A. 3-$3^1/_2$, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa Berna, 3 min. from the station, pens. $6^1/_2$-10 fr. — *Below the Station:* Hôt. Metropole (formerly Villa Enderlin), with garden, pens. 8-10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Erica (Pl. l; C, 2), R., L., A. from 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Ville & Pens. Bon-Air (Pl. o; C, 2), pens. 6-7 fr.; H. Milan & Trois Suisses, moderate; Pens. Induni, modest. — At *Paradiso* (p. 422): *Hôt. Reichmann au Lac (Pl. n; B, 6), R., L., A. 3-4, D. $3^3/_4$, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Beau-Rivage, pens. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Lac & National (5-6 fr.), also on the lake; Pens. Rufibach-Stalder, plain; Hôt. Salvador (Pl. m; A, B, 6), pens. from 6 fr.; *Bellevue (Pl. A, 6), pens. 6-8 fr. — At *Cassarate*, 1 M. E. of the pier of Lugano, sheltered, with S. aspect: *Pens. Villa Castagnola (Pl. G, 3), with pretty garden, R., L., A. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Pens. Villa du Midi (Pl. G, 5), $^1/_4$ M. farther, $4^1/_2$-5 fr.; *Pens. Villa Moritz, higher up the hill, 5-6 fr.

Pens. Vi Stauff

Restaurants at the Hotels. Also **Trattoria Biaggi* (rooms and pens.), W. of Piazza della Riforma, on the way to the cable-tramway, Italian; *Café Jacchini*, Piazza Giardino. — Beer at the *Deutsches Brauhaus*, N.E. corner of Piazza Riforma: *Münchner Brauhaus*, at the post-office; *Walter* (p. 420), *Straub*, both on the quay, by Hôtel Lugano. — *Café Centrale*, Piazza Giardino; *Café Conti*, behind Piazza Riforma. — Confectioners. *Meister*, a little S.W. of the Palazzo Civico; *Forster*, Via Canova, by the post office.

Lake Baths on the Paradiso road (20 c., towels 20 c., cabin 80 c.). Warm Baths at *Anastasi's*, near the Hôtel du Parc.

Post & Telegraph (Pl. D, 3), Via Canova, near Hôt. Suisse. — Physicians, *Dr. Cornils*, *Dr. Zbinden*, *Dr. Reali*, etc. — Bookseller, *A. Arnold (Libreria Dalp)*, Piazza Giardino.

Electric Tramway every 15-20 min. from Piazza Giardino to Paradiso (Salvatore station), Cassarate, and Mulino Nuovo (10 c.).

Carriage to or from the St. Gotthard Station, with one horse, 1 pers. 1, 2 pers. $1^1/_2$, 3 pers. 2 fr.; two horses, 1-2 pers. 2, 3-5 pers. 3 fr.; same fares from the station to Paradiso and the Salvatore station, and from the town to *Cassarate*. From the town to *Castagnola*, or from the St. Gotthard or the Salvatore station to *Cassarate*, $1^1/_2$, 2, $2^1/_2$, 3, or 4 fr.,; from these stations to *Castagnola* 2, $2^1/_2$, 3, 4, 5, and 6 fr. — *Circuit of Mte. S. Salvatore* (p. 422; by Pambio, Figino, Morcote, Melide: $2^1/_2$ hrs.; repaying) with one horse 7, and pair 12 fr.; to *Capolago* 7 or 12, *Luino* 12 or 20, *Varese* 16 or 30 fr.; fee 10 per cent of fare.

Boats, with 1 rower $1^3/_4$, 2 rowers 3 fr. for the first hour; for each $^1/_2$ hour more 1 rower $^1/_2$, two rowers 1 fr., and fee. Sailing-boats $3^1/_2$ fr. for the first hour, each $^1/_2$ hr. more $1^1/_2$ fr.

English Church Service in a chapel by the Hôtel du Parc.

English Goods (groceries, tea-room, etc.): *The British Trading Company*, Piazza del Comercio.

Lugano (905′; pop. 8000), the largest town in Canton Ticino, charmingly situated on the lake of that name, is a pleasant place for some stay. The scenery is Italian in character; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the banks of the lake; the lower hills are clad with vineyards and gardens, which contrast beautifully with the dark-green chestnuts and walnuts above them. To the S. rises *Monte S. Salvatore*, wooded to its top; E., beyond the lake, is *Monte Caprino*, with *Monte Generoso* to its right. To the left, *Monte Brè* and the beautiful *Monte Boglia*. On the N. opens the broad valley of the *Cassarate*, backed by an Alpine amphitheatre, in which the serrated *Monte Camoghè* is conspicuous.

A broad *Quay*, planted with trees, is a favourite evening promenade. Opposite the pier is the handsome *Palazzo Civico* (Pl. C, 3),

with a fine colonnaded court; E. of it is the *Piazza Giardino*, with promenades and a meteorological column. The *Piazza della Riforma*, or *Piazza Grande*, lies farther back. At the S. end of the quay rises a Fountain Statue of Tell, by Vela. — The church of *S. Maria degli Angioli* (adjoining the Park Hotel) contains a fresco on the rood-loft by *Bernardino Luini*, the *Passion, one of his finest works, with numerous figures. On the wall to the left is the Last Supper, in three sections, and in the 1st Chapel on the right a fine Madonna, both on panel by Luini.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian. *S. Lorenzo* (Pl. C, 2), the principal church, on the hill below the station, probably erected by Tommaso Rodari at the end of the 15th cent., has a marble façade. *View of town and lake from the terrace of the railway-station.

Walks (with benches and finger-posts). *South*, by the highroad through the *Paradiso* suburb (Pl. A, B, 6) and at the foot of Mte. S. Salvatore, to the (1¼ M.) cape of *S. Martino*. To Melide, see p. 424. At Paradiso a path leads (right; 5 min.) to the *Belvedere*, with view of lake and town. — *West*, by the winding Ponte Tresa road (Pl. A, B, 4, 5, short-cuts), uphill to the (½ hr.) favourite *Rest. du Jardin* (also pension); the village of *Sorengo* lies on a hill to the right (1325'; fine view from the church); W. is the Lake of Muzzano. Opposite the Rest. du Jardin a road leads left, by *Gentilino*, to (1½ M.) the conspicuous church of *S. Abbondio* (1345'), adjoining which are several monuments by Vela. A very attractive walk (3 M. more) leads from Gentilino, to the right, through fine chestnut-woods to *Montagnola*, and back to S. Abbondio. — *East*, from Piazza Castello (where No. 78, on the right, is the entrance to the shady park of the *Villa Gabrini* (Pl. D, E, 3), with a marble figure of 'la Desolazione' by Vinc. Vela; fee ½-1 fr.), the Via Carlo Cattaneo crosses the (¼ M.) *Cassarate*, and leads to (¾ M.) *Cassarate* (Pl. G, 3; electric tramway, see p. 421); thence we follow the sunny road at the foot of Mte. Brè to (1 M.) *Castagnola*, in full view of Mte. S. Salvatore (Villa Moritz, good restaur., p. 421). Thence a hilly road on the lake-side to (1-1¼ hr.) *Gandria* (p. 440).

The finest excursion is to **Mte. S. Salvatore** (3000), by Cable Railway (1 M. long) from Paradiso in 25 min. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4 fr.; half fare on Sun.) The lower station (1245'; Restaurant; Pl. A, 6) lies ¼ M. from the *Lugano Paradiso* pier (steamboat from Lugano-Città in 10 min.). The line, with an initial gradient of 17 (100), crosses the St. Gotthard Railway, traverses a viaduct (112 yds. long; 38 (100), and reaches the halfway station *Pazzallo* (1665'; with engine-house for dynamos, etc.), where carriages are changed. The line ascends over granite rock, at an increasing gradient (at last 60 : 100), to the terminus (2915'; Hôt. Kulm). Thence on foot to the (7 min.) summit (*Vetta*), on which there is a pilgrimage-chapel. The View embraces the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano; E., above Porlezza, is Monte Legnone (p. 442); N., above Lugano, rises the

— 3½ M. **Bellavista** (4010′; *Rest.*; *Alb. Bellavista*, plain). A walk leads from the station along the slope (benches) to the (10 min.) **Perron*, a spur immediately above Capolago, with a beautiful view, best in the morning, of Lake Lugano and the snow-peaks from the Gran Paradiso to the St. Gotthard. To the E. of the station (10 min.; hotel-porter meets trains) is the **Hôtel Monte Generoso* (3960′; R., L., A. 4-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer), on a terrace commanding the plain of Lombardy as far as Mte. Viso. Bridle-path thence to the top, 1¼ hr. — Beyond Bellavista a tunnel of 92 yds. We then skirt the ridge, obtaining views, to the left, of the lake and town of Lugano, and to the right, below, of the villages of Muggio and Cabbio. Two short tunnels. 5½ M. **Vetta** (5295′; **Hôt. Kulm*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr., connected by terraces with the *Rest. Vetta*; adjacent, the modest *Alb. Rist. della Vetta*, D. 3 fr.). A path protected by railings leads hence in 10 min. to the top of **Monte Generoso* (5590′). The *View, no less grand than picturesque (sea Panorama), embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Maggiore, the entire Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Pizzo dei Tre Signori, and S. the plains of Lombardy, backed by the Apennines, with the towns of Milan, Lodi, Crema, and Cremona. — From stat. Vetta we may walk down to Hôtel Generoso or to stat. Bellavista in ¾ hr.

Monte Generoso has a rich flora, combining sub Alpine and Alpine plants in rare profusion. Beautiful lilies vie with rare orchises, and various saxifrages with the pretty Anemone narcissiflora and Primula auricula. Tiny sedums and fine ferns (such as the rare Aspidium aculeatum) also occur.

The hill may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (p. 424) by *Rovio* (1665′; *Hôt. Mte. Generoso, open in winter also, pens. 5-6 fr.), by a good path, shady in the forenoon, in 4½-5 hrs., or from *Mendrisio* (see below), by *S. Nicolao* (the usual route); or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio*, in 4-4½ hrs. (road to Muggio, beyond which the ascent is fatiguing). — From *Lanzo d'Intelvi* (bridle-path, 5½ hrs.), p. 440 (better for descent to Osteno 6 hrs.).

30 M. **Mendrisio** (1180′; pop. 2872; **Angelo*, Italian, R. & A. 2½ fr.) lies ½ M. from the station. Bridle-path to the Hôt. Generoso (see above; 3 hrs., mule 6 fr.). At *Ligornetto*, 1½ M. to the W., is the interesting *Museo Vela*, containing sculptures, models, etc. left by the celebrated sculptor (d. 1891; always open). The short *Coldrerio Tunnel* carries us through the watershed between the Laveggio and the *Breggia*. 33 M. *Balerna*.

35 M. **Chiasso** (764′; **Rail. Rest.*; **Alb. S. Michele*, near the station), the last Swiss village (custom-house; long halt). The line pierces *Monte Olimpino* by a tunnel 3170 yds. long (view of Lake Como to the left), and passes *Borgo Vico*, a suburb of Como, on the left.

38 M. **Como** (p. 447); thence to (30 M.) *Milan*, see R. 113.

108. From Bellinzona to Locarno. Val Maggia.

Railway to Locarno, 14 M., in 3/4 hr. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — Diligence from Locarno to *Bignasco* twice daily, in 3½ hrs., fare 3 fr. 15, coupé 4 fr. 60 c.; from Bignasco to Fusio in summer daily in 3 hrs. — Carriage from Locarno to Bignasco 19, and pair 30 fr., back 16 or 25 fr.; from Bignasco to Fusio and back 18 or 35 fr.

To (5½ M.) *Cadenazzo*, p. 420. The Locarno line (change carriages) crosses the *Ticino* below (r.) *Cugnasco*. — 10 M. *Gordola*, with productive vineyards, at the mouth of *Val Verzasca*.

Val Verzasca. A road (dilig. Locarno-Sonogno daily, 4½ hrs.) ascends the picturesque ravine, watered by the green *Verzasca* with its countless falls and delicious rocky pools, in which trout abound. The road leads by (r.) *Vogorno* and (l.) *Corippo* to (8 M.) *Lavertezzo* (Osteria della Posta) and (4 M.) **Brione** (2497'; *Inn*), the chief village, at the mouth of *Val d'Osola*, through which a path (with guide) leads to the *Forcarella Cocco* (7010'), *Val Cocco*, and (8 hrs.) *Bignasco* (p. 428). Ascending N., our road leads to *Gerra*, *Frasco*, and (4½ M.) **Sonogno** (2980'; *Inn*), the last village, where the valley again divides. Thence W. over the *Passo di Redorta* (7140'), between the Corona di Redorta and Mte. Zucchero, to *Val Pertusio* and (8 hrs.; guide) *Prato* (p. 428), interesting. Another fine route leads N. by *Cabione* and *Alp Bedeglia* to the *Passo di Laghetto* (6920'), W. of the Cima Bianca; it descends to the *Alp del Lago* (6046'), with its little lake ('laghetto') and through the *Val Chironico* to (8 hrs.) *Giornico* (p. 113).

We cross the wild *Verzasca* and skirt *Lago Maggiore*.

14 M. **Locarno.** — *Grand Hôtel Locarno, with garden, lake view, and English Chapel, R., L., A. 5-6, B. 1½, lunch 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Parc, with garden and view, R. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Beaurivage, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. Reber, with garden on the lake, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Corona, R., L., A. 2-3, B. 1¼ fr.; Hôt. Suisse, in the chief piazza, moderate; Hôt. du Lac, near the station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 7 fr.; Villa Righetti, on the way to the Madonna del Sasso, pens. 5-6 fr.; still higher *Hôt. Belvedere, with garden, pens. 5-7 fr.; Pens. Villa Muralto, pens. 5-6 fr.; Albergo S. Gottardo, near the station, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. with wine 3, pens. 4 fr.; furnished rooms at *Giul. Borghetti's*. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Steamboats on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 429.

Locarno (680'; pop. 3200, Rom. Cath.), a busy little town, very Italian in character, lies beautifully on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Since 1513 it has belonged to Switzerland. But by an intolerant decree in 1553 many industrious Protestant families (the Orelli, Muralto, and others) were banished for refusing to conform to the Romish ritual, and repaired to Zürich, where they founded the silk-industry. The market-place, with the old *Government Buildings* and the *Post Office*, lies to the W. of the harbour. The houses have arcades on the ground-floor. In front of the church of *S. Antonio* is a memorial fountain to *Marchese Marcacci* (d. 1854). Another monument is that of the deputy *Mordasini* (d. 1888). Popular festival on 8th Sept., the Nativity of the Virgin.

Fine view from the **Madonna del Sasso* (1000'), a pilgrimage-church on a wooded rock above the town (½ hr.; steep paved path, with 'stations', to the left of the 'Scuola Normale Femminile'). The church contains (l.) a modern Entombment by Ciseri, and (r.) a

Flight into Egypt by Bramantino. Ascending to the left through the monastery, and crossing a wooden bridge to the left, a steep path leads to (5 min.) a *Chapel*, containing a painted terracotta group of the Resurrection by Rossi (1887), and affording a most picturesque view of the Madonna del Sasso. The chapel of *Trinità del Monte*, farther up, commands the upper part of Lago Maggiore. The whole walk takes 1½ hr. (evening-light best).

Walks. Pleasant walks, W., by *Solduno*, to the (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (see below); S.W., across the Maggia to (2 M.) *Losone*, with cool wine-cellars (wine good and cheap), or to (2½ M.) *Ascona* (p. 430), and thence along Lago Maggiore to (6 M.) *Brissago* (p. 430); still finer is the walk over the hill from Losone to Ronco. Also E. to (1½ M.) *Minusio*, and the (¾ M.) *Navegna Gorge*, with a chalybeate spring; N. to the hill-hamlets of *Orselina* and *Brione* (each 3 M.), with pretty views; or to (6 M.) *Mergoscia* in *Val Verzasca* (p. 426), etc. — Above Locarno is (2 hrs.) *Pens. Alpenheim* (L. Borghetti), a health and whey-cure resort.

From Locarno to Domodossola, 12 hrs., through Val Centovalli and Val di Vigezzo, repaying. Road to *Losone* and (6 M.) *Intragna* (1210′; Inn), at the confluence of the *Melezza* and *Onsernone*. Then on the left bank of the Melezza, passing below *Borgnone* (r.) and (6½ M.) an *Osteria* (on a hill to the left), to (1 M.) *Camedo*, the last Swiss village. Thence a fatiguing hilly path, crossing the Italian frontier, leads by the villages of *Oglio* and *Dissimo* to (2½ hrs.) *Ré* (several inns), a resort of pilgrims, with a large new hospital. Road thence by (3 M.) *Malesco* (Leon d'Oro), where the new road from Val Cannobina comes from the left (p. 430), to (1½ M.) **S. Maria Maggiore** (2753′; *Hôt. des Alpes*; *Croce di Malta*), capital of the populous *Val Vigezzo*, and by *Druogno* and *Riva*, and down a pretty valley to (9½ M.) *Domodossola* (p. 302), 2 M. short of which the road to *Crevola* (p. 302) diverges to the right.

Val Onsernone. Road (dilig. from Locarno to Comologno and Vergeletto daily in 3½ hrs.) over *Ponte Brolla* (see below) to (1½ M.) *Cavigliano*, where a road to *Intragna* (see above) diverges to the left. We then ascend, N.W., the picturesque *Val Onsernone*, in windings, to *Loco* (Inn) and (6½ M.) *Russo* (2635′; Inn), where the valley divides. The road turns into the W. branch of the valley, and at the *Ponte Oscuro*, where the Vergeletto road diverges to the right, it turns back and ascends the S. branch past *Crana* to (1½ hr.) *Comologno* (3503′; no good inn). From (½ M.) *Spruga*, where the road ends, a bridle-path crosses the Italian frontier to the (¾ hr.) rustic sulphur-baths of *Craveggia*. Thence across the *Bocchetta di S. Antonio* to *S. Maria Maggiore* (see above; 5 hrs.; guide to the pass advisable), repaying. — In the N. branch of the valley, 3 M. from Russo, lies *Vergeletto* (2890′; Osteria Domenigone). Thence to Cimalmotto (p. 428) over the *Passo di Porcareccio*, or to Cevio by the *Lago di Aizasca*, interesting (with guide).

The ***Val Maggia**, 25 M. long, with its bold rock-scenery, rich vegetation, pretty villages, and fine waterfalls, deserves a visit, particularly in spring or autumn. The road (dilig. and carr., see p. 426) leads on the left bank of the wild *Maggia*, past (3 M.) *Ponte Brolla* (840′; route to Val Onsernone, see above), to *Aveyno*, where the snowy Basodino is visible for a time, and (5½ M.) the village of *Maggia* (1138′). To the right is the fine *Cascata della Pozzaccia*. Then by *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, *Somco* (Osteria al Ponte; Ristor. del Soladino), with handsome houses, and *Riveo* (with the beautiful ***Soladino Fall**, 330′ high, on the left) to *Visletto*, at the foot of huge cliffs, and over the Maggia to (8 M.) **Cevio** (1380′; pop. 514; *Ristor. del Basodino*, small inn; *Ristor. della Posta*), the capital of the

valley, with fine groups of trees and an old church, at the mouth of *Val Rovana.*

The steep **Val Rovana** divides at (3½ M.) *Collognasca* (2640′) into (l.) the *Val di Campo* and (r.) *Val di Bosco.* In the former lie (3½ M.) *Campo* (4430′; Inn) and (1¼ M.) *Cimalmotto* (Inn). Noteworthy frescoes in the porch of the church. Thence over the *Porcareccio Pass* to *Vergeletto*, see p. 427; over the *Passo di Bosa* (7405′), and through *Val Isorno*, to (6 hrs.) *Crevola*, easy; over the *Passo di Craverola* (*Scatta del Forno;* 8290′) to *Premia*, or over the *Passo della Scatta* (8120′) and *Passo di Comella* to *Crodo* in *Val Antigorio* (p. 309), both easy (guide). — In *Val di Bosco*, 5 M. from Collognasca, lies *Bosco* (4930′; Inn), *Crin*, or *Gurin*, the only German village in Canton Ticino. Thence over the *Cramer Furka* to *Val Formazza*, p. 309.

1½ M. (18 from Locarno) **Bignasco** (1424′; pop. 202; **Hôt. du Glacier*, R., L., A. 3-3½, lunch 3, D. 4, pens. 7-9 fr.), at the mouth of *Val Bavona*, is a fine centre for excursions. (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer.) The fine *Waterfall of Bignasco* is ½ M. S.E.

Excursions (guide, *Achille Delponte*). Pleasant walk to (¾ hr.) *Madonna dei Monti* (2360′), a fine point of view; we cross the Maggia below the hotel, and ascend to the left. Beyond the chapel we go farther into the valley, passing chalets, and ascend the other side of the brook to (20 min.) the *Incino Alp;* then descend past two fine waterfalls (*Bagni di Nerone* and *Piccolo Niagara*) to (40 min.) Bignasco. — Walk by the Fusio road (guide-post) to the (¾ M.) *Pontelotto*, cross the Maggia, and return on the left bank. — Walks to *Brontallo* and (3 M.) *Menzonio* (2380′; fine view); to *Cevio* and the (1 hr.) *Soladino Fall* (p. 427); to (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, (3½ hrs.) *Fusio*, etc. (see below).

From Bignasco to the (10 hrs.) Tosa Falls, or to (11 hrs.) Airolo. A good road ascends the *Val Bavona, through walnut and chestnut trees, to *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, *Foroglio* (with a cascade), *Fontanella*, *Sonlerto*, and (3 hrs.) *S. Carlo* (3150′; Alb. Basodino, rustic), whence the *Basodino* (10,750′) may be ascended with guide (G. Padovani; 5-6 hrs., laborious; descent to the Tosa Falls, 3¼ hrs., p. 308). From S. Carlo a steep ascent, with guide, by *Campo*, to (2½ hrs.) *Alp Robiei* (6566′), and W. through *Val Fiorina* to the (3-3½ hrs.) **Bocchetta di Val Maggia** (8608′), and down to (2½ hrs.) *Auf der Frut* (p. 308). — Travellers to Airolo, instead of crossing the bridge to Alp Robiei, follow the left bank (with guide) and ascend by *Alp Lielpe* and *Pioda*, past the little *Lago Sciundrau* (7720′), to the (5 hrs.) **Forcla di Cristallina** (8474′), W. of the *Cristallina* (9547′); then descend over a patch of snow into *Val Torta*, and through *Val Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 304) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 111).

The road in the Val Maggia, called *Val Broglio* above Bignasco, next leads to *Broglio* and (5 M.) **Prato** (2460′; *Inn*, rustic), at the mouth of *Val Prato*, which ascends E. to the *Campo Tencia*. (Over the *Redorta Pass* to *Val Verzasca*, see p. 426.)

The **Campo Tencia** (N. peak, 10,038′; 8-9 hrs. from Prato, with guide), a splendid point of view, is trying. Up Val Prato to the highest chalets of the *Corte di Campo Tencia* (7250′) 5 hrs.; then, on the E. side, up the crest of the *Crozlina Glacier* to the (3-4 hrs.) top. Experts may descend the glacier E. to *Alp Crozlina*, and by *Dalpe* to *Faido* (p. 113).

At (1¼ M.) *Peccia* (2785′; Inn, rustic) the *Val Peccia* opens on the left, with the *Poncione di Braga* (9405′) at its head. The upper Val Maggia is named the *Val Lavizzara* from the 'lavezzo' stone found there. The road ascends in windings (short-cuts) to the level head of the valley, crosses (3 M.) the wild gorge of the Maggia, and leads past (right) *Mogno*, again in windings (short-cut to the

right), to (1¾ M.) **Fusio** (1200′; **Hôt. Dazio*), the last village in Val Maggia, picturesquely situated.

A pleasant wood-walk from Fusio to (½ hr.) the hamlet of *Sambucco* (4485′), with a wood-waterfall. — Passes from Fusio (with guide): N. by *Corte* and the **Sassello Pass** (7654′) or the **Passo dei Sassi** (8200′; for experts), to (5½ hrs.) *Airolo;* W. over the **Passo di Naret** (8015′), and past the little lake of that name, to (5 hrs.) *Ossasco* in *Val Bedretto;* N.E., by *Colla* and *Alp Pianascio* to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Campolungo Pass** (7595′; fine view; whence we may scale the *Pizzone Tremorgio*, 8780′, a splendid point, 1¼ hr.); descent either to the right by *Alp Cadonighino* and *Dalpe* (p. 428) to (3 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 113), or (very steep) to the left to the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5097′) and (2 hrs.) *Rodi-Fiesso* (p. 112).

109. Lago Maggiore.

Railway FROM BELLINZONA BY LUINO TO NOVARA, 67 M., 4-5 hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 45 c., 6 fr.): TO LUINO in 1¼-1½ hr. (4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 40 c.). Stations: 2½ M. *Giubiasco;* 5½ M. *Cadenazzo;* 10½ M. *Magadino;* 12½ M. *S. Nazzaro;* 14½ M. *Ranzo Gerra;* 17 M. *Pino* the first Italian station; 21 M. *Maccagno;* 25 M. **Luino**, with the Italian and the Swiss custom-house; 29 M. *Porto Valtravaglia;* 34 M. *Laveno;* 36½ M. *Leggiuno-Monvalle;* 40½ M. *Ispra;* 43½ M. *Taino-Angera;* 47 M. *Sesto-Calende* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). — FROM BELLINZONA TO LOCARNO, see p. 426.

Steamboat twice daily in summer from Locarno to Laveno, and seven or eight times from Laveno to Intra, Pallanza, the Borromean Islands, Stresa, and Arona. From Locarno to Arona 5½ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 2¾4 (from Laveno 1¼) hrs.; from Isola Bella to Arona 1¼ hr. (fare from Locarno to Arona 5 fr. 85 or 3 fr. 20 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 2 fr. 15 or 1 fr. 30 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 c. or 1 fr., *landing and embarking included*). The steamers are sometimes very unpunctual. Some of them are saloon-steamers, and all have restaurants on board (lunch 3, D. 4½ fr.). — The names of the steamboat stations are printed below in heavy type; those always touched at are *Locarno, Brissago, Cannobbio, Luino, Laveno, Intra, Pallanza, Baveno, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, Meina, Arona.* — RETURN TICKETS from the chief stations on the lake to Milan (steamer to *Laveno*, railway thence, by *Varese*), valid for 8 days, 1st class 13, 2nd 9 fr. 40 c.; Sunday tickets (for 1 day) 8 fr. 50 or 6 fr. 20 c.

The ***Lago Maggiore** (636′, greatest depth 1220′), the Roman *Lacus Verbanus*, is about 37 M. long, and 1½-3 M. in width. The N. end belongs to Canton Ticino. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from the *Dirinella* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are, N., the *Ticino* and the *Maggia*, and W. the *Tosa*. The efflux at the S. end retains the name of *Ticino*. At the upper end the lake is enclosed by lofty mountains, mostly wooded, while the E. bank towards the foot slopes gradually down to the plains of Lombardy. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue at the S. end.

Locarno, p. 426. Opposite, in the N.E. angle of the lake, at the influx of the *Ticino*, lies **Magadino** (rail. stat.; *Hôt. Bellevue, Pens. Viviani*, 5 fr., both on the lake), *Inferiore*, and *Superiore*, at the foot of *Mte. Tamaro* (6433′).

To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the Maggia have formed a large delta, opens the *Val Maggia* (p. 427). The W. bank farther on is dotted with villages, country-houses, and campanili.

In an angle lies **Ascona** (small-boat stat.), with a ruined castle and several villas; then *Ronco*, higher up the hillside. Passing the two small *Isole de Brissago*, we touch at **Gerra** (rail.stat.) on the E. bank; then, on the W. bank, at **Brissago** (**Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse; Pens. Köhler*), the last Swiss village, with pretty houses and luxuriant gardens, and a fine group of cypress-trees near the church. The slopes above are clad with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates, and even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Pleasant walk to the *Madonna del Monte* with its chalybeate spring. — To the S. is a large 'international tobacco manufactory'. Italian custom-house examination on board the steamer.

Opposite, on the E. bank, lies the Italian *Pino* (rail. stat.).

S. Agăta and **Cannobio** (*Hôt. Cannobio*, on the lake, R. 2½-3, pens. 6 fr.; *Alb. delle Alpi*, moderate; **Pens. Villa Badia*, 1¼ M. S., 260′ above the lake, quiet, pens. 6-7 fr.) are also Italian. Cannobio (pop. 2600), one of the oldest and largest places on the lake, lies at the entrance of *Val Cannobina*, and is backed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, with a dome attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari.

Pleasant walk (also omnibus) up **Val Cannobina** to (1¼ M.) *La Salute* (Hydropathic), and by *Traffiume* to the (20 min.) *Orrido*, a grand rocky gorge with a waterfall (reached by boat from Traffiume, ½-1 fr.). — The road up the valley, frequently crossing the river, leads past the villages of *Spoccia* (Osteria Americana, below the road), *Orasso*, *Cursolo*, and *Gurro*, on the heights on each side, and across a low saddle to *Finero* (Inn) and *Malesco*, in *Val Vigezzo*, and descends to (19 M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (p. 427). Carriage from Cannobio to S. Maria in 5 hrs, 15, with pair 30 fr.

The steamer steers to the E. bank. To the W., from the lake, rise the two Castles of Cannero (see below). **Maccagno** (rail. stat.; *Alb. della Torre*), with a picturesque church and old tower. Further on we see the viaducts and tunnels of the Bellinzona-Novara line skirting the lake. Then *Casneda* in a wooded ravine.

Luino (rail. stat.). — The Pier adjoins the waiting room (déj. 2½, D. 4½ fr.) of the *Steam Tramway to Ponte Tresa* (Lugano; see p. 439). To the left, passing a statue of Garibaldi, and following the broad 'Via Principe di Napoli', we reach the (10 min.) Stazione Internazionale, of the Bellinzona-Genoa line, where the Italian and Swiss custom-house examinations take place (Rest., déj. 3 fr.). Omnibus 40 c., trunk 25-50 c.

Hotels. Grand Hôt. Simplon et Terminus, on the lake, S. of the town, with garden; Hôt. Poste & Suisse, well spoken of, with baths, R., L., A. 1½-2½, D. 3 fr.; Vittoria, these two near the pier. — Near the Staz. Internaz: Milano, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; Ancora. — *Café Clerici.*

Luino or *Luvino*, a busy little town with 1800 inhab., lies at the base and on the slopes of the hills, a little N. of the mouth of the *Tresa*, and is a good centre for excursions by rail and steamer. The *Statue of Garibaldi*, near the pier, records his brave but futile attempt to continue the contest here with his guerilla band after the conclusion of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria on 15th Aug., 1848. The church of *S. Pietro* is adorned with frescoes by Bernardino Luini, a native of the place (ca. 1470-1530). At the

mouth of the Tresa, 1/2 M. S., lies *Germignaga*, with the silk-spinning *(filanda)* and winding *(filatoja)* factories of E. Stehli-Hirt of Zürich.

Near the W. bank, on rocks in the lake, rise the two *Castelli di Cannero*, half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** *(Hôt. Pens. Nizza; Alb. Cannero)* lies beautifully amidst vineyards and orchards. We next pass *Barbè*, with its graceful spire, **Oggebbio,** built in terraces on the slope, and **Ghiffa** *(*Hôt. Ghiffa*, pens. 6 fr.), on the W. bank, and **Porto-Valtravaglia** (rail. stat.; *Osteria Antica*) on the E. bank. In a wooded bay beyond the last lies *Caldè*, with the old *Castello di Caldè* on a hill. To the S. rises the green *Sasso del Ferro* (see below); W., Mte. Rosa and the Simplon group are visible.

Laveno (rail. stat.; **Posta; Moro*) is beautifully situated on the slope of the double-peaked *Mte. Boscero*, in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, once an Austrian war-harbour. The pier adjoins the station of the *Varese-Milan* line; the station of the *St. Gotthard Railway* (p. 429) is 1/2 M. farther on (omnibus). Near the quay is a monument to the Garibaldians killed in 1859. Large pottery *(Società Ceramica Italiana)* on the site of the old Fort St. Michele (to the left, as we enter the bay); above it, *Villa Pullè*, with a tower containing memorials of 1859.

The **Sasso del Ferro** (3485'; 2 1/2 hrs.), easily ascended from Laveno, affords a noble survey of the lake, the plain as far as Milan, and the huge snow-peaks of the Mte. Rosa chain. Behind the Sasso del Ferro, 6 M. N.E. of Laveno, lies the hamlet of *Vararo* (about 2620'), whence *Monte Nudo (4050') is ascended in 1 1/2 hr.: grand view of Lago Maggiore, the lakes of Lugano and Varese, and the Valaisian High Alps. — Pleasant excursion from Laveno (carriage 5 fr.), by *Cerro* (road diverging to the right beyond the Boesio bridge, a few min. short of the St. Gotthard station), or by boat (3 fr.), to the (1 1/4 hr.) monastery of **S. Caterina del Sasso,** situated on the slope high above the lake. Imbedded in the roof of the church is a mass of rock which fell upon it in the 17th cent. View of the Borromean Islands and of the snow-mountains to the W.

From Laveno to the Borromean Islands and Pallanza (p. 432), boat, with 3 rowers, 10-12 fr. (to Isola Bella 1 1/2 hr., thence to Isola Madre 20 min., Pallanza 20 min.).

From Laveno by Varese to Como (32 M.; railway 2 1/4 hrs.) or Milan (45 1/2 M.; railway 2 1/4-3 hrs.). The line leads past the S. base of the Sasso del Ferro through *Val Cuvio*, watered by the Boesio, by *Cittiglio*, *Gemonio*, *Cocquio*, *Gavirate*, *Barasso*, and *Casbeno*, to (14 M.) **Varese** (1250'; pop. 5800; **Gr.-Hôtel Varese*, 1 M. W., near Casbeno, R., L., A. 5, lunch 3 1/2, D. 5 fr.; *Italia*, *Europa*, *Angelo*, etc.), charmingly situated near the lake of that name, with numerous villas. Splendid view from the pilgrimage-church of *Madonna del Monte* (2885'), 2 1/2 hrs. N.W. (electric tramway from the rail. stat. to the *Prima Cappella*, 10 c., back 30 c.). A branch-line runs hence to *Induno* and (9 1/2 M.; 1/2 hr.) *Porto Ceresio*, on Lake Lugano (p. 440). — 16 1/2 M. *Malnate*, junction of the lines to Milan, by *Saronno*, and to Como by *Solbiate*, *Cagiate* (highest point on the line, numerous villas), *Lurate-Caccivio*, *Civello*, *Grandate*, and *Camerlata* (p. 449).

From Laveno to Milan by Gallarate, 45 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. — 2 1/2 M. *Sangiano*. The line diverges to the left from that to Sesto (to the right is Monvalle, p. 429), and passes through a tunnel. 5 M. *Besozzo*.

10 M. *Ternate-Varano*, on the lovely Lago di Comabbio. Tunnel. 13½ M. *Crugnola-Cimbro*; 16½ M. *Besnate*. — 20 M. *Gallarate*. Thence to (45 M.) Milan, p. 436.

As the steamer returns to the W. bank, we obtain a glimpse at the N. neighbours of Mte. Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischâbel and the Simplon group.

Intra (**Hôtels Vitello d'Oro*, *Leon d'Oro*, and *de la Ville*, united, R. & A. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Intra; Agnello)*, a thriving town of 5700 inhab., lies on alluvial soil between the mouths of the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino* torrents, which supply the numerous factories of the town with water-power. On the quay is a marble statue of *Garibaldi*, and near it a warriors' monument of 1859. In the Piazza del Teatro rises a bronze statue of *Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Barsaglia. A large Rom. Cath. and a Swiss Prot. church. — On the lake, ½ M. N., is Count Barbò's **Villa Franzosini*, and ¾ M. beyond it is Sign. Ceriani's **Villa Ada*, both noteworthy for their luxuriant vegetation. To the S. is the *Villa S. Remigio;* then, on the Castagnola headland, the old church and the red *Villa Ashburner*, in the Gothic style.

Pleasant walk from Intra, N., by a new road (shady short-cuts; carr. with two or three horses 25 fr.), by *Arizzano* to (3½ M.) **Bee** (1935′; **Alb. Bee*), with a fine view of Lago Maggiore, and (2¾ M.) **Premeno** (2600′; **Hôt.-Pens. Premeno*). Above it (10 min.) is the *Tornico*, a platform laid out in honour of Garibaldi, with a good spring; and ¼ hr. higher is the *Belvista*, commanding the Alps, the lake, and (W.) the fertile Val Intragna.

To the S. of Intra the *Punta della Castagnola*, with the Grand Hôtel Eden (see below), juts into the lake. When we have rounded the headland and entered the wide W. bay of the lake, the *Borromean Islands are disclosed to view: near the S. bank, Isola Bella; W. of it, the Isola dei Pescatori; in the foreground, Isola Madre; lastly the little *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens. Beyond the Isola dei Pescatori rises the blunt pyramid of Mte. Mottarone, with the hotel at the top; farther W. are the white quarries near Baveno; in the background, the snow mountains between the Simplon and Monte Rosa.

Pallanza. — **Hotels** (omn. at pier, 1 fr.). *Grand Hôtel Pallanza, finely situated 8 min. E. of the pier, with several dépendances and the *Villa Montebello*, R., L., A. 3½-12, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, warm bath 2½, lake-bath 1½, pens. 7½-12½, in winter 7-10½ fr. *Grand Hôtel Eden, 3 min. farther, splendidly situated on the Castagnola headland, R., L., A. 3½-7, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 7-12 fr. — Hôt. Métropole & Posta, R., L., A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 5-8 fr.; *S. Gottardo, R., L., A. from 2, D. 3½, pens. from 5 fr.; Hôt. Milano, R. 2, D. 3½ fr.; *Pens. Villa Maggiore, pens. 5-7 fr. — *Café Bolongaro*, near the pier, Munich beer.

Diligence (office opposite Alb. S. Gottardo) to *Gravellona* (p. 436; 6 M.), 4 times daily; 1 hr. (1 fr. 65 c., banquette 2½ fr.; 33 lbs. of luggage free), corresponding thrice with omnibus to Intra (see above; 25 min.; 50 c.)

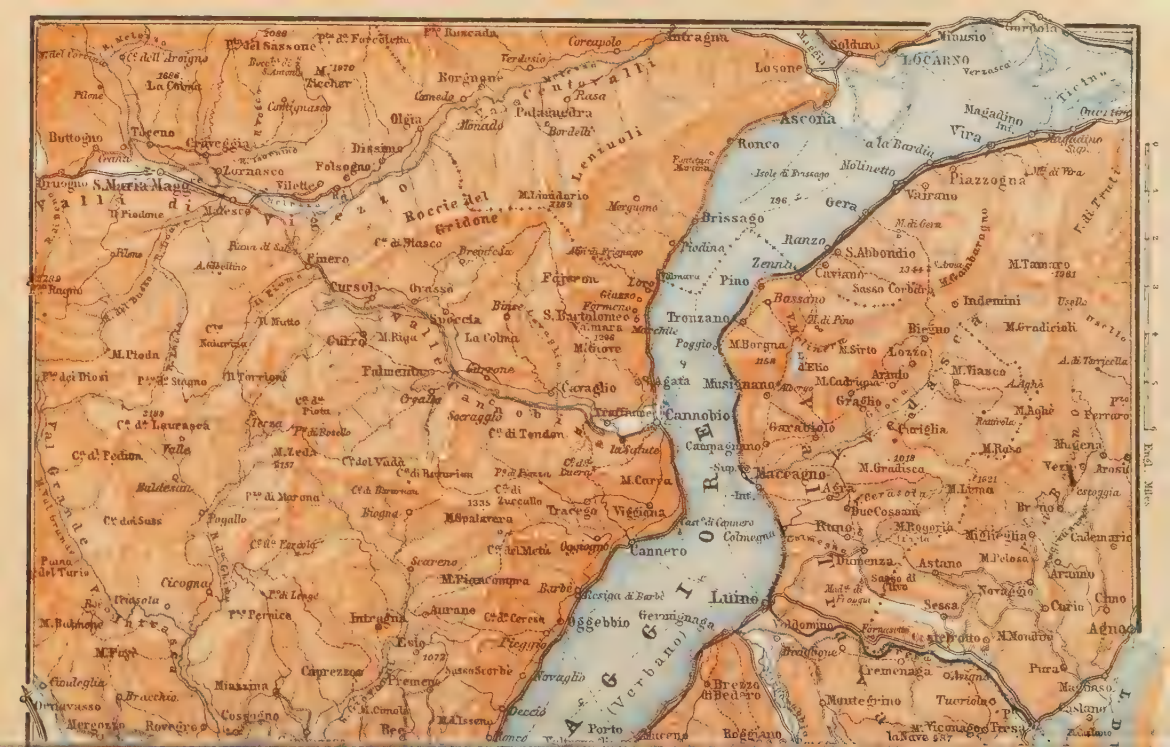
Boats. With one rower to Isola Madre and back 2½, with two 4½ fr.; to Isola Bella and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to both islands and back 4 or 7 fr.; to Stresa and back 3½ or 6 fr.; to Laveno and back 3½ or 7 fr., etc. Without rower usually 1 fr. per hour. Ask for tariff before embarking. The hotels have boats at similar charges. Small gratuity usual.

English Church Service in the Grand Hôt. Pallanza (April-Oct.).

M.Castello
780
C.Triki
Corte Sapia
Fracchia
Rovegro
Oratº Rocca
950
Fabbª di Chiodi
Cossogno
Oratorio
Corte Romano
A.Sima
Vela
Casera
Corte Varina
Santino
Unchio
C.Briciaschi
A. Cristina
C.Imbiesi
Oratº di Santino
Roccolo
Lago di Mergozzo
Cavatocchi
Valleggio
Le Piane
Vª Tamini
C.Sasso
C.dei Frati
351
Bieno
Fondo Toce
C.Magistri
Vª Biermana
Vª Fognacca
C.Scalmei
Mad.ª del Buon Rimedio
Torre
S.Carlo
Motto del Casino
Belvedere
C.Grappi
C.La Puncia
Vª Falcone
194
Suna
Mad.ª di Settembre
Vª Campanile
Feriolo
Ronchi
C.Galli
C.Fornace
Torre
C.Prevostura
L A G O
M A G G I O R E
PALLANZA
Cava Della Casa
Ronchi
M.Camoscio
Oltrefiume
1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
I.Madre
Gr.Hôt Pallanza
Punta della Castagnola
Piano di Les
Piano Mazzina
Cambiasca
527
Burèglio
Rosco Rosa
Roncaccio
Albagnano
Franzosini
Vignone
Bee
Mad.ª del Carmine
Pietro
S.Possaccio
Martino
Arizzano
Carcalt Trobaso
C.Baggio
Cargiago
Trobaso
C.Bardazzina
Tiro a Segno
C.Crosini
C.Tagliani
Camanica
Antoliva
Zoverallo
693
M.Rosso
Mad.ª di Renca
Tiro a Segno
Bigarello
Ost.ª del Piuso
INTRA
Via Franzosini (Via Prina)
Caramella
Mad.ª di Campagna
Vª Viani
Casa Bissonia
Manif.ª di Cotone
Fabb.ª Baeer
Ost.ª S.Anna
Vª Crocetta
S.Fermo
Rist.Castagnola
S.Remigio
Vª Brancal
Vª Montebello
Vª Ashburner
Vª Ferragatti
Isolino S.Giov.
Gr.Hôt.Eden
Lavaro
Oratº Rocca
Fiume Toce
Gravellona Toce
Gravellona Toce
Ovesco
Premeno
M.Cimolo 959

Geograph. Anstalt von

1: 250.000


LOCARNO
Ascona
Ronco
Losone
Intragna
Brissago
Piazzogna
Vairano
Gera
Ranzo
Pino
Tronzano
Cannobio
Maccagno
Luino
Germignaga
Oggebbio
Cannero
Valle Cannobina
Valle Vigezzo
Valle Centovalli
Valle Onsernone
Valle Maggia
Valle Verzasca
Valle Isorno
Valle Lauterbrunnen
Lago Maggiore (Verbano)
Monte Limidario
Monte Gridone
Monte Tamaro
Monte Gradiscia
Monte Carza
Monte Spalavera
Monte Picco
Monte Pizzo
Monte Zeda
Monte Rosso
Monte Mottarone
Monte Fieno
Monte Capezzone
Monte Camala
Monte Lesima
Monte Cimone
Monte Rovegro
Monte Mergozzo
Monte Buttogno
Monte Toceno
Monte Craveggia
Monte Druogno
Monte Malesco
Monte Cursolo
Monte Premeno
Monte Miasino
Monte Gridone
Monte Cimalo
Monte Assenio
Monte Cucco
Monte Nudo
Monte Cavallo
Monte Cerano
Monte Cicogna
Monte Pedum
Monte Fiorino
Monte Ceresa
Monte Ceresio
Monte Monarco
Monte Nudo
Monte Pedale
Monte Tamaro
Monte Generoso
Monte Boglia
Monte Ramello
Monte Ramello
Monte Ramello

Gravellona Toce
1: 65.000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
Oltrefiume
BAVENO
Pallanza
Ferrola
Molino di Ripa
Albergo Baveno
Romanico
Polverificio
Loita
Roncaro
Campino
Chignolo Verbano
Somerano
Carciano
Levo
STRESA
Vedasco
Passera
Binda
Brismo
Vezzo
Stroppino
Magognino
Carpugnino
Nocco
GIGNESE
Sasso Marcio
Motta Vineja
Vedasco
Collegio Rosmini
Albergo Isole Borromee
Albergo Alpino
Alpe Vidabbia
A. Prevartet
M. Zughero
C. Le Piaghe
A. Caporale
A. Vaccareccia
A. Cana
M. Croce della Tola
Alpe Giardino
Alpi di Parone
Monte Mottarone
S. Eurosia
Alpe Scoccia
A. del Dente
A. Albero
A. Prato Fiorente
A. Salè
Alpe Calandro
C.le del Faggio della Barchetta
A. Morandi
A. di Marta
A. della Volpe
A. Tajau
Ciresoli
A. Cortano
A. Nuovo
A. Tensa
A. Salmaga
Madonna del Sasso
M. Sciarre
M. Piaggia
C. La Quiete
A. Noronda
Alpe Frim
Alpe Calandro
Ric.o Alpino
Isole Borromee
I.a Superiore o dei Pescatori
I.a Bella
I.a Madre
Vla Carolina
Vla Ruffoni
Vla Andreana
Vla Dora
Vla Borromeo
Vla Duchessa di Genova
Vla Lomellini
Vla Amalia
Vla Pallavicino
Vla Maria
Vla Vignolo
C. La Sacca
S. Albino
S. Giovanni
Belgirate
Pal.zo Casanova
Vla Basile
Vla Boggiani
Vla Carlo
Vla Clara
Vla Borromeo
Cne del Monte
Fiume del Frasso
Pal. del Frasso
T. Selva spessa di Baveno
T. Airola
T. Rodano
T. Cirigna
1020
1022
1230
1091
976
1088
841
768
572
571
568
585
194

Pallanza, a busy little town of 3200 inhab., beautifully situated opposite the Borromean Islands, commands a fine view of the lake and the snow-clad Alps (Mischabel, Fletschhorn). Opposite the pier is the market-place, with the town-hall (*Municipio*) and the church of *S. Leonardo*, the campanile of which is built on the remains of an old castle. The street to the right leads past the villas *Giulia*, *Bozzotti* (right), *Montebello* (left), the nursery-garden of *Rovelli* (worth visiting; left), and the large hotels mentioned above, and round the cape of Castagnola to (2 M.) Intra. — In the street leading inland from the market-place is the *Post Office* (right), and at its end (left) the church of *Santo Stefano* (with a Roman inscription to the left of the portal). Straight on, the broad 'Viale Principe Umberto' leads past the baths of *Caprera* (alkaline spring) to (¼ hr.) the domed church of *Madonna della Campagna*, at the base of *Mte. Rosso* (2273').

Walk round Monte Rosso (3½-4 hrs.; bread and wine only to be had). From Madonna della Campagna we go straight on, and (¼ hr.) cross the *S. Bernardino* (p. 432; footpath up the left bank); 20 min., road from Intra, where we keep to the left. In (6 min.) the village of *Trobaso* we turn to the left; 12 min., the road forks; to the right to Unchio (see below); to the left we recross the S. Bernardino by a handsome bridge, and reach (¼ hr.) *Santino*. Then by a rough and stony path to (½ hr.) *Brieno* and (½ hr.) *Cavandone*, passing the pilgrimage-church below the village; a view of the lake is soon revealed; 1½ hr. *Suna* (see below). — At Trobaso the road to the right leads to (¼ hr.) *Unchio* and (40 min.) *Cossogno;* here, to the left, by the 'Via Solferino', and a stony path, to the (¼ hr.) *'Roman Bridge'*, high above the picturesque gorge of the S. Bernardino. We ascend by steps to the (¼ hr.) church of *Rovegro*, turn to the right to the village, and in it turn to the left (boy will show the way) and follow a stony path on the hillside to (1 hr.) *Santino* (see above).

To the W. of Pallanza the road skirts the lake to (1 M.) **Suna** (small-boat station; **Pens. Camenisch; Alb. Pesce*) and (2 M.) *Fondo Toce*, at the mouth of the rapid *Toce* (*Toce;* where a road to the little *Lago di Mergozzo* diverges to the right); thence past the granite quarries of *Mte. Orfano*, and by a five-arched bridge over the Toce to rail. stat. *Gravellona* (p. 436; 6 M. from Pallanza; omn., p. 432).

We next reach **Feriolo** (small-boat stat.; seldom touched at), 2½ M. from Gravellona (p. 436; omn. from Stresa, p. 434). The large granite quarries on the hillside between Feriolo and Baveno have furnished excellent building material for Milan cathedral, San Paolo fuori le Mura at Rome, and the modern Galleria Vitt. Emanuele at Milan. The *Stabilimento Nic. Della Casa*, ¾ M. N.W. of Baveno, where the granite is worked, deserves a visit.

Baveno. - 'Grand Hôt. Bellevue, R., L., A. 5-7, D. 5 fr., with a fine garden; *Beaurivage, also with garden; *Hôt. du Simplon & Pens. Suisse, R. from 1½, B. 1, lunch 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — Diligence to *Gravellona* (5 M.; p. 436) thrice daily, in 40 min.; 1 fr. 15, coupé 1 fr. 75 c.

Boats to the Borromean Islands, see p. 434. Halfway to Stresa is a ferry to Isola Bella (1-2 fr. for the passage of 10 min.).

English Church in the garden of Villa Clara.

Baveno (pop. 700), which affords a fine view of the lake, is well adapted for a stay. The *Villa Clara*, on the S.E. side of the village, formerly owned by Mr. Henfrey, was occupied by Queen Victoria

for three weeks in April, 1879, and for a month by the invalid Crown Prince of Germany in Oct., 1887 (no admission).

The most charming feature of this W. bay of the lake consists in the ***Borromean Islands,** the scenery around which rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in richness. Some of the steamers only touch at the north-westernmost **Isola Superiore,** or **dei Pescatori** *(Hôt. Rist. d'Italia,* 5-6 fr.; *Trattoria del Verbano),* which is almost entirely occupied by a fishing village of 300 inhab., but they all stop at the —

***Isola Bella** *(Hôt. du Dauphin* or *Delfino,* R., L., A. 3, B. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.; *Ristor. del Vapore),* the most famous of the group. Visitors are admitted from 15th March to 15th Nov. daily, except Mon., from 9 a.m. to 3, 4, or 5 p.m., according to the season. In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent. *Count Vitaliano Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on this islet, and covered the barren mica-slate rock with beautiful *Gardens,* rising on ten terraces, 100′ above the lake, and displaying all the wealth of Italian vegetation: lemon and orange trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, laurels, camellias, oleanders, etc.; but the grounds are disfigured with shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period. The great charm consists in the lovely view of the banks of the deep-blue lake, studded with dwellings, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and enhanced by the snow-mountains in the background. The large *Château,* the N. wing of which is unfinished, contains handsome saloons, a picture-gallery, a chapel with monuments of the Borromeo family of 1485 and 1575, brought from Milan, a gallery with good tapestry, etc. The view through the arches of the long vaults under the château is curious. A servant shows the château (fee 50 c.; for a party 1 fr.), and the well-informed gardener the grounds (fee). Boat to Isola Madre and back with two rowers 3 fr.

The ***Isola Madre** (not a steamboat-station), which also belongs to the Borromeo family, is laid out on the S. side in seven terraces, with lemon and orange trellises. On the highest terrace is an uninhabited Palazzo, with a beautiful view. On the N. side are delightful grounds, with luxuriant vegetation (gardener 1 fr.).

On the bank of the lake, a little S.E. of Isola Bella, lies —

Stresa. — *Hôt. des Iles Borromées *(Omarini's),* ½ M. from the pier, with a fine garden, R. 2-4½, L. & A. 1¼, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 9-12, omn. 1 fr.; *Beau-Sejour (same proprietors), with a large garden; *Hôtel Milano, with a garden on the lake, near the pier, R. from 2, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 6 fr. — Albergo Reale Bolongaro, on the lake, Italian, R., L., A. 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 7 fr.; Italia & Pens. Suisse, R., L., A. from 2, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½, board 5 fr.; S. Gottardo, R. from 2, pens. 5½-6 fr.; these three also commended.

Boat *(barca)* with one rower 2 fr. for the first hour, and 50 c. for each half-hour more (comp. p. 432). — Diligence to *Gravellona* (7½ M.; p. 436) twice daily in 1¼ hr.; 1 fr. 80, coupé or banquette 2 fr. 70 c.

English Church Service at the Hôtel des Iles Borromées (April-Sept.).

Stresa (pop. 1300), which enjoys a picturesque view of the Borromean Islands, is the coolest and airiest place on the lake, and

therefore inviting for a stay during the hot season. In the vicinity are many villas of the Italian aristocracy. The *Villa Ducale*, W. of the Alb. Milano, belongs to the Duchess of Genoa, and a new mansion in the park to her son, the Duke of Genoa. — The handsome *Rosminian Monastery* (875′), on the hillside ½ M. to the S., is now a school. The church contains the monument of Ant. Rosmini (d. 1855), with a noble statue by Vela. Above the lake, ½ M. S., are the finely situated *Villa Pallavicino* and (¼ M. farther) *Villa Vignolo*, with beautiful gardens (visitors admitted).

From Baveno or Stresa to Monte Mottarone, 3½-4 hrs. (guide, prudent for last third of ascent, 5 fr.; mule 5, with guide 8 fr.; hill-car from Stresa to Alb. Alpino 10 fr.). The road from Baveno ascends, mostly through wood, by *Romanico*, *Campino*, and *Someraro* (1500′), where it is joined by a route diverging from the Baveno and Stresa road opposite Isola Bella, to the (1¾-2 hrs.) hamlet of *Levo* (1915′: *Hôt. Levo, pens. 6-7 fr.). A road leads hence to the left to the Albergo Alpino (25 min.; see below). The path to the Mottarone ascends over pastures, past the *Alpe Giardino* (3058′) to the (1 hr.) little chapel of *S. Eurosia* (3685′), where we turn to the right; 20 min. *Alpe del Mottarone*, amidst fine beeches and elms; ½ hr. Albergo Mottarone. — From Stresa we take a road diverging from the highroad, E. of Hôt. des Iles Borromées; 1 hr. *Ristor. Zanini*, a chalet on an open meadow (finger-post: to the right to Levo, see above). Our road goes straight on to *Gignese*, on this side of which (25 min. from the Ristor. Zanini) a road diverges to the right to the (¼ hr.) **Albergo Alpino* (2755′; pens. 7½-8 fr.), with view of Pallanza, Intra, and Baveno. We next ascend over pastures, and the *Alpe del Mottarone* (see above), to the (¾ hr.) **Albergo Mottarone* of the brothers *Guiglelmina* (4675′; R., L., A. 3, B. 1½, lunch 3, pens. 7½ fr.). 10 min. below the grassy top of ***Monte Mottarone** (4890′), the highest of the *Margozzolo* group of hills. The view (panorama by Bossoli, in the hotel) embraces the Alps, from W. the Col di Tenda and Monte Viso, to E. the Ortler and Adamello. Very grand, especially by morning-light, stands forth the Mte. Rosa group; to the right of it, the Cima di Jazzi, Strahlhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Allalinhorn, Alphubel, Mischabel (Täschhorn, Dom, Nadelhorn), Pizzo Bottarello, Portjengrat, Bietschhorn, Mte. Leone, Jungfrau, Helsenhorn, Fieschерhörner; then, E. of the peak of Mte. Zeda, the Rheinwald Mts., Bernina, Disgrazia, Mte. Legnone, Mte. Generoso, Mte. Grigna. At our feet lie the seven lakes of Orta, Mergozzo, Maggiore, Biandrone, Varese, Monate, and Comabbio; more to the right stretch the great plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, with Milan and its cathedral in the centre. The silvery Ticino and Sesia meander through the plains.

On the W. side a path, steep at places (guide prudent), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (rail. stat., p. 436). — Travellers to *Orta* (4¼ hrs.) take a broad bridle-path on the S. side of the hill, leading (1 hr.) above *Alpe Cortano* (r.), and (40 min.) past the *Madonna di Luciago*, to (40 min.) *Chéggino* (21 0′) and (¼ hr.) *Armeno* (1715′; Alb. al Mottarone), on the high-road, which they follow. After 12 min. the road forks: the left branch leads to *Miasino* (p. 436), the right descends by *Carcegna*, crossing the railway to Gravellona (stat. Orta-Miasino lying to the left), to (3 M.) *Orta* (p. 436).

The banks flatten; to the W. rises Mte. Rosa. On the W. bank is **Belgirate** (*Gr. Hôt. Belgirate*, closed), with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, etc. Then **Lesa** and **Meina** (*Alb. Zanetta*). On the E. bank **Angera** (rail. stat.), with Count Borromeo's château.

Arona (738′; pop. 3300; **Alb. Reale d'Italia & Posta*, **S. Gottardo*, both on the quay; *Ancora*, behind S. Gottardo; *Café della Stazione*; *Café*, next Alb. Reale; *Café du Lac*, by the quay), an old town on the W. bank of the lake, lies 3 M. from its S. end. In the

principal church, *S. Maria*, is the Borromeo chapel, to the right of the high-altar, with an *Altar-piece of the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, of 1511.

On a commanding height, 1/2 hr. N., rises a colossal *Statue of S. Carlo*, 70′ high, resting on a pedestal 43′ high, erected in 1697 in honour of the famous cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, who was born here in 1538 (d. 1584, canonised 1610). The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the robe wrought copper. Ascent inside uncomfortable (50 c.). Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the adjacent *Church*. Near it, a large *Seminary for Priests*.

From Arona to Milan, 42 M., railway in 2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs. (6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65 c.). The chief stations are *Sesto-Calende* and (17 M.) **Gallarate**, junction of the lines from Varese and Laveno (p. 432).

110. From Domodossola to Novara. Lake of Orta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 314, 432.

56 M. Railway in 3 1/2 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60 c.); to *Gravellona*, station for Lago Maggiore (omn. to Pallanza and Stresa, see pp. 431, 432), 20 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 65 c.).

Domodossola, p. 302. — The line runs straight at the foot of the W. slopes of *Val d'Ossola*, on the right bank of the *Tosa* or *Toce*, which divides into numerous channels and fills the whole valley with its gravelly bed. — At (3 3/4 M.) *Villa*, or *Villadossola*, the *Val Antrona* (p. 302) opens on the right.

Near (5 M.) *Pallanzeno* (750′) the train skirts the Tosa for a short way, and then traverses a broad grassy plain. At (6 3/4 M.) **Piedimulera** (810′; **Corona; *Alb. Piedimulera* or *Cavour; *Alb. della Stazione*) the *Valle Anzasca* opens on the right. (To *Macugnaga*, see p. 332.) We cross the *Anza* to (8 M.) *Rumianca*, and the Tosa by a bridge 990 yds. long to (8 1/2 M.) **Vogogna** (715′; *Corona*), lying picturesquely at the foot of steep rocks, with a ruined castle. — 10 1/2 M. *Premosello*. Beyond (13 M.) *Cuzzago* we cross the Tosa again. Near (15 1/2 M.) **Ornavasso** *(Italia; Croce Bianca)* are marble quarries, on the hill to the left.

18 1/2 M. **Gravellona**, or *Gravellona-Toce* (*Rail. Rest.*; Inns poor), with large cotton-mills, where the *Strona* falls into the Tosa.

Travellers to Lago Maggiore alight here: road to *Pallanza* (6 1/4 M., by Fondo Toce and Suna), see p. 433; omn., p. 432; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; road to *Baveno* (5 M., by Feriolo) and *Stresa*, p. 433; omn., p. 434; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; to Baveno only 4 or 8 fr. — Carriages are always to be had at the Gravellona station. No need to secure seats beforehand.

The train runs S. up the fertile valley of the Strona. 21 M. *Crusinallo*. We cross the river and the *Nigulia Canal*, which drains Lake Orta.

23 M. **Omegna** *(Alb. della Posta)*, a thriving place with a large paper-mill, at the N. end of the **Lago d'Orta** (950′), a charming lake 7 1/2 M. long, now called *Lago Cusio* after its dubious ancient name.

— The train runs high above the lake, with beautiful views. 26½ M. *Pettenasco.* We cross the *Pescone* and the imposing *Sassina Viaduct.*

28½ M. **Orta,** also station for *Miasino.* — The Station (*Hôt. Garibaldi*) lies 1 M. above Orta; at the exit, we go to the left, under the railway, and straight on, past (½ M.) *Villa Crespi*, in the Moorish style, beyond which a finger-post shows the way (r.) to *Monte d'Orta* and (¼ hr.) Alb. Belvedere.

Hotels. Albergo Belvedere, in a commanding position on the W. brow of the Monte d'Orta, R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr. — Alb. S. Giulio, Alb. Orta, both 1¼ M. from the railway-station, in the market-place on the lake.

The little town of *Orta* (pop. 1091), consisting chiefly of a small Piazza opening on the lake, and a long and narrow street, with a number of pretty villas extending towards the station, lies opposite the little *Isola S. Giulio*, at the S.W. foot of the finely wooded **Monte d'Orta** (1315′), which juts far into the lake. Ascent halfway between town and station (see above), or from the Piazza through the garden of the *Villa Natta* (50 c.). In the 16th cent. 20 chapels were erected on the hill in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history in painted lifesize figures of terracotta (the best in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last, the canonisation of the saint). The hill, also called *Sacro Monte*, is laid out as a park, with walks affording delightful views. From the Campanile at the top (½ fr.) we enjoy a panorama dominated on the W. by the snowy Mte. Rosa.

Boat to **Isola S. Giulio** and back 1½ fr. The church, ascribed to St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the natives, frequently rebuilt, contains old reliefs, frescoes, and a Romanesque pulpit; in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari; in the crypt below the high altar, a shrine of crystal and silver containing the body of St. Julius.

Excursions: W. to (1 hr.) *Madonna della Bocciola* (1565′; view), on the hill above the station; S. to the (1¼ hr.) *Torre di Buccione* (see below, boat to Buccione 1½ fr.), with view. By *Pella* (see below) to (½ hr.) *Alzo*, with granite-quarries (branch-line from Gozzano, see below), and to (1 hr.) the *Madonna del Sasso* (2090′), the church of the hamlet of *Boletto*, on a lofty cliff, another fine point.

From Orta to the Mottarone (4 5 hrs.), by *Carcegno*, *Armeno*, and *Cheggino*, p. 435; arrows on the houses point 'al Mottarone' or 'al Mergozzolo'; guide 6, mule 10 fr.

Beautiful view of the island of *S. Giulio* (see above) as we proceed, on an abrupt rock of the W. bank is the church of *Madonna del Sasso* (see above). 30½ M. *Corconio.* The train traverses a cutting on the W. side of the *Castello di Buccione*, a conspicuous old watch-tower at the S. end of the lake. 32 M. *Bolzano*, 33½ M. *Gozzano*, a place of some size, is the junction for *Alzo* (see above). We traverse the fertile *Val d'Agogna.* 37 M. *Borgomanero;* 41 M. *Cressa-Fontaneto;* 43 M. *Suno;* 46½ M. *Momo;* 51 M. *Caltignaga;* 54 M. *Vignale;* 56 M. *Novara.* Thence to *Milan* (p. 449), 1¼ hr.; to *Laveno* (p. 431) 1½ hr. (Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy.*)

From Orta over the Colma to Varallo, 4½ hrs. (donkey 6, to the Colma 3 fr.; guide, 5 fr., needless). On the W. bank of the lake lies **Pella** (*Pesce d'Oro*, rustic), amidst vines, chestnuts, and

walnuts. (Boat from Orta in 20 min., fare 1½ fr.) At Pella we strike the road leading on the hillside from Alzo (p. 437) to (3 M.) *Arola* (2020′; fine view towards the Lake of Orta behind us). The path turns to the left 5 min. above the village, descends a little, and runs level for ½ hr., skirting the gorge of the Pellino (waterfall). We next ascend through wood, and over crumbling granite, to the (¾ hr.) wooded **Passo della Colma** (3090′). The height to the left commands Mte. Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain; the view is more extensive from *Monte Briasco* (3885′), ¾ hr. S. of the pass. In descending (keep to the right), we overlook the fertile *Val Sesia*, dotted with villages. The path leads through groves of chestnuts and walnuts to (¾ hr.) *Civiasco* (2350′; several taverns), whence a new winding road (short-cut by the old road, down to the left), at first in view of Mte. Rosa, leads to (2 M.) —

Varallo (1480′; pop. 3300; **Italia*, R. & A. 3½, D. 4 fr.; **Posta*, good cuisine; *Parigi*; *Croce Bianca*), capital of *Val Sesia*, and terminus of the Novara-Borgosesia-Varallo line, at the mouth of the *Mastallone*. In the Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, at the entrance to the town from the station, rises a *Statue of Victor Emmanuel II.*, by Antonini (1862). Here too is the old collegiate church of *S. Gaudenzio*, with an altar-piece, the Marriage of St. Catharine, by *Gaudenzio Ferrari* (d. 1546), a native of the near Val Duggia. He also painted the frescoes in the choir of *S. Maria delle Grazie*. His statue in marble, by Della Vedova, stands near the church. Near the bridge over the Mastallone is a *Statue of General Giac. Antonini*, by Antonini. Beyond the bridge are a large **Stabilimento Idroterapico*, open from June to the end of Sept. (pens. 9-11 fr.), and the cotton-mill (Cotonificio) of *Cuorgnè-Varallo*. — A paved path, shaded with fine chestnut-trees, ascends from S. Maria delle Grazie, past the church of *S. Maria di Loreto* (with a fresco by Gaud. Ferrari, above the portal, Adoration of the Child), in 20 min. to the **Sacro Monte** (*Santuario di Varallo*; 1995′), a great resort of pilgrims, and a beautiful point of view. On the top and the slopes are a church and 46 chapels, or oratories, containing Scriptural scenes in life-size figures of painted terracotta, from the Fall to the Entombment of the Virgin, mostly of the end of the 16th cent. The hill now belongs to the town (*Alb. Pens. Alpina* and Café at the top).

From Varallo by Fobello to Pontegrande (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., guide hardly needed. A road ascends the pretty **Val Mastallone*, to the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte della Guia* (100′ high), *Cravagliana*, and *Ferrera*, and crossing the *Landwasser* (see below) by the (5½ M.) *Ponte delle Due Acque* to (2 M.) **Fobello** (2887′; **Posta*; *Italia*). Thence a bridle-path by *Boco*, *Piana*, *S. Maria*, and *Giavino* to the (3 hrs.) **Colle di Baranca** (5970′), with a chapel and an *Inn. Steep descent, with superb view of the Val Anzasca, through *Vall' Ollocchia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Pontegrande* (p. 332). — From the Ponte delle Due Acque (see above) a road ascends the Landwasser to (3 M.) **Rimella** (3874′; pop. 1100; **Alb. Fontana*), a German community of a dozen hamlets, grandly situated. A fine but toilsome route leads hence over the *Colle d'Orchetta* (5970′) to *Bannio* and *Pontegrande* (p. 332; 5 hrs.; guide).

From Varallo through Val Sesia to Alagna (23 M.; omn. daily, at 1 p.m., in 5 hrs.). We ascend the fertile valley, on the left bank, to *Valmaggia*, *Vocca*, and (6¾ M.) *Balmuccia* (1900′), at the influx of the *Sermenza*.

[From Balmuccia a road ascends the picturesque **Val Sermenza** (*Valle Piccola*), by (1½ M.) *Boccioleto* (2188′; *Pens.-Rest. della Fenice) and *Ferrera*, to (1½ hr.) *Fervento* (Rest. Valle Sermenza), and a bridle-path thence to (1 hr.) *Rimasco* (2970′; two inns, the upper the better), where the valley divides: in *Val d'Egua*, to the right (E.), lies (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* (4280′; Monte Moro, plain), and in the *Val Piccola*, to the left (W.), are *Rima S. Giuseppe* and (2 hrs.) Rima (4650; *Alb. Tagliaferro*), another of the German hamlets at the S. base of Mte. Rosa (comp. p. 334). From Carcoforo to Pontegrande, over the *Colle d'Egua* (7335′) and *Colle di Baranca* (p. 438), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; to Pestarena over the *Passo della Moriana* (7875′), 5-6 hrs., with guide, fatiguing; to Macug naga over the *Colle della Bottiglia* (8765′), 6-7 hrs., with guide, also fatiguing (descent through *Val Quarazza*, p. 334); to Rima over the *Colle del Termine* or *Termo* (7700′), 4½ hrs., with guide, easy. — From Rima (see above) to Macugnaga over the *Passo di Rima* (*Colle del Piccolo Altare*; 8630′), 6 hrs., bridle-path; to Alagna over the *Colle Moud* or the *Bocchetta Moanda*, p. 335.]

The road, keeping the left bank of the Sesia, next leads by (1¾ M.) *Scopa* (Alb. Topini), *Scopello* (Alb. Deblasi; Valsesia), *Pila*, (1½ M.) *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (3 M.) **Mollia** (2887′; *Alb. Valsesiano*). Thence through the narrowing valley to (5 M.) *Riva Valdobbia* (3628′; *Hôt. delle Alpi), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Mte. Rosa become visible to the N. The church façade is adorned with a large fresco of the Last Judgment, of the school of Gaud. Ferrari. 2 M. *Alagna* (p. 335).

111. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Maps, pp. 432, 420, 440.

42 M. Steam Tramway from Luino to (8 M.) *Ponte Tresa* 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Steamer from Ponte Tresa, by *Lugano* (1¾), to (26 M.) *Porlezza* 2¾ hrs. (4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.). Steam Tramway from Porlezza to (8 M.) *Menaggio* 1 hr. (2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 45 c.). Through-tickets 9 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.; return, Sunday, and circular tickets at reduced rates also to be had on board the steamers. — Swiss and Italian custom-house examination on board the steamers on Lake Lugano. Italian frontier at Porlezza or Ponte Tresa.

Luino, p. 430. The tramway-station adjoins the pier. Our train crosses the St. Gotthard railway near the Luino station, and at (2 M.) *Creva* (745′), a manufacturing place, reaches the *Tresa*, the efflux of Lake Lugano (p. 430). Winding up the abrupt right bank of the Tresa, we cross the river, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, pass through two tunnels, and stop at (4½ M.) *Cremenaga* (833′). We then follow the left bank, obtaining fine views of picturesque villages and churches, to (8 M.) **Ponte Tresa** (912′), on the Italian side of the river. The village, on the Swiss side, lies on a bay of the *Lake of Lugano*, enclosed by mountains.

The Lugano Road (6 M.) leads across the *Vallesina* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, and, with Mte. S. Salvatore on the right, to (1½ M.) **Agno** (968′). Crossing the Agno (p. 420), and passing the little *Lake of Muzzano*, we gradually ascend to the Rest. du Jardin at Sorengo (p. 422), and descend to (3 M.) *Lugano* (p. 420).

The Steamboat steers through the *Stretto* or strait of *Lavena*

(with the abrupt *Mte. Caslano*, 1720′, on the left) into the W. arm of the **Lake of Lugano** (900′; Ital. *Lago Ceresio;* area about 965 sq. M.; greatest depth 950′), where the banks are wooded. We soon obtain a view, N., of the bay of *Agno* (p. 439), with high mountains behind it (Mte. Tamaro, Mte. Bigorio, etc.). The steamer turns S., passing *Figino* on the left (with Mte. S. Salvatore in the distance, p. 422), to *Brusimpiano* on the right. We skirt the wooded slopes of *Mte. Arbostora* (2710′) on the left. In a bay of the S. bank lies **Porto** or *Porto Ceresio*. (Railway to *Varese*, p. 431.) On a distant hill is the *Madonna del Monte* (p. 431).

The steamer turns N., to **Morcōte** (*Hôt.-Restaur. Morcote*, with a terrace on the lake, pens. from 4½ fr.), a considerable little town, with arcaded houses, picturesquely overlooked by a lofty church and a ruined castle, and finely situated on the S. angle of Mte. Arbostora. We follow the W. bank; *Brusin-Arsizio* lies on the right. The long indented crest of *Mte. Generoso* soon appears (p. 424). We touch at *Melide* on the W., and *Bissone* on the E. bank, and pass through the railway-viaduct (picturesque view through the arch). On the E. bank, **Campione**; interesting old frescoes in the church of Madonna dell' Annunziata. To the left, *Mte. S. Salvatore* (p. 422), to the right, *Mte. Caprino* (p. 423).

Lugano (three piers), p. 420. The St. Gotthard Railway Station lies high above the town, 1 M. from the lake.

The finest part of the lake is between Lugano and S. Mamette. On the N. bank, *Castagnola*, picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte. Brè* (p. 423); then **Gandria** (*Pens.*), with its lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. The lake assumes a wilder character. Next are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier); **Oria** with the *Villa Bianci; Albogasio;* and **S. Mamette** (*Stella d'Italia*), most picturesquely situated at the mouth of *Val Solda*, with *Castello* high above it (p. 423). The S. bank is wooded and abrupt. To the left, *Loggio, Cressogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies **Osteno** (*Hôt. du Bateau; Rest. della Grotta*), with its curious 'grotto' or gorge (return-ticket 2 fr. 35 c.; ticket for the grotto, sold on board the steamer, 75 c.).

The **Grotto of Osteno** (*Orrido* or *Pescara*, 'fisherman's gorge') is 7 min. from the pier. We go through the village; outside the gate we descend to the right on this side of the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The gorge opens near a jutting rock (Rest.), with a small waterfall. A small boat takes us into the grotto, which is occupied by the brook, and threads its way between rocks curiously hollowed out by the water. Far above us we see overhanging bushes, with glimpses of blue sky. The gorge ends with a waterfall. — Time permitting, the **Tufa Grottoes of Rescia** may also be visited (1 hr. there and back). Boat (with two rowers, and back, 2 fr. each) round the headland E. of Osteno in ¼ hr. to the hamlet of *Rescia;* thence by a narrow path to the grottoes in 5 min. (adm. and torches, ½ fr.). From the second is seen a small waterfall in a gorge. Near them are tufa-quarries, containing interesting fossils.

A new road leads from Osteno S.W. to (5 M.) **Lanzo d'Intelvi** (3117′; *Caffè Centrale*, dej. 2 fr.); 1 M. above it is situated the *Hôt. Belvedere* (pens. 10 fr.), pleasant for some stay, with a fine view of Lake Lugano and the Alps with Mte. Rosa (Engl. Ch. Serv. in summer). Those bound for

LUGANO
Bioggio
Muzzano
Agno
Arogno
Castagnola
Gandria
Riveggio
Claino
Ostano
Verna
Pusserone
Rancogno
Cressogno
Lanzo d'Intelvi
Pellio
Lanzo
Agra
Carabbia
Barbengo
Carona
Melide
Pigino
M. Arbostora
Fico Morcote
Morcote
Brusin Arsizio
Melano
Bellavista
Cassina
Rancate
Riva
S. Vitale
Capolago
Porto Ceresio
Meride
Fontana d'Arno
(M. Prevello)
Tremona
Saltrio
Arzo
Viggiù
Clivio
Stabbio
Balerna
Castel Seprio
MENDRISIO
Genestrerio
Chiasso
Bizzarone
Novazzano
Uggiate
Rodero
Casnova
Drezzo
Cavallasco
Parè
Albiolo
Gaggino
Cavaresaccio
Cagno
Cernobbio
Cavallasco
Grandola ed Uniti
Montano
Lucino
Cantello
Gaggiolo
Varese
Caprino
Ceresio
Lago di Lugano
Lago di Como
Lago di Lecco
Ramponio
Verna
Pusserone
Scaria
Cima
Lanzo d'Intelvi
Pellio
Laino
Colmo di Creccio
Arogno
Bissone
Casanova
Cerano d'Intelvi
Dizzasco
S. Fedele
Blessagno
Castiglione d'Intelvi
Pigra
Colmo
Sala
Cernacina
Pizzo Laredo
Cherrio
Lezzeno
Villa
Pescaja
Nagnana
Argegno
Carrugnana
Colmenacco
Cirenna
Vassena
Olcio
Sonvico
Rungio
Torrazzico
Limanico
Mandello del Lario
Abbadia
Barbica
Onno
Barni
Nesso
Torrito
Erno
Careno
Piano del Tivano
Quarsano
Laglio
Cornate
Urio
Rovenna
Torno
Molina
Lemna
Palanzo
Asso
Caglio
Rezzago
Sormano
Visino
Valbrona
Lemmo
Caino
Castelmarte
Ponte Lambro
Crevenno
Longone
Carella
Suello
Civate
Galbiate
Pescate
Cremeno
Cammago
Tavernerio
Cassano
Albese
Erba
Incino
Pusiano
Buccinigo
Parteriale
Origgio
Caslino
Pesiro
Buro
Lecco
Canzo
Valmadrera
Malgrate
Parè
Asnago
Vercurago
Calolziocorte
Somasca
Rongio
Torrazzico
Tucco del Pertuso
Mandello del Lario
Limanico
Abbadia
Barbica
Onno
Barni
Lierna
Varenna
Fiumelatte
Bellagio
Cadenabbia
Tremezzo
Ossuccio
Mezzegra
Oriante
Loveno
Visignola
Castello
Iamonta
Cherrio
Lierna
Palagia
Cornico
Olcio
Somasca
Rungio
Torrazzico
Tucco del Pertuso
Limanico
Mandello del Lario
Abbadia
Barbica
Onno
Barni
Vassena
Cirenna
Lago di Como
Lago di Lecco
Lago di Lugano
Colmo
Sala
Cernacina
Pizzo Laredo
Cherrio
Lezzeno
Villa
Pescaja
Nagnana
Argegno
Carrugnana
Colmenacco

Claro
Grono
San Vittore
Roveredo
Castione
Lumino
Gnosca
Gorduno
Arbedo
Carasso
Daro
BELLINZONA
Sementina
Gudo
Cugnasco
Ravecchia
Giubiasco
Ticino
Pianezzo
Camorino
Cadenazzo
Cantone
S. Antonino
Robasacco
Ceneri
Isone
Medeglia
Biasca
Bellinzona
Valle Morobbia
Costa del Albera
Torasella
Dongo
Gravedona
Colico
Domaso
Traversa
Peglio
Livo
Dorio
Corenno Plinio
Sueglio
Dervio
Vestreno
Introzzo
Bellano
Porlezza
Lugano
Lamone
Cureglia
Canobbio
Gravesano
Taverne
Tesserete
Torricella
Sonvico
Villa
Sassogrande
Cadro
Dasio
Val Solda
Bidogno
Colla
Cavargna
Bugiolo
Seghebbia
Piazzola
Corida
Carlazzo
Tavordo
Piano
Plesio
Naggio
Cusino
Bartolomeo
Sebolo
Musso
Germasino
Garzeno
Stazzona
Domaso
Piona
Olgiasca
Lago di Piona
Lario
Mandello
Pendaglio
Nocino
Pradello
Introzzo
Tremenico
Varenna
Bugiallo
Montemezzo
Trezzone
Gera
Sorico
Adda
Engl. Miles

the Hôtel Belvedere take the path to the right, ½ M. short of Lanzo, which soon joins the road to the hotel.] A road also leads to Lanzo from *Maroggia* (9 M.; p. 425); another from *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (12½ M.; p. 445). Near Lanzo (20 min.) are the baths of *Paraviso*. Bridle-path to *Mte. Generoso* (p. 425), 5½ hrs.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this bay lies **Porlezza** *(Alb. della Posta* or *Angelo)*, with the Italian custom-house.

From Porlezza to Menaggio. The tramway (comp. p. 439) ascends the broad valley of the *Cuccione*, by *Tavordo*, *S. Pietro* (last view of Lake Lugano), and (2½ M.) *Piano*, on the little *Lago del Piano*. Then more rapidly (4 : 100), by *Bene-Grona*, to (5 M.) *Grandola* (1260′), the highest point on the line, 610′ above the Lake of Como. It next descends on the lofty right bank of the *Val Sanagra* in numerous curves, being hewn in the rock at places and supported by masonry. Beyond a tunnel the line takes a long bend, S., affording a delightful *View of the Lake of Como, with its luxuriant banks, sprinkled with towns, villages, and villas, and enclosed by high mountains. To the right are the beautiful peninsula of Bellagio and the bay of Lecco. After running S. for ½ M., the car turns back at a sharp angle and descends rapidly (5 : 100) to (8 M.) *Menaggio* (p. 443), where the terminus is close to one of the piers and the Hôtel Menaggio. Omnibus to Cadenabbia (p. 444).

112. The Lake of Como.

Steamboats (some of them fine saloon-boats; good restaurants) thrice daily from Colico to Como 3½-5 hrs. (5 times from Bellagio to Como; 8 times from Torriggia to Como); thrice between Colico and Lecco (3¾-4½ hrs.), and thrice between Como and Lecco (3½ hrs.). Tickets obtained on board; also for corresponding trains and for the Swiss diligence. Those who embark at intermediate stations must get a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. In our description the stations with piers are marked P, small-boat stations B. – Return-tickets from Bellagio, Cadenabbia, or Menaggio to *Milan* (steamboat to *Como*, thence by railway), valid for 8 days 1st cl. 9 fr. 55, 2nd 7 fr. 85 c.

Railway on the E. bank from *Colico* (p. 442) to *Lecco* (p. 447), 24 M., in 1¼-2 hrs., of little interest to tourists. Numerous tunnels and viaducts.

Boats *(barche)*. First hour 1½ fr., each hour more 1 fr. per rower. From Bellagio to Cadenabbia and back, or vice versâ, each rower 2½ fr.; Bellagio to Tremezzo, Bellagio to Menaggio, and Bellagio to Varenna also 2½ fr. each rower; Bellagio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back, each rower 3 fr. (*'basta uno'*, *i.e.* 'one is enough', unless time is limited). The boatmen reduce their fares at slack times. The following phrases may be useful: *'Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo; vi darò un franco (due franchi)'*, etc. — The boatmen generally expect a fee *(buonamano)* of ½-1 fr. besides the fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (700′), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the Roman *Lacus Larius*, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is considered by many the finest lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. long; between Menaggio and Varenna it is nearly 2½ M. broad; and its greatest depth is 1340′. At Bellagio (p. 444)

the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda* falls into the lake at the N. end, and emerges from it again at Lecco.

Numerous towns and villages, and many gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, with luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake, and above these are groves of chestnuts and walnuts of brilliant green, contrasting strongly with the dull-gray tint of the olive. The variegated and fragrant oleanders add a great charm to summer. The laurel grows wild. We also note beautiful saxifrages and orchises, the rare Ceterach Maranthæ, the maiden hair (Adianthum Capillus Veneris), and other ferns. The mountains rise to 7000′. The scenery resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being near. The lake is well stocked with fish, such as the palatable little '*Agoni*', and trout ('*Trote*'), which run as high as 20 lbs.

Eastern Bank.

Colico (P; *Isola Bella; Hôt. Risi*), at the N. end of the lake, p. 373.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*, with a ruined castle.

Dervio (B), at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Mte. Legnone* and its spur, *Mte. Legnoncino* (5680′).

Monte Legnone (8565′), the highest peak in Lombardy, is ascended hence in 7 hrs., with guide (easy for adepts, and very attractive). Bridle-path to (2 hrs.) *Sueglio* (2580′; *Osteria Pinzetta, plain), and by *Introzzo* and *Valle Lavadè* to the (2 hrs.) *Rifugio* of the I. A. C. near the *Roccoli Lorla* (4460′; good quarters), on the slope of the Legnoncino. Thence 2¼ hrs. to the *Capanna Alpina* (7010′; no quarters) and 1 hr. more to the top, with superb view. The ascent on the N. side, from *Delebio* (p. 409), is easier: bridle-path up *Val della Lesina* to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Cappello*, and over the *Bocchetta di Legnone* in 3 hrs. to the top.

Bellāno (P; **Alb. Bellano*, **Alb. Porta*, both on the lake), with 1400 inhab. and important manufactories. From the pier, by which there is a monument to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (d. 1853), a native of Bellano, a road leads to the (8 min.) railway-station. Going to the left of Alb. Bellano, through the Via Cavour, then to the right and again to the left, we reach the church of *S. Giorgio* and

Western Bank.

Gera (B). — *Domāso* (P), with charming villas.

Gravedōna (P; *Alb. Gravedona; Alb. del Lauro*), with 1600 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance of a ravine. At the upper end of the village rises the *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected at the end of the 16th cent. Adjoining the old church of *S. Vincenzo* is the *Baptisterium S. Maria del Tiglio*, of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th cent.

To the W. opens the *Val di Gravedona*, through which a bridle-path, crossing the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6415′), and descending *Val Morobbia*, leads to (10 hrs.) Bellinzona (p. 419). Provisions and guide necessary; no inn on the route.

Dongo (P; *Alb. Dongo*), a large village in a sheltered situation.

On an abrupt rock above *Musso* (B) are the three ruined castles of *Rocca di Musso*, where the condottiere Giov. Giac. de' Medici resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia* (B), with the tasteful church of S. Michele (altar-piece of *St. Michael, by Paolo Veronese).

EASTERN BANK.

the **Orrido*, a subterranean gorge, in which the *Pioverna* forms two falls (adm. $^1/_2$ fr.).

At Bellano opens the *Val Sassina*, through which a narrow road leads to *Taceno* and (6 M.) *Cortenova*, and thence to *Introbbio* and Lecco.

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic of *Regoledo*, 500′ above the lake (cable-tram).

Varenna (P; **Hôtel Royal Marcioni*; *Alb. Vittoria*, plain), with beautiful gardens, is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of *Val d'Esino*. View from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, near the hamlet of *Vezio*, high above the town ($^1/_2$ hr.). Near Varenna several tunnels are hewn in the rock for road and railway (p. 441). The marble from the adjacent quarries is worked in the town.

To the S. ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') falls in several leaps from a height of 1000′ (copious in spring, dry in summer).

**Monte Grigna* (7907′; 8 hrs.) is a fine point. From Varenna a bridle-path leads on the right bank of the *Esino* by *Perledo* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Esino* (*Alb. Monte Godeno, moderate), prettily situated. Thence (guide prudent; to the club-hut 4, top 7 fr.) to *Alp Cainallo* $1^1/_2$ hr., *Alp Prada* $1^1/_2$ hr., *Club Hut* of the I.A.C. (5933′) $^1/_2$ hr., and the top *(Grigna di Moncodine)* 2 hrs. (the last part rather trying). Superb view of the Alpine chain from Mte. Viso to the Ortler (the Mte. Rosa group particularly fine), and of the plains of Lombardy to the distant Apennines. Steep descent W. to the club-hut *Capanna di Releggio* (5840′) in *Val Neria*, and to *Mandello*, or E. to *Pasturo* in *Val Sassina* (see above).

WESTERN BANK.

Rezzonico (B), with a castle of the 13th cent. on the hill, now restored. Then *S. Abbondio*. A dangerous footpath crosses the precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under Bellegarde in 1799, when many lives were lost.

Acquaseria (P), the chief place in the parish of *S. Abbondio*.

Menaggio (P). — Two *Steamboat Piers:* one, N., near Hôtels Victoria and Corona; the other, near Hôtel Menaggio, for the *Steam Tramway* to Porlezza (Lugano, p. 441). Hotel-omnibuses at both piers. — *Hotels:* *Grand Hôtel Victoria, R., L., A. from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. 8-11 fr., Engl. Ch. Serv.; *Hôt. Menaggio, R., L., A. $3^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. 5, pens. 8-11 fr., both with gardens on the lake; *Corona, Italian, second-class.

Menaggio (pop. 1000), with a large silk factory, affords a fine view of Bellagio. A little way S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*. — A good road, to the right of the Cadenabbia and Como road, ascends in windings to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Loveno Superiore* and the **Villa Vigoni** (formerly *Mylius;* gardener 1 fr.), which adjoins the village church. It affords a superb view of Bellagio, Menaggio, and the three arms of the lake. A summer-house contains two reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* and a group in marble by *Argenti*. — Near this are *Villa Massimo d'Azeglio*, containing paintings by the well-known author (d. 1866), and *Villa Garoviglio*.

Finest view from the church of *Madonna della Breglia*, an ascent of $1^1/_2$ hr. from the Villa Vigoni.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms: S.W. the Bay of Como, and S.E. the Bay of Lecco.

Bay of Como.

Eastern Bank.

Bellagio (P). — **Hotels** (apt to be crowded; omn. at the pier): *Grande Bretagne, *Grand Hôtel Bellagio, two large first-class hotels, beautifully situated on the lake, R., L., A. 5½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 10-16 fr.; *Villa Serbelloni, a dépendance of the Gr. Hôt. Bellagio (pens. 12-14 fr.), in the fine park mentioned below. — *Genazzini, also well situated on the lake, R., L., A. 3½-5, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. 7-10 fr. — Plainer: *Hôt. Florence, R., L., A. 2½-4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4, pens. 7½-9 fr.; Pens. Suisse, 6-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Etrangers, 7-8 fr.; all on the lake. — Beer at the *Etrangers* and the *Florence*. — *Boats*, p. 441. — Olive-wood, silk goods, lace, and antiquities in numerous shops. — Chemist, *Lavizzari*. — *English Church* in the grounds of the Grande Bretagne (April-Oct.).

Bellagio (708′; pop. 800), at the W. base of the promontory between the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. The church of *S. Giovanni* contains an altar-piece by Gaud. Ferrari.

On the hill above Bellagio (25 min. from Genazzini's Hot. to the highest point) stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (adm. 1 fr.; guests of Grand Hôt. Bellagio free). The park extends to the end of the headland, and affords charming views of Varenna, Villa Arcomati, Carlotta, etc.

The *Villa Belmonte* (adm. 50 c.) belongs to an Englishman.

Going S. from the lower entrance to Villa Serbelloni, and passing the cemetery, we reach (1 M.) a blue gate on the left side of the road up the Val Assina (p. 448), the entrance to the **Villa Giulia** of Count Blome of Vienna,

Western Bank.

Cadenabbia (P). — **Hotels** (omn. at pier): *Bellevue, next Villa Carlotta, with shady grounds on the lake (closed Dec., Jan., & Feb.); *Belle-Ile, R., L., A. 2-4, B. 1¼, déj. 2¼, D. 4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Britannia, R. 2-4, L. ¾, A. ½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4½, pens. 7-12 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Cadenabbia, 7-8 fr. — *Café Lavezari*. — *English Church* (April-Nov.).

Cadenabbia, 2 M. S. of Menaggio, is the most sheltered place on the lake. — A little way S.W., in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the famous ***Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*). It was purchased by Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, who named it after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and now belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The gate is opened every ½ hr. (adm. 8-5; 1 fr. and a small fee).

The Marble Saloon has a frieze with celebrated *Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid 14,286*l.* sterling); it also contains sculptures: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalen, Palamedes, and Venus, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid giving water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The Billiard Room contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be an early work of *Thorvaldsen*. In the Garden Saloon are several modern pictures; also a marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by *Lazzarini*.

The *Garden displays a wealth of vegetation. Near the S. side of the villa is a magnolia 1½ ft. in diameter. Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the grounds. The burial-chapel of the Sommariva family, to the S. of the entrance, contains memorials in marble.

Behind Cadenabbia rises the *Sasso S. Martino*.

Halfway up the Sasso lies the

EASTERN BANK.

with beautiful gardens and terraces (adm. $^1/_2$ fr.).

To **Civenna* (p. 448) a delightful excursion (carr. 8 fr.; there and back 3 hrs.), with which a visit to the *Villa Giulia* is easily combined.

Monte S. Primo (5555'; from Bellagio 4$^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 10 fr.), interesting. We ascend by Villa Giulia and *Casate* to a (2 hrs.) chapel; thence by the cart-road to the right to the chalets of *Villa* and *Borzo*, and by a good path to the (2$^1/_2$ hrs.) top: superb view of Lake Como, the Brianza, and the High Alps.

On the Bay of Como, $^1/_2$ M. S. of Bellagio, is the ***Villa Melzi,** belonging to the Duchess of Melzi, with many art-treasures and a delightful garden (Thurs. and Sat.; 1 fr.).

Villa Trivulzio, formerly *Poldi*, with the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga, and a round Romanesque tower (charming view).

S. Giovanni (B) and *Villa Trotti. Villa Besana.*

Near *Lezzeno* (B) is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso (B), at the mouth of the *Val di Nesso*, which ascends to the

WESTERN BANK.

little church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, with a cool spring and superb view. Ascent 1$^1/_2$ hr.: we follow the road through *Griante* to the little chapel of *S. Rocco*, and then a paved path.

Monte Crocione (5365'), a higher hill to the W. (3$^1/_2$-4 hrs.; with guide, 5 fr.; fatiguing; to avoid heat, start at 2 a.m.), commands a striking view of Lake Como and Bellagio. More extensive, including the Valaisian Alps, from **Monte Galbiga** (5600'), adjoining the Crocione on the W., reached from it by the ridge in 50 min. Descent by *Alp Ponna* to (3 hrs.) *Osteno* (p. 440).

Tremezzo (P; **Hôt.-Pens. Bazzoni; *Hôt. du Lac & Villa Carlotta; Hôt.-Pens. Belvedere*, commended) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta. This district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly called the garden of Lombardy.

Fine walk (3-4 hrs. there and back) by *Lenno* (Ristor. Brentani) to **S. Maria del Soccorso** (1374'), a 'Mt. Calvary' with a superb view (rfmts. at the sacristan's); back by *Mezzegra.*

At the end of the long peninsula of *Lavedo* is the *Villa Arcomati*, formerly *Balbianello*, with its colonnade. In the bay lie *Azzano* (B) and *Lenno* (B); S. of Lenno is *Campo* (B), charmingly situated, and beyond it *Sala* (B); between these lies the islet of *Comacina*, with the little church of *S. Giovanni.* Then *Colonno* (B).

Argegno (P; *Alb. & Ristor. Telo; Alb. Barchetta*), at the mouth of the fertile *Val Intelvi.*

Road hence by *Castiglione* and *S. Fedele d'Intelvi* (2522'; Alb. S. Rocco) to (10 M.) *Lanzo* (see p. 441).

Brienno (B), embosomed in laurels.

Torrigia (P; *Ristor. Casarico*); on a headland, *Villa Elisa.* To the

Eastern Bank.

Piano del Tivano (3800′), with a waterfall in a narrow gorge.

Careno; Quarsano; Pognana (B); *Riva di Palanzo* (P).

The *Villa Pliniana*, in the bay of *Molina*, at the mouth of a narrow gorge, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of Marchesa Trotti. It derives its name from a spring near it which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinys. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

Torno (P; *Bella Venezia*); to the S. both banks are dotted with villas.

Road to Como, p. 448.

Villa Taverna; Villa Ferranti, once the property of the famous singer Mlle. Pasta (d. 1865); *Villa Taglioni*, once owned by the famous danseuse.

Blevio, with villas *Mylius*, *Ricordi*; then, beyond *Punta di Geno*, the villas *Ratazzi*, *Cornaggia*, etc.

From *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como, a new road (carr. 8, and pair 15 fr.) and a cable-tramway (*funicolare*) lead to (4 M.) **Brunate** (2405′; **Grand-Hôtel, Bellavista*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4 fr.), which affords a beautiful view W. to Monte Rosa.

Western Bank.

S., on the lake, rises a lofty *Pyramid*, erected by Jos. Frank, a professor at Pavia (d. 1851).

Germanello, *Laglio*, *Carate* (P; Alb. Lario), *Urio* (B), all with fine villas.

Moltrasio (P; Alb. Caramazza), in a beautiful situation, with the large *Palazzo Passalacqua*, rising above terraced gardens.

Villa Volpi, formerly *Pizzo*, on a long headland. High above it is the church of *Rovenna*.

Cernobbio (P; omn. at pier and at the Como station; **Gr. Hôt. Villa d'Este & Reine d'Angleterre*, with fine park, R., L., A. 3, lunch 3, D. 4, board 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. Reine Olga & Cernobbio*, R., L., A. 3-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Alb. Milano*, Italian), with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Tramway to Como.

The **Monte Bisbino** (4385′), with a pilgrimage-church (fine view), is easily ascended from Cernobbio or Brienno (see above) in 3 hrs.

Farther on, villas *Cima*, *Gonzalez*; then *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

**Villa dell' Olmo* (shown to visitors), formerly *Raimondi*, now that of Duke Visconti-Modrone, with gorgeous rooms and splendid park, is at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 447. Omnibus to the station 30 c.

Lake of Lecco.

The S.E. arm of the lake of Como, 12 M. long, is grander, but less rich than the S.W. arm. The E. bank is skirted by the railway mentioned at p. 441. Steamers thrice daily between Bellagio (Como) and Lecco, and thrice daily between Colico and Lecco (comp. p. 441).

The steamer rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 443). Then (l.) *Lierna* (B), at the foot of the steep *Cima Pelaggia*; fine view N.; *Limonta* (B), *Vassena* (B), *Onno* (B), (l.) *Olcio*, at the base of *Mte. Grigna* (p. 443). Farther on, (l.) *Tonzanico* and *Mandello*

(P; Corona), at the foot of *Mte. Campione;* then *Abbadia* (B), at the mouth of *Val Gerona.* On the W. bank, a row of cement-kilns, at the foot of the *Corni di Canzo* (4510′). Opposite Lecco lies (r.) *Parè*, at the mouth of the *Ritorto* (see below), separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio.* Malgrate lies at the entrance of *Val Madrera*, through which a road and railway lead to Como via Erba (p. 448). The lake contracts to the river *Adda*, which is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, in ten arches, built in 1335.

Lecco (P; pop. 6100; **Alb. Mazzoleni*, at the pier; *Croce di Malta; Corona*, all in the Italian style), a busy town with silk and cotton factories and iron-works, at the foot of *Mte. Resegone* (6160′), is famous as the scene of Manzoni's 'Promessi Sposi'. In the Piazza are statues of Manzoni (1785-1873) and Garibaldi, by Confalonieri. Pleasant walks to the hill of *S. Gerolamo* and the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church on *Mte. Barro* (3160′; *View).

From Lecco *to Milan* (31½ M.), railway by *Monza* in 2-2½ hrs., and to *Bergamo* (20¼ M.) in 1¼ hr., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

From Lecco to Como (26 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs.). The line crosses the Adda below the Ponte Grande, skirts the S. end of the Lake of Lecco (tunnel), and at (2½ M.) *Valmadrera* enters the valley of the *Ritorto.* Next stations (3¾ M.) *Civate*, and (5 M.) *Sala al Barro*, on the pretty *Lago d'Annone*, whence the **Monte Barro** (3313′), a splendid point of view, may be easily ascended in 2½ hrs.; a good bridle-path (horse 3½ fr., incl. fee) leads to the (2 hrs.) **Albergo di Monte Barro* (2790′), well situated, with extensive grounds; thence to the top ½ hr. more. From Lecco, the ascent may also be made from the pilgrimage-church (see above) in ½ hr.; or we may drive by a picturesque road (carr. 5, and pair 10 fr.) to *Galbiate*, and ascend thence on foot or on mule-back. — Near (7½ M.) *Oggiono* the line quits the Lago d'Annone and runs W., leaving the small lakes of *Pusiano* and *Alserio* on the right. At (13 M.) *Merone* we cross the line from *Incino-Erba* to Milan (p. 448). — 15 M. *Anzano del Parco;* 19 M. *Cantù;* 23 M. *Albate Camerlata* (p. 149); 26 M. *Como* (see below).

Como. — *Hôtel Volta, with café-rest., R., L., A. 4-6, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; *Italia, R., L., A. 2½-4, B. 1½, lunch 2½, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôt. Métropole & Pens. Suisse, with café-rest.; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, with *Café-Rest. Marinoni;* all in the Piazza Cavour, near the quay. — *Trattoria Frasconi*, in a recess of Piazza Cavour, at the end of a street at right angles to the harbour. — *Caffè Plinio*, next door to Volta. — *Baths* in the lake, by the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier). — The *Station* of the St. Gotthard Railway (*Stazione Como S. Giovanni* or *Mediterranea*) lies ½ M. S.W. of the pier (omn. 30 c.; free to holders of through-tickets). A second station (*Stazione Como Lago* or *Ferrovia Nord*), for the lines Saronno-Milan and Varese-Laveno (p. 431), is 4 min. E. of the pier.

Como (705′; pop. 32,000), the birthplace of the younger Pliny and of Volta, the physicist (whose *Statue* by P. Marchesi is on the W. side, near the harbour), now busy with its silk-industry, lies at the S.W. end of the Lake of Como, in an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, begun in the Lombard-Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tom. Rodari in 1513-21, is built entirely of marble, and is one of the finest in N. Italy. Adjacent is the *Town Hall (Municipio)*, of 1215, curiously built of stones of different colours. In the Piazza Vittoria, a bronze

Statue of Garibaldi, designed by Vela. — Outside the town, on the promenade, is the highly ornate *Chiesa del Crocefisso*, of the 17th cent.; 1/2 M. beyond it, on the hillside, is the handsome *Basilica S. Abbondio*, of the 8th and 11th centuries.

Excursions. On the E. Bank a road leads high up on the hillside, affording a variety of charming views, to (3 1/2 M.) *Torno* (p. 446). — *Brunate*, p. 446; the station of the cable-tramway *(Funicolare)* is near the 'Stazione Ferrovia Nord', on the lake (fare up 1 1/2. down 1, return 2 fr.). The line is about 2/3 M. long; steepest gradient 54:100.

From Como to Erba and Bellagio (about 27 M.), a pleasant drive or walk (one-horse carr., in 5-6 hrs.; 25, gratuity 3 fr.). We follow the Lecco road from Porta Milanese, and gradually ascend the hills to the E. The lake is hidden by the wooded *Mte. S. Maurizio;* S. we overlook the country towards Milan; S.E. lies the **Brianza**, an undulating and very fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, lying between the Lambro and Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This 'Garden of Lombardy' is a favourite resort of the Milanese, who have numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Camnago*, N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (p. 447). Farther on, S. of the road, near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* is a leaning tower. Beyond *Albesio* are disclosed the valley of Erba *(Pian d'Erba)* and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which, E., rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4510′) and the serrated *Resegone di Lecco* (6160′).

Near (9 M.) **Erba** (1017′; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas, the finest being *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, 1/4 hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Licinifórum* of the Romans, mentioned by Pliny. — Railway from Incino-Erba to *Milan*, by *S. Pietro*, 27 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr.

Beyond Erba we cross the *Lambro*, which is artificially conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little way S.E. Just beyond it the Bellagio road diverges to the left from the Lecco road, passes through *Longone*, and skirts the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is (5 M.) **Canzo** *(Croce di Malta)*, which extends almost to (1 M.) *Asso* (joint pop. 3200). At the entrance to Asso is a large silk-factory *(Casa Versa)*.

The road gradually ascends the pretty Vall' Assina, the valley of the *Lambro*, with wooded slopes, through the villages of (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where it becomes steeper. First view of both arms of the lake from the top of the hill near the (1 M.) *Chapel*.

A charming *Survey of the whole E. arm to Lecco, and beyond, is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) **Civenna** (**Bellevue; Angelo*, rustic, R. 1 fr.), with its graceful tower. The road runs for 2 M. on the top of the wooded hill which terminates in the headland of Bellagio. From the chapel onwards we obtain striking views of the Bay of Como, the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 444), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a long strip of the road, resting on masonry and embankments, and of the railway, on the E. bank, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to Domaso (p. 442), the lower hills, and far below us the Serbelloni park (p. 444), on a height apparently no larger than a mole-hill.

The road winds down for nearly 3 M., passing *Villa Giulia* (p. 440) and the cemetery of Bellagio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 444) about 6 M.

An interesting but rather fatiguing digression (very stony at places) may be made by ascending ***Monte S. Primo** (p. 445; 5555′; 4-5 hrs.; with guide) from Canzo, and descending to (2 1/2 hrs.) Nesso or (3 hrs.) Bellagio.

113. From Como to Milan.

30 M. Railway by *Monza* (comp. p. 447) in 1¼-1¾ hr.; 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c. (another line by *Camnago* and *S. Pietro*, 27 M., in 1½ hr.). Tramway from Como to Milan (station at Como near the pier) by *Lomazzo*, *Saronno*, *Bollate*, *Novate*, and *Bovisa* (29 M., in 2-2½ hrs.).

Como, p. 447. — On a hill near (3 M.) *Albate-Camerlata* rises the tower of *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. 5½ M. *Cucciago* (tunnels); 7½ M. *Cantù Asnago*; 9½ M. *Carimate*; 12 M. *Camnago*. The hilly district to the right and left is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 448); in the background, the long, indented *Mte. Resegone* (p. 447). 15½ M. *Seregno*; 17½ M. *Desio*.

21 M. **Monza** (pop. 18,500; *Alb. del Castello* at the station; *Falcone*), an old town. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde, rebuilt in the 14th cent., contains the '*Iron Crown*' of the Lombard kings and a rich treasury (1 fr.). A royal *Summer Palace* near Monza has a fine large park. Railway to Lecco, p. 447.

25 M. *Sesto S. Giovanni*.

30 M. **Milan.** — The Station (Pl. F, G, 1; *Restaur.*) is a handsome building adorned with frescoes and sculptures. Cab into the town (day or night) 1½ fr.; each trunk 25 c., hotel-omn. 1-1½ fr. — Tramway from station to town 10 c. — Porter for luggage under 100 lbs. 50 c. — The *Milano-Nord Station* (Pl. C, 4) is for Saronno-Como, Laveno, etc.

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; F, 5), Corso Vittorio Emanuele; *Hôt. Cavour (Pl. b; F, 3), Piazza Cavour; *Gr. Hôt. Milan (Pl. c; F, 3, 4), Via Al. Manzoni 29; *Hôt. Continental (Pl. e; E, 4), Via Al. Manzoni; all these of the first class: R., L., A. from 5, D. 5, B. 1½, omn. 1½ fr. — Less expensive: *Grande Bretagne & Reichmann (Pl. d; D, E, 6), Via Torino 45; *Métropole, Piazza del Duomo; Rebecchino (Pl. p; E, 5), Via S. Margherita; *Europa (Pl. f; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 9; *Manin (Pl. k; E, 2), Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; *Roma (Pl. g; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Nazionale, Piazza della Scala 4; *Pozzo (Pl. l; F, 6), Via Torino, D. 4½ fr.; *Francia (Pl. m; F, 5), Corso Vitt. Eman. 19. — *Central St. Marc (Pl. h; E, 6), Via del Pesce; *Bella Venezia (Pl. i; E, F, 5), Piazza S. Fedele; *Ancora (Pl. n; F, 5), Via Agnello; *Lion & Trois Suisses (Pl. o; G, 4, 5), Corso Vitt. Emanuele and Via Durini; Biscione & Bellevue, Piazza Fontana, next the Piazza del Duomo, R., L., A. 3, D. incl. wine 4 fr.; Hôtel-Pension Suisse, Via Visconti, commercial; *Terminus Hotel, near the central railway-station.

Restaurants (*Trattorie*). **Biffi*, **Gambrinus-Halle*, *Savini*, these three in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; **Cova*, *Guffanti*, both with garden, Via S. Giuseppe; *Orologio*, near the cathedral, etc. — **Cafés.** **Biffi*, in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Cova*, see above; *Martini*, *Accademia*, Piazza della Scala; *Delle Colonne*, Corso Venezia 1; Café in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 452). *Caffè latte*, coffee with milk; *caffè nero*, black coffee. — **Beer** (*'birra'*) at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the *Gambrinus-Halle* (see above); *Birreria Nazionale*, opposite the cathedral; *Birreria Svizzera*, next to Hôtel Métropole.

Baths. *Bagno di Diana* (Pl. H, 2), outside Porta Venezia; *Bagni Dufour*, Via S. Vittore; *Bagno dell' Annunziata*, Via Annunziata 11, etc.

Cabs (*'Broughams'*) 1 fr. per drive, at night 1¼ fr.; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; from station to town, 1¼ fr.

Tramway every 5 min. (10 c.) from the Piazza del Duomo to most of the city gates and to the Cimitero. — **Steam Tramway** to *Monza* (see above) in 1 hr. (60-80 c.); also to *Saronno-Como* (p. 447). *Giussano*, *Vaprio*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. E, 6), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, behind the

Palazzo Reale, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5), Piazza dei Mercanti 19, N.W. side of Piazza del Duomo.

Theatres. *Teatro della Scala* (Pl. E, 4), the largest in Italy next to S. Carlo at Naples, open during the Carnival only. *Teatro Manzoni* (Pl. E, 5), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro dal Verme* (Pl. D, 4), operas and ballet. *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. E, 4), operas.

English Church Service, Via Andegari 8.

Milan (fuller in *Baedeker's N. Italy*), rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circuit and has a population of 426,000, including the suburbs and the garrison of 5000 men.

The centre of business and traffic, and the focus of the tramway and omnibus system, is the *Piazza del Duomo (Pl. E, F, 5), recently much extended, and flanked with palatial edifices, designed by *Gius. Mengoni*.

The Gothic **Cathedral (Pl. E, F, 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, built entirely of white marble, and adorned with 98 turrets and 2000 statues, was begun in 1386 by the splendourloving Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The **Interior, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and its beautiful stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. aisle, a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. in memory of his brothers. **Stained-Glass Windows* in the choir. An ancient sarcophagus of St. Dionysius, in porphyry, is now a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo (in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times, fee of 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the *Roof and Tower (354′; ticket 25 c.; 157 steps to the roof) enables the visitor to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely, and to enjoy a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines (Panorama by Bossoli at Pirola's, Piazza della Scala 6, 1 fr.).

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. E, 5), a fine arcade with tempting shops, built by *Gius. Mengoni* in 1865-72, adorned with statues of 24 famous Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* (Pl. E, 4) rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519), by Magni. On the pedestal are his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggiono, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the other eighty churches of Milan, the following are noteworthy. ***S. Ambrogio** (Pl. C, 6), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., re-erected in the 12th, contains an 'Ecce Homo' by *Luini*, and several old monuments. — ***S. Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. B, 5), of the 15th cent., attributed to *Bramante*, contains pictures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. In the refectory of the monastery is *Leon. da Vinci's* far-famed **Last Supper, painted on the wall in oils, and now almost obliterated (daily 9-4, 1 fr., Sun. 12-3 gratis). — **S. Maria presso S. Celso** (Pl. E, 8), by *Bramante*, also contains good pictures. — **S. Maurizio** (Pl. C, 5) has fine frescoes by *Luini*. — ***S. Lorenzo** (Pl. D, 7) once formed part of a Roman bath; the

isolated colonnade is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — **S. Carlo Borromeo** (Pl. F, 4), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi.*

The ***Brera** (Pl. E, 3), or *Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti*, formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Public Library* (300,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), a *Collection of Coins* (50,000), the *Observatory*, *Casts* from the antique, an *Archaeological Museum*, and a most interesting **Picture Gallery* (*Pinacoteca;* adm. daily 9-4, 1 fr., Sun. and holidays 12-3 gratis). In the court are marble statues.

Picture Gallery. Ante-chambers I and II: Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco da Oggiono*, the finest being *Luini's* Angels (Nos. 14, 26, 45, 49, 54, 68), works of a 'genre' character (2, 11, 13), and scenes from the life of Mary (5, 19, 42, 43, 51, 63, 69, 73); *47. Madonna with SS. Anthony and Barbara; 25. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Adoration of the Magi. — Oil-paintings. 1st Room: 87. *Bernardino de' Conti*, Madonna; 88. *Solaino*, Madonna. — 2nd R.: 159. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Mary in glory; 167. *Bartol. Montagna*, Madonna; 168. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 179. *Ercole di Roberti*, Madonna; 191. *Cima da Conegliano*, Saints; 193. *Crivelli*, Madonna. — 3rd R.: 206. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Jerome, Anthony, and Francis; 209. *Bonifacio I.*, Finding of Moses; *P. Veronese*, 219. SS. Gregory and Jerome, 220. Adoration of the Magi, 221. SS. Ambrose and Augustine, 227. SS. Antonius Abbas, Cornelius, and Cyprian. — 4th R.: 248. *Titian*, St. Jerome. — 5th R.: 288 bis. *Titian*, Portrait; 261. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna; 264. *And. Mantegna*, Large altar-piece; 265. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna; *267. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Head of Christ; *270. *Raphael's* famous 'Sposalizio', or Marriage of the Virgin, painted in 1504; *Mantegna*, 273. Pietà, *282. Madonna; 106. *A. Solario*, Madonna. — 6th R.: 283. *Crivelli*, Madonna and Saints; *Giov. Bellini*, *284. Pietà, *297. Madonna; 300. *Cima da Conegliano*, SS. Peter, Paul, and John the Baptist. — 7th R.: 253, 254, 255. *Lorenzo Lotto.* Portraits. — 8th R.: 331. *Guercino*, Expulsion of Hagar; 333. *Dossi*, St. Sebastian; 334. *Fr. Francia*, Annunciation. — 9th R.: Dutch and Flemish works; 449. *Rembrandt*, The artist's sister. — 10th R.: 390. *Velazquez* (?), Dead monk; 442. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child with St. Anthony of Padua. — 11th R.: 456. *Domenichino*, Madonna and saints. — To the left is a suite of rooms with modern pictures, sketches, casts, etc.

On the ground-floor is the **Museo Archeologico** (daily 12-3, 1/2 fr.; Sun. and holidays gratis), a collection of antique, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures and old frescoes, most of them found at Milan. Among the best sculptures are those by *Agostino Busti*, surnamed *Il Bambaja.*

The famous ***Bibliotheca Ambrosiana** (Pl. D, E, 5), open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 1-3 (fee 1/2 fr.), founded in 1609 by Card. Fed. Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS. Among the pictures is **Raphael's* cartoon for his School of Athens.

The ***Museo Poldi-Pezzoli** (Pl. F, 4), Via Moroni 10, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house of the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Adm. daily 9-4, 50c.; Sun. and holidays 11-3, free; catalogue 1 fr.

The ***Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. F, 6), a remarkably fine brick edifice, begun by *Ant. Filarete* of Florence in 1457, contains nine different courts. The external terracotta incrustation is observed on other Milanese buildings, but the façade of the Ospedale with its rich and beautiful windows is probably unsurpassed.

The **Castello** (Pl. D, 3, 4), adjoining the *Piazza d'Armi*, once the seat of the Visconti and Sforza, is now a barrack. Behind it lies the *Arena*, a kind of circus for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee ½ fr.). On the N.W. side of the Piazza d'Armi rises the ***Arco del Sempione** (Pl. B, 2), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), between the Porta Venezia and Porta Nuova, are the chief promenade. In the older part is the '*Salone*', containing the *Museo Artistico* (daily 11-4; 1 fr.; Sun. and Thurs. gratis). On the W. side is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (same hours of adm.; ½ fr.). At the W. entrance to the new Giardino Pubblico is the Piazza Cavour, with a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, by Tabacchi (1865).

The ***Cemetery** (*Cimitero;* 50 acres), outside Porta Tenaglia (Pl. C, D, 1), contains fine monuments (several with marble statues of mourners) and a 'Tempio di Cremazione'. *View of the Alps.

INDEX.

Aaberli Alp 42.
Aadorf 48.
Aarau 21.
Aarberg 216.
Aarburg 17.
Aare, the 12. 14. 19. 143. 153. 216. etc.
Aare Glaciers, the 186.
—, Gorge of the 179.
Aathal 42.
Abbadia 447.
Abbaye, L' 217.
S. Abbondio on the Lake of Como 443.
— near Lugano 422.
Abendberg, the 160.
Abgschütz 129.
Abländschen 200.
Abondance, Vallée d' 255.
Abschwung, Im 186.
Achtelsassgrat, the 132.
Acletta 121. 363.
—, Piz d' 121.
Acqua, Hospice all' 304.
—, Piz dell' 402
Acquarossa 368.
Acquaseria 443.
Adda, the 373. 408. 413. etc.
Adelboden 193.
Adige, the 414.
Adler Glacier 331. 326.
— Pass 331. 328.
St. Adrian 101.
Adula Mts. 374.
Aela Hut 379. 380.
— Pass 380.
—, Piz d' 379. 380.
Ælpeltispitz 348.
Ælplisee 346.
Ærlen Glacier 186.
Ærnen 306. 307.
Æsch 10. 139.
—, Im 70.
Æschach 52.
Æschi 154.
Ægust 79.
Affoltern 21. 79.
Agassizhorn 187.
Agassiz-Joch 187.
St. Agata 430.
Ageri 78. 104.
Agerisee 78.
Agittes, Aux 242.
Agno 439.
Agogna, Val d' 437.
Aguaglioula 393.
Agums 414.
Aï, Tour d' 242.
—, Lac d' 248.
Aigle 241.
Aiguille Grise 270.
— Verte 267. 272.
—, Plan de l' 269.
Aiguilles Dorées 288.
— Marbrées 271.
— Rouges (Chamonix) 268.
— — (Argentière) 272.
— — (Val d'Hérens) 312.
— —, Glacier des 312.
Aira della Palza 383.
Airolo 111.
Ala, Piz 383.
Alagna 335.
Albana, Piz 379.
Albate 447. 449.
Albbruck 23.
Albert-Hauenstein 23.
Albesio 448.
Albeuve 250.
Albigna, Cascata dell' 410.
— Glacier 383. 410.
—, Val 410.
Albinen 192.
Albis, the 39.
— Hochwacht 39.
Albisbrunn 79.
Albogasio 440.
Albris, Piz 395.
Albristhorn 194.
Albrunhorn 306.
Albrun Pass 306.
Albula, the 353. 376. 380.
Albula Pass 380.
Albulahorn 380. 400.
Aletschbord 306.
Aletsch Glacier, the Great 169. 176. 298. 305. 306.
—, the Upper 298. 305.
Aletschhorn 298. 305.
Algaby 301.
Allalin Glacier 331.
Allalinhorn 330.
Allalin Pass 331. 328.
Allaman 231. 241.
Allamans, Les 256.
Allée, Alp de l' 317.
Allée, Col de l' 314. 317.
, Pigno de l' 317. 311.
Allée Blanche 279.
— —, Glacier de l' 278. 280
Allenbach-Thal 193.
Allenwinden 78.
Allèves 288.
Alliaz, Bains de l' 236.
Allières 250.
Allinges, Les 253.
Allmannshöhe 30.
Allmendhubel 166.
Allweg 98.
Almagell 331.
Alpbach Gorge 179.
Alphubel 330.
Alphubel-Joch 330. 328.
Alpien 300.
Alpiglen 172.
Alpina, Lower and Upper 387. 388.
Alpligen Glacier 115.
— Lücke 115. 122.
Alpnach 128.
—, Lake of 98. 128.
Alpnach-Stad 99. 128.
Alpschelenhubel 190.
Alpthal 103. 104.
Alserio, Lago d' 448.
Altdorf 107.
Alteingrat 352.
Altels 191.
Alten-Alp 56.
Altendorf 42.
Altenorenstock 68. 120.
Altmann 57.
Altmatt 104.
Altorf 107.
Alt-St. Johann 61.
Altstad, islet 85.
Altstaffel 301. 308.
Altstätten (Rhine Valley) 59.
Altstetten (near Zürich) 21. 79.
Alv, Piz 398.
Alveneu 354.
Alveneu-Bad 379.
Alvaschein 377.
Alvascheiner Alp 352.
Alvier 46. 59.
Alzasca, Lago d' 427.
Alzo 437.
Ambri 112.

Amden 44.
Amdener Berg 44. 61.
Amiauthe 294.
Amisbühel 156.
Ammerten Glacier 197.
Ammertengrat 197.
Ammertenhorn 197.
Ammerten Pass 197.
Ammon 44.
Amphion, Bath 253.
Amselfluh 346.
Amsigen-Alp 99.
Amsoldingen 161. 199.
Amsteg 109.
Andeer 370.
Andelfingen 32.
Andermatt 116.
Andermatten 309.
Andey, Pointe d' 261.
Andolla, Pizzo d' 302.
Anengrat 305.
Angera 485.
Anières 253.
St. Anna, Castle of 50.
—, Glacier of 116.
Annemasse 260. 268.
Anniviers, Val d' 315.
Annone, Lago d' 448.
Anterne, Col d' 264.
Antey-St-André 338.
St. Anthony, Chapel 53.
Anthy 253.
Antigine, Passo d' 303.
—, Pizzo d' 308.
Antigorio, Val 309.
St. Anton, on the Arlberg 416.
St. Antönien 347.
St. Antönien-Joch 347. 417.
S. Antonio, near Poschiavo 407.
—, Bocchetta di 427.
Antrona Piana 302.
— Pass 303. 329.
Anzasca, Valle 332. 436.
Anzeindaz 252.
Aosta 288.
Appenzell 55.
—, Canton 52.
Apples 231.
Aprica, Passo d' 408.
Aquila 368.
Arabione, Cima dell' 423.
Arbedo 376. 414.
Arbenhorn 318.
Arblatsch, Pix 378.
Arbola, Bocchetta d' 306.
— Punta d' 306.
Arbole, Chalets d' 284.
Arbon 30.
Arbostora, Mte. 440.
Ardonno 409.
Ardotz 403.
Ardon 252. 295.
Arenaberg 25. 31.
Arene Valley 374.
Arcuse, see Reuse.
Argegno 445.
Argentière 272.
—, Aiguille d' 272.
—, Col d' 272.
—, Glacier d' 272.
Argentine 244. 251.
Arina, Piz 406.
Arlas, Mt. 385.
Arlberg 416.
Arlesheim 10.
Armeno 435.
Armillon 198.
Arnaz 286.
Arnex 216.
Arni Alp 126.
Arnon Lake 247.
Arola 438.
Arolla 312.
— Glacier 312.
—, Pigno d' 294. 311. 312.
Arona 435.
Arosa 345.
Arpette, Vallée & Fenêtre d' 275. 288.
Arpiglia, Piz d' 402.
Arpille 246. 275.
Arpitetta, Alp 317.
—, Pointe d' 317.
Arreu, Pointe d' 261.
Artas, Val d' 395.
Arth 101.
Arth-Goldau 106. 93.
Arve, the 220. 227. 261. 266. 276 etc.
Arveye 248.
Arveyron, Source of the 267.
Arvier 288.
Arvigo 375.
Arvigrat 128.
Arzinol, Pic d' 311.
Ascona 430.
Asnago 449.
Assa, Val d' 406.
Assina, Valle 448.
Asso 448.
Astras Dadaint 406.
— Dadora 406.
—, Piz 406.
Attinghausen 108.
Au, Convent near Einsiedeln 104.
—, in the Rhine Valley 59.
—, Lake of Zürich 41.
Auberg, the Grosse 42.
St. Aubin 210.
Aubonne 231. 241.
Au Devant 251.
Audon, Becca d' 248.
Audoz, Crête d' 228.
Auenglüter 68.
Augst 19.
Augstbord Pass 319.
Augstholz 139.
Augstmatthorn 161.
Aul, Piz 361.
Ault, Piz 363.
Aurona, Punta d' 299.
— Glacier 300.
Ausserbinn 306.
Ausser-Ferrera 370.
Auvernier 208.
Avançon, the 243. 251.
Avants, Les 239. 250.
Aven 252.
Avenches 215.
Aventina Glacier 337.
Averser-Thal 370.
Avigna, Val 406.
Avril, Mont 294.
Avrona 404.
Axalp 181.
Axalphorn 181.
Axenberg or Axenfluh 90. 107.
Axenfels 88.
Axenstein 88.
Axenstrasse 89.
Ayas, Val d' 337.
Ayent 198.
Ayer 316. 318.
Ayerne, Chalets d' 255.
Aymaville 283.
Ayutz, Piz 403.
Azzano 415.

Baar 77.
Baceno 309.
Bachalp 177.
Bachistock 72.
Bachtel 43.
Bächtelen 149.
Bacone, Piz 383.
Baden 20.
Badile, Piz 409.
Badus 116. 365.
Bageschwand-Höhe 138.
Bagnes, Val de 292.
Baldegg 139.
Baldegger See 139.
Bâle 2.
Balen 328.
Balenfirn 329.
Balerna 425.
Balfrinhorn 330. 297.
Ballaigues 216.
Ballaluna 380
Ballenbühl 138.

Balliswyl 211.
Ballwyl 138.
Balme 261. 282.
—, Aig. de 276.
—, Col de 276.
—, Chalet à la 278.
—, La 276.
Balmenhorn 327.
Balmeregghorn 129.
Balmhorn 191.
Balmuccia 439.
Balmwand 70.
Balsthal 13.
Baltschieder-Joch 195.
Balzers 59.
Bannio 332. 438.
Baradello, Castello 449.
Baranca, Col di 332. 438.
Barberine, the 264. 273. 274.
—, Col de 256. 275.
Bard 286.
Bäregg 174.
Bärengrube 127.
Bärenhorn 361.
Baretta Balma 349.
Bargias, Piz 65.
Bargis 359.
Barma, La 293. 311.
Barmaz, La 337.
Barni 448.
Barrhorn 319.
Barrjoch 320.
Barro, Monte 447.
Bärschis 46.
Bärschwyl 10.
Barthélemy, Val St. 285. 312.
Baseglia, Mt. 401.
Basel, see Bâle.
Basel-Augst 19. 4.
Basodino, the 308. 428.
Basset, Le 237.
Batiaz, La, Castle 245.
Bâtie, Bois de la 227.
Bätten-Alp 181.
Batzenheid 61.
Bauberg 91.
Bäuchlen 137.
Bauen 88. 90.
Baugy 237.
Baulmes 210.
—, Aig. de 211.
—, Mont de 210. 211.
Bauma 47.
Baumgarten-Alp 68.
Baveno 433.
Bavona, Val 428. 309.
Bäzberg 116.
St. Beatenberg 155.
Beatenbucht 155.
St. Beatusbad 155.
Beatushöhle 155.
Bechburg 13.
Beckenried 86.
Bedretto 304.
—, Val 304.
Bee 432.
Beichfirn 298.
Beichpass 298.
Beinwyl 139.
Belachat, Plan 268.
Belalp 298.
Belalphorn 298.
Belfaux 213.
Belfort, ruin 354.
Belgirate 435.
Bellagio 444.
—, Punta di 443.
Bellano 442.
Bellarma 440.
Bella Tola 318.
Bellavista 424. 432.
—, Fuorcla 397.
Bellegarde, Vallée de 199.
Bellenhöchst 160.
Bellerive 10. 253.
Bellevue 229. 240.
—, Pavillon de 277.
Bellinzona 419. 114.
Belmeten 108.
Belmistock 108.
Bel Oiseau 274.
Belotte 253. 228.
Belp 149.
Belpberg 149.
Belvedere (Macugnaga) 333.
— (Little St. Bernard) 282.
Bendlikon 41.
Bene-Grona 441.
Béranger, Pierre à 267.
Bérard, Vallée de 273. 264.
—, Cascade à 273.
—, Pierre à 264.
Bercher 234.
Bercla, Val 378.
Bergell, Valley of 410.
Bergli (Engelberg) 126.
— (Sigriswyl) 154.
Bergli Hut 176. 171. 175.
Bergli-Joch 184.
Berglistock (Grindelwald) 175.
— (Oberalp) 365.
Bergue, La 263.
Bergün 380.
Bergüner Stein 380.
Beringen 23.
Berisal 299.
Berlingen 25. 31.
Bern 142.
St. Bernard, Great 289.
—, Little 282.
S. Bernardino 375.
— Pass 374.
S. Bernardo 423. 424.
Bernegg 50. 59.
Bernese Oberland 141.
Bernetsmatt 120.
Bernex 227.
Bernhalden, Alp 61.
Berninа 391.
— Hospice 398.
— Houses 395. 398.
— Pass 399.
—, Piz 396.
— Scharte 396.
Beroldingen 88.
Berra 213.
Bertol, Col de 313. 328.
—, Dents de 313.
—, Glacier de 313.
Besso 317.
Bétemps Hut 327.
Betlis 44.
Betschwanden 67.
Bettaforca 336.
Bettelmatt 308.
Bettelried 196.
Bettlihorn 299. 306
Bettliner Pass 336.
Bettmer-Alp 306.
Bettmerhorn 306.
Bettmersee 306.
Bettolina 336.
Beuggen 23.
Bevaix 210.
Bever, Val 383. 400.
Beverin, Piz 369.
Bevers 400.
Bevieux 243. 251.
Bévilard 11.
Bex 243.
Bianco, Corno 335.
—, Pizzo (Macugnaga) 333.
—, — (Bernina) 396.
Biasca 114. 368.
Biaschina Ravine 113.
Biberbrücke 102.
Biberlikopf 44.
Bider Glacier 330.
Bief d'Etoz 206.
Biel in the Canton of Bern 11.
— in the Valais 304.
Bielenstock 122.
Bieler Höhe 417.
Bienenberg 13.
Bienne 11.
—, Lake of 12. 202.
Bière 231.
Bies Glacier 321.
— Joch 320.

Bietschhorn 195.
Bietschjoch 195.
Bietschthal 297.
Biferten Glacier 67.
— Stock 69. 362.
Biglenalp 170.
Bignasco 423.
Bigorio 423.
Bilten 42.
Binn 306.
Binnenthal 306.
Binningen 9.
Bionaz 342.
Bionnassay 277.
—, Aig. de 277.
Bionnay 262. 277.
Birmensdorf 79.
Bironico 420.
Birrenberg 213.
Birrwyl 139.
Birs, the 4. 10. 12.
Birseck, Château 10.
Birsig-Thal 9.
Bisbino, Mte. 446.
Bischofzell 48.
Bise, Cornettes de 254.
Bisi-Thal 71.
Bissone 424. 440.
Bistenen Pass 320. 300.
Bististaffel 320.
Bitzistock 133.
Bivio 378.
Blackenstock 127.
St. Blaise 203.
Blaitière, Aig. de 267.
—, Cascade de 265.
Blanchard 254.
Blankenburg 196. 200.
Blas, Piz 112. 364. 367.
Blauberg 123.
Blaue See 189.
Blauen 9.
Blenio, Val 368.
Blevio 446.
Blindenhorn 304.
Blinden-Thal 304.
Blitzingen 304.
Blonay, near Vevey 236.
—, near Evian 254.
Bludenz 416.
Blume 154.
Blumenstein, Baths 151.
Blümlisalp 190.
— Hut 168. 190.
Blümlisalpfirn (Uriroth-stock) 91. 126.
Blümlisalp Glacier (Œschinen-Thal) 168. 190.
Blümlisalphorn 190.
Blümlisalp-Rothhorn 190.
Blümlisalpstock 190.
Boccareccio, Passo 307.
Bocca Rossa 307.
Boccioleto 439.
Bochard, Aig. à 266. 267.
Bocken 41.
Bockli 108.
Bocktschingel 120.
Boden Glacier 324.
Bodengo 375.
—, Val 375. 373.
Bodensee 28.
Bodio 113.
Bodmen 301.
Bodmer, Castle 346.
Bodmer Glacier 302.
Bödmer Alp 70.
Bœuf, Pas du 319.
Boganggen, Alp 167.
Boglia, Mte. 423.
Bognanco, Val 302.
Bois, Les 267. 271.
—, Glacier des 266. 268.
—, Tête de 289.
Bolladore 412.
Bollingen 43.
Boltigen 199.
Bolzano 437.
Bommen-Alp 55.
Bonaduz 356. 359.
Bonaveau, Chalets of 255.
Bondasca Glacier 411.
—, Val 410. 383.
Bonder-Krinden 194.
Bonderlen-Thal 193.
Bonderspitz 194.
Bondo 410.
— Pass 409. 411.
Bonhomme, Col du 279.
—, Croix du 279.
Boni 129.
Bönigen 157. 182.
Boniswyl 139.
Bon-Nant, the 262. 278.
Bonne 261. 263.
Bonneville 260.
Bonport 237.
Bons-St-Didier 228.
Bonstetten 79.
Borca 332.
Bordon, Garde de 317.
Borgofranco 286.
Borgomanero 437.
Borgonuovo 410.
Bormio 412.
—, Baths of 412.
Bornengo, Passo Pian 365.
Borromean Islands 434.
Bors, Alp 335.
—, Glacier 335.
Bortelhorn 299.
Borterthal 319.
Bosa, Passo di 428.
Bosco 309. 428.
—, Val di 428.
Bosses du Dromadaire 270.
—, Cab. des 270.
Bossey 227.
Bosson, Becs de 311. 315.
Bossons, Glacier des 268.
—, Les 262. 269.
Bostg 363.
Boswyl 22.
Bottarello, Pizzo 329.
Bottiglia, Col della 439.
Bottmingen 9.
Bötzberg, the 19.
Bötzenegg 19.
Boudry 209.
Bougy 231.
—, Signal de 231. 241.
Boujean 12.
Bouquetin 317. 314.
Bouquetins, Col des 314.
—, Dent des 312. 314.
Bourg-St-Maurice 282.
— St-Pierre 288.
Boussine 293.
—, Tour de 294.
Bouveret 254.
Boval Hut 393.
Boveresse 208.
Bovernier 287.
Boveyre, Glacier de 288.
Bözingen 12.
Brail 401.
Bramegg 136.
Bramois 310.
Brand 416.
Brändlisberg 151.
Brandner-Thal 416.
Branson 246.
Brasses, Pointe des 263.
Brassus, Le 217. 230. 231.
Bratz 416.
Braunwaldberg 67.
Brè 423.
—, Monte 423.
Bregaglia, Val 410.
Bregalga, Val 370.
Bregenz 418.
Breil 338.
Breithorn, near Zermatt 325.
—, the Lauterbrunner 168. 195.
—, the Lötschthaler 298.
Breithorn Pass 300.
Breitlauenen 161.
Bremgarten 22.
Brenet, Lac 217.
Brenets, Les 207.
—, Lac des 207.

Brency, Col de 294.
—, Glac. de 291.
Brennet 23.
Brenno, the 113. 367.
Brent 237.
Brenva, Glac. de 270. 280.
Bréonna, Col de 317.
—, Couronne de 311. 317.
Brestenberg 139.
Bretaye 242.
Breuil 338.
Breuil-Joch 327.
Brévent 268.
—, Col du 264.
Brévine, La 208.
Breyaz, la 288.
—, Col de la 288.
Brianza, the 448.
Briasco, Mte. 438.
Bricolla, Alp 314.
—, Glacier de 314.
—, Pointe de 314.
— —, Col de 314.
Brieg 297.
Brienno 445.
Brienz in the Canton of Bern 180.
— (Grisons) 354.
—, Lake of 180.
Brienzer Rothhorn 180. 130. 137.
Brienzwyler 179.
Brig 297.
Brigels 362.
Brigelser Horn 362.
Brione 426.
Brisen 91. 124.
Brisi 44.
Brissago 430.
Bristen 119.
Bristenstock 109.
Britterhohe 45.
Britternbad 17.
Brizon 261.
Broc 200.
Broglio 428.
Brolla, Ponte 427.
Brot, Saut de 208.
Brouillard, Glacier du 270.
Brozet, Col du 247.
—, Glacier du 197.
Brugg 19.
Brügg 12.
Bruggen 49.
Brûlé, Mont 288. 292. 313.
Brülisau 56. 57.
Brunate 446. 448.
Bründlen-Alp 84. 100.
Brünig 131.
— Pass 130.
Brunnegghorn 319.
Brunnegg-Joch 320.
Brunnen 88. 107.
Brunnenstock 135.
Brunni 100.
Brunni Glacier 120. 121.
— Pass 121. 364.
Brunnistock 91.
Brunni-Thal 70. 121.
Brusimpiano 440.
Brusin-Arsizio 440.
Brusio 408.
Brusson 336. 337.
Bubendorf, Bad 13.
Bubikon 43.
Buccione, Torre di 437.
Buchberg in the Rhine Valley 58.
— on the Lint Canal 43.
Buchenthal 48.
Buchs 59. 418.
Buchs-Dællikon 21.
Budden, Capanna 284.
Budri, Roc de 319.
Buet 264. 273.
Buffalora Pass 401. 412.
Bühlalp 125. 91.
Bühlbad 189.
Bühler 54. 57.
Buin, Piz 348 402. 417.
Bülach 32. 47. 21.
Bulle 248.
Büls, Alp 46.
Bundalp 168.
Bunderbach 188.
Bundnerbergfirn 359.
Bünzen 22.
Buochs 86.
Buochser Horn 87. 124.
Buonas 101.
Buora Glacier 367.
Büren 16. 87. 124.
Burg (near Bâle) 9.
- (on the Rhine) 25.
— (Grindelwald) 177.
Burgdorf 17.
Bürgeln 130.
Bürgenstock 98.
Burgfeldstand 156.
Burgfluh (Lenk) 196.
— (Wimmis) 151. 199.
Burghalden 102.
Burgistein 151.
Burglauenen 169.
Bürglen (Thurgau) 47.
— (Uri) 108.
Bürglen-Sattel 199.
Bürgli-Alp 167.
Burier 241.
Bursinel 241.
Buscagna Pass 300. 307.
Büsingen 25.
Bussalp 177.
Busserailles, Casc. de 338.
Busswyl 12.
Buthier, the 283. 285. 292.
Bütscheggen 193.
Bütschelegg 149.
Büttlassen 188. 167.
By, Tête de 294.

Cabbiolo 375.
Cacciabella Pass 383. 411.
—, Piz di 410.
Cadabbi, Passo del 374.
Cademario 424.
Cadenabbia 444.
Cadenazzo 420. 426.
Cadlimo, Val 112. 364.
—, Bocca di 111.
Cadval 378.
Cairasca, Val 302. 307.
Calanca, Val 375.
Calanda 60. 344. 356.
Caldè 431.
Calfeisen-Thal 46. 65. 74.
Calfreisen 344.
Calmot 116. 365. 366.
Cama 375.
—, Bocchetta di Val 375.
Camadra, Cima 367.
—, Val 361.
Camana Alp 360.
Cambrena, Piz 397. 398.
— Glacier 398.
— Pass 397. 408.
Cambriales, Piz 120.
Camerlata 431. 449.
Cammago 448. 449.
Camoghè, Cima di (Val Piora) 112.
—, Mte. (near Lugano) 423. 420.
Camona Alp 361.
Camoscio, Corno del 335.
Campascio, Piz 398.
Camperio, Hospice 368.
Campfèr 386.
—, Lake of 385.
Campi, Ruin 376.
Campione 440.
—, Mte. 447.
Campo (Val di Campo) 367. 373. 428.
— (Lake of Como) 445.
—, (Val Viola) 399.
—, Corno di 399.
—, Lago di Val 410.
—' Val di 367. 399. 428.
Campo Cologno 408.
— Dolcino 372.
— Moro, Val 397.
— Tencia 428.
Campolungo Pass 429.
Campovasto 400.
Campsut 370.
Canardhorn 348.

Canaria Valley 111. 365.
Canciano Glacier 397.
— Pass 397.
Canfèr, Pian 378.
Canicül 370.
Cannero 431.
Cannobino, Val 430.
Cannobio 430.
Cantone Glacier 383.
Cantù 449.
Canzo 448.
—, Corni di 447. 448.
Capella 401.
Capolago (Lake of Sils) 383.
— (Lake of Lugano) 424.
Caprino, Monte 423.
Carale, Piz 397.
Carate 446.
Carcoforo 439.
Careno 446.
Carimate 449.
S. Carlo (Val Bavona) 428.
— (Val Anzasca) 332
— (Val Poschiavina) 407.
— (Val Viola) 399. 412.
Carmenna Pass 346.
Carouge 227.
Carrel, Capanna 338.
Casaccia (Val Bregaglia) 410.
—, Hospice on the Lukmanier 367.
Casana 348.
—, Pass and Piz 401.
—, Val 401.
Casanella, Piz 400.
Casneda 430.
Casnile Pass 383. 410.
Cassano 448.
Cassarate 421. 422. 423.
Castagnola 422. 423. 440.
Castasegna 411.
Castel, Château 25.
Castelfranco Glacier 328. 333.
Castello 423. 440.
—, Cima di 383. 410.
Castelmur, Ruin 410.
Castiel 344.
Castione 114. 376. 409.
Castor 336.
Cataeggio 409.
S. Caterina del Sasso 431.
Catogne, Mont 288.
Catscharauls 120. 364.
Cauma Lake 359.
Caux, Mont 239.
Cavaglia 399.
Cavalcorto 409.
Cavandone 433.
Cavanna Pass 118. 122.
Cavardiras, Piz 121.
Cavel, Piz 361. 363.
Cavel-Joch (Somvixer Thal) 362.
Cavell-Joch (Prätigau) 347.
Cavigliano 427.
Cavloccio Lake 382.
Cavorgia 364.
Cavreccia, Val 378.
Cazis 357.
Cecilia, Cap. 409.
Celerina 389.
—, Muottas da 392.
Céligny 230. 240.
Cenere, Monte 420.
Cengalo, Piz 409.
Centovalli, Valley 427.
Centrale, Pizzo 117.
Ceppomorelli 332.
St. Cergue 230.
Cerlier 202.
Cerniat 200.
Cernobbio 446.
Cervin, Mont 327.
Cery 234.
Cevio 427.
Chablais, the 253.
Chable 292.
Chablettes, Les 268.
Chailly 237.
Chalame, Val 286.
Chalchagn, Piz 395.
Challant, Val 286. 337.
Challaz, La 255.
Cham 78. 101.
Chambave 285.
Chambésy 240.
Chambrelien 206.
Chamois, Col des 243. 289.
Chamonix 264.
Chamossaire 242. 248.
Champagna, Val 390.
Champ du Moulin 208. 209.
Champatsch, Piz 405. 406.
Champéry 255.
Champex 288.
—, Lac de 288.
Champlan 198.
Champoluc 337.
Champorcher, Val 286.
Champsec 293.
Chamuera, Val 400.
Chancy 227.
Chandolin (Val d'Anniviers) 316. 318.
Chandolin (near Sion) 247.
Chanélaz 209.
Chanrion 294.
Chapeau 267.
Chapieux, Les, or Chapiu 279.
Chapütschin, Piz 385. 396.
—, Fuorcla 396.
Chardoney 231.
Chardonnet, Aig. du 272.
—, Col du 272.
—, Pav. du 272.
Charlanoz, Chal. de 268.
Charmey (Galmis) in the Jaunthal 200.
— (Galmitz) near Aarberg 216.
Charmilles, Les 227.
Charmontel 215.
Charmoz, Aiguille des 267.
Charnadüra 388.
Charnex 237. 238. 239. 250.
Charvensod 284.
Chasseral, the 12. 202. 207.
Chasseron, the 209. 211.
Château des Dames 338.
Château d'Oex 250.
Châtel (Jaunthal) 200.
— (Drance Valley) 255.
Châtel St. Denis 249.
Châtelaine 227.
Châtelard, Le (Arve Valley) 262.
— (Eau Noire) 273.
—, Château 236. 238.
Châtelet 247.
Châtillens 214.
Châtillon (Aosta Valley) 285. 337.
— (Arve Valley) 261.
Chauderon, Gorge du 239.
Chaulin 239. 250.
Chaumont 205.
Chaussy, Pic de 247. 248. 251.
Chaux-de-Fonds, La 206.
Chavans, Les 275.
Chavonnes, Lac des 242.
Chavornay 211.
Chécouri, Col de 281.
Chède 262.
Cheggino 435. 437.
Chemin, Mont 287.
Chenalette 291.
Chêne 260.
Chermignon 192.
Chermontane, Grande 294.
—, Col de 313. 338.
Chésalette 200. 213.
Chesières 242.
Chétif, Mont 281.
Cheville, Pas de 252.
Chèvres, Pas de 313.
Chexbres 214.
—, Signal de 214.

Chiaclavuot 352.
Chiamut 365.
Chiareggio 383.
Chiasso 425.
Chiavenna 373.
Chiesa 383. 408.
Chiésaz, La 236.
Chillon, Castle 239.
Chippis 315. 316.
Chöglias, Val 406.
Chougny 228.
Chünetta 393.
Chur 342.
Churer Joch 354.
Churwalden 354.
Cierfs 401. 406.
Cima 440.
Cimalmotto 428.
Cimes Blanches, Col des 337.
Cingino, Pizzo del 303.
Cinuskel 401.
Ciprianspitz 346.
Civenna 445. 448.
Civiasco 438.
Clarens 236. 237. 241.
Clariden 69.
Claridenfirn 120.
Clariden Pass 120. 69.
Claridenstock 120.
Claro 114.
—, Pizzo di 114.
Clavadel 352.
Clavalité, Val 285.
Cleuson, Col de 393.
Closalets 242.
Clünas, Piz 405.
Clusanfe, Col de 256.
—, Alp 256.
Cluse, La, near Pontarlier 209.
Cluses 261.
Coblenz 23. 47.
Cocco, Forcarella 426.
Cochet, Mont 211.
Codelago, Lake of 306.
Coire 342.
Colico 442. 373.
Colla 423. 429.
Collon, Col de 312.
—, Mont 323. 312.
—, Petit Mt. 312.
Collonge 253.
Collonges 227.
Colma, Col di 438.
Cologny 228. 253.
S. Colombano, Corno di 399. 412.
Colombey 255.
Colombier 209.
Colonno 445.
Coltura 410.
Columbe, Passo 367. 112.
Comabbio, Lago di 432.
Comacina, Isola 445.
Combal Lake 280.
Comballaz 251.
Combin, Grand 289. 293. 294.
— de Corbassière 293.
Comboè 284.
Comella, Passo di 428.
Commugny 230.
Como 447.
—, Lake of 441.
Comologno 427.
Concise 210.
Concordia Hut 305. 169. 176.
Confinale, Passo 397.
Constance 28. 31.
—, Lake of 28.
Constantia Hut 317.
Contamines, Les 278.
Conters 345. 348. 377.
Conthey 252. 295.
Convers, Les 206.
Conversion, La 214.
Coppet 229. 240.
Corandoni 112.
Corbassière, Glac. de 293.
—, Combin de 293.
Corbeyrier 242.
Corcelles, near Neuchâtel 206.
—, near Payerne 215.
Corconio 437.
Corenno 442.
Corgémont 11. 207.
Corjeon, Dent de 249.
Corna Rossa Pass 409.
Cornaux 203.
Cornera, Passo 307.
—, Val 365.
Corniche du Léman 236.
Cornier, Grand 314. 317.
Corno, Val 308.
Coroi, Piz 361.
Corsier 253.
Cortaillod 210. 213.
Cortenova 443.
Cortlis 336.
Corvatsch, Piz 395. 385.
— Glacier 396.
Corvo, Piz 367.
Cosio-Traona 409.
Cossogno 433.
Cossonay 211.
Costainas Pass 406.
Côte, La 231. 241.
Cotschen, Piz 402. 405.
Courmayeur 280
Cournère, Col du Val 333.
Couronne, Col de 317.
Courrendlin 10.
Cour' 11.
Couvet 208.
Coux, Col de 256. 263.
Crammont, the 282.
Crampiolo 306.
Crans, Château de 230.
— sur Sierre 236.
Crasta (near Celerina) 389.
— (Fex Valley) 384.
Crast' Agüzza, the 396.
— Saddle 396.
Crasta Mora 380. 400.
Cravate, the 327.
Craveggia 427.
Craverola, Passo di 428.
Cray, Mont 250
Creccio, Colmo di 423.
Cremenaga 439.
Cremia 442.
Crémine 11.
Cresogno 440.
Cressier 203.
Cresta in the Averser-Thal 370.
— in the Engadine 389.
—, Lake 358.
Crestalta 386.
Crésus 200.
Crêt, Col du 293. 311.
Crête Sèche, Col de 294.
— —, Glacier de 294.
Crêtes, Chât. des 236.
Creuse, la 274.
Creux de Champ 247.
— du Van 208.
Creva 439.
Crevola 302. 310. 427
Crin 428.
Criner Furca 309. 428.
Crispalt 365.
Crispausa 365.
Cristallina, Piz (Grisons) 367.
—, Piz (Tessin) 428.
—, Forcella 367.
—, Forcla di 428.
—, Passo 367.
—, Val (near Airolo) 428.
— — (Grisons) 367.
S. Croce 411.
Crocione, Monte 445.
Crodo 309. 428.
Croix, La 248. 275.
—, Col de la 248.
Ste. Croix 210.
Crot 370.
Croy 216.
Crozlina, Alp and Glacier 428.
Crusch 406.
Cruschetta Pass 406.
Crusinallo 436.
Cubly, Mont 239.
Cucciago 449.

Cudrefin 216.
Culet 255.
Cully 214. 234. 241.
Cumbels 361.
Curaglia 366.
Curciusa Glacier 374.
—, Piz 375.
Curfirsten 44.
Curtinaccio 411.
Curtins 384.
—, Alp 377.
Curtnätscherhof 361.
Curvèr, Piz 369. 377.
Cusio, Lago 436.
Cuvio, Val 431.
Cuzzago 436.

Dächli, Unteres and Oberes 94.
Dachsen 31. 26.
Daenikon 21.
Dala, the 193. 297.
— Glacier 195.
Dalaas 416.
Dallenweil 124.
Dalley, Casc. du 274.
Dalpe 428.
Dalvazza 347.
Dammafirn 115. 110.
Damma Pass 115. 134.
Dammastock 134. 115.
Dangio 368.
Danöfen 416.
Dard, Casc. du 247. 267.
Därligen 153.
Dartgas, Piz 63.
Daube, the (Gemmi) 191.
— (Schynige Platte) 162.
Daubenhorn 191.
Daubensee 191.
Davos Platz 351.
— Dorf 351. 349.
Davoser See 349. 351.
Day, Le 216.
Dazio Grande 113.
Delebio 409. 442.
Delémont 10.
Délices, Les 227.
Delle 10.
Dent Blanche 314. 327.
— —, Col de la 314. 317.
— —, Glacier de la 314.
Dent, Grande & Petite 312.
Dentro, Val di 399. 412.
Dents Blanches 256.
Derborence, Lac de 252.
Dervio 442.
Désert, Grand 293.
Desio 449.
Devens 243.
Devero-Alp 306. 309.
Devil's Bridge 115.
Diablerets, the 247. 252.
Diablons 317. 319.
—, Col des 319.
Diavel, Passo del 402.
Diavolezza, La 395.
Diechterhorn 134.
Dielsdorf 32.
Diemoz 285.
Diemtig-Thal 199.
Diepoldsau 58.
Diesbach 67. 149.
Diesrut, Pass 361.
Diessenhofen 25. 34.
Dietikon 21.
Digg 358.
Dintikon 20. 22.
Dioszaz, Gorges de la 262.
Dischma-Thal 350.
Disentis 363.
Disgrazia, Monte della 409.
Distel Glacier 298.
Divonne 230.
Dix, Val des 293. 311. 313.
Dixenze, the 310.
Dogern 23.
Doire, the 280. 281. 283.
Doldenhorn 190.
Dôle 230.
Dolent, Col 272.
—, Mont 272. 281.
Dolf, Piz 350.
Dollfuss, Pavillon 186. 175.
Dolonne 281.
Dom 326. 330.
Domaso 442.
Dôme, Cabane du (Mont Blanc) 270.
—, Col du 270.
—, Glacier du 270.
Domène, Bains 213.
Dom-Joch 330.
Domleschg, the 356.
Domodossola 302. 436.
Dongio 368.
Dongo 442.
Donnaz 286.
Dora Baltea 280.
Dorio 442.
Dornach 10.
Dornbirn 418.
Dosdè, Capanna di 399.
—, Pizzo di 399.
Dossen 92. 86. 97.
Dossenhorn 182.
Dossenhutte 183. 184.
Dottikon 20. 21.
Döttingen 22.
Douanne 202.
Doubs, Côtes du 206.
—, Saut du 207.
Douglas Hut 416.
Douvaine 228.
Drance, the, in the Chablais 253.
—, in the Valais 246. 287.
Dreckloch-Alp 68. 72.
Dreibündenstein 343.
Dreiländerspitze 417.
Dreiländerstein 102.
Drei Schwestern 59.
Dreisprachenspitze 413.
Dronaz, Pic de 289.
Dru, Aiguille du 267.
Drusenfluh 417.
Drusenthor 347. 417.
Duana, Passo della 371. 411.
—, Pizzo della 410.
Dubino 373.
Ducan, Hoch- 352.
— Pass 352.
Düdingen 211.
Dufour-Spitze 326. 333. 336.
Duin, Tour de 243.
Dündenhorn 190.
Dünden Pass 168.
Dungel Glacier 197. 246.
Durand, Glacier de (Val des Dix) 294. 313.
— — (Val de Zinal) 314. 317. 318.
—, Col 318. 328.
—, Mont 318.
Duranna Pass 345.
Durgin, Piz 69.
Durnant, Gorges du 287.
Dürrboden 350. 352.
Dürrenäsch 140.
Dürrenberg 167. 188.
Düssistock 120.
Dza, Col de 338.

Eau-Noire, the 273.
Eben Glacier 413.
Ebenalp 55.
Ebihorn 318.
Ebikon 78.
Ebnat 61.
Ebnefluh 169.
Ebnefluh-Joch 169.
Ecandies, Col des 288.
—, Pointe des 288.
Echallens 231.
Echelle, Pas de l' 227.
Echevenoz, Les 292.
Eclépens 211.
Ecoulaies, Glacier des 293.
Ecovets, Les 242.
Ecublens 214.
Effingen 19.
Effretikon 42. 47.
Egerkingen 14.
Eggerhorn 306.
Eggfluh 330.

Egginerhorn 330.
Egginer Pass 330.
Eggishorn 305.
Eginen Valley 304. 308.
Eglisau 32.
Egua, Col d' 439. 332.
Ehrenfels 357.
Ehrlose 138.
Eichberg 139.
Eierhals 78.
Eifisch-Thal 315.
Eigenthal 84. 136.
Eiger 175.
Eiger Glacier 172.
Eigerjoch 176.
Einshorn 371.
Einsiedeln 103.
Eisboden 174.
Eismeer 174.
Eita 400.
Elgg 48.
Elm 73.
Elsighorn 194.
Elslücke 306.
Emaney, Col d' 256. 275.
Emd 321.
Emdthal 152. 188.
Emet, Alp 371.
—, Lago di 370.
Emilius, Mt. 284.
Emmen 138.
Emmenbrücke 18. 138.
Emmenmatt 138.
Emmen-Thal 17. 138.
Emmeten 86.
Emosson 264. 274.
Ems 356.
Encel, Pas d' 255. 256.
Enclave, Col d' 279.
Engadine, the 381.
Enge, near Bern 148.
—, near the Giessbach 181.
Engelberg 125.
Engelberger Rothstock 126. 91.
Engelhorn 182.
Enggistein 138.
Engi 73.
Engstlen-Alp 132.
Engstlen-See 133.
Engstligen Alp and Falls (Adelboden) 193. 194.
Engstligengrat 194.
Ennenda 66. 67.
Ennetbühl 61.
Ennetlint 67.
Enney 249.
Entfelden 18.
Entlebuch 136.
Entlen-Thal 136.
Entova, Val 385.
Entremont Valley 287.
Entreroches, Canal d' 211.
Entrèves 280.
Enzisweiler 52.
Epagny 249.
Ependes 211.
Eptingen 13.
Erba 448.
Erde 252.
Erlach 202.
Erlen 48.
Erlenbach in the Simmen-Thal 199.
—, Lake of Zürich 40.
Erlimoos 13.
Erlisbach 13. 22.
Ermatingen 25. 31.
Ermensee 139.
Err, Piz d' 378.
—, Val d' 377. 378. 380.
— Glacier 378.
Errjoch 378.
Erstfeld 108.
Erstfelder-Thal 108.
Erzegg 129. 132.
Eschenbach 138.
Eschenz 25. 31.
Escher Canal 44. 65.
Eschia, Alp 401.
—, Fuorcla d' 352.
— Glacier 401.
Eschlikon 48.
Escholzmatt 137.
Esel 100.
Esen, Piz d' 401.
Esino 443.
Essets, Col des 244.
Estavayer 213.
Etablons, Col des 295.
Etivaz 251.
Etoile, Mont de l' 312.
Etrembières 227. 260.
Etroubles 292.
Etsch, see Adige.
Ettingen 9.
Etzel, the 103.
Etzli-Alp 364.
Etzli-Thal 109. 121. 364.
Etzweilen 31. 24.
Eugensberg 25. 31.
Euseigne 311.
Euthal 104.
Evançon 286. 337.
Evêque 312.
—, Col de l' 313. 328. 294.
Evian-les-Bains 253.
Evilard 12.
Evionnaz 245.
Evolena 311.
Ewig-Schneehorn 187. 183. 184.
Excenevrex 253.

Faderа 347.
Faderhorn 333.
Faller-Alp 168. 195. 305.
Fählensee 56. 59.
Fahrwangen 139.
Faido 113.
Fain, Val del 398.
Faldum Pass 195.
Faldum-Rothhorn 195
Falkenburg 50.
Falkenfluh 149. 161.
Falkenstein 13.
Falknis 60.
Fallbodenhubel 172.
Faller, Val 378.
Fallère, Mt. 284.
Fallerhorn 334.
Fallerjoch 378.
Fang 316.
Faoug 215.
Fardün, Ruin 369.
Farnbühl, Baths 136.
Färnigen 135.
Fätschbach, the 67. 69.
Faucille, Col de la 230.
Faulen, the 68. 71. 72.
—, the Böse 68.
—, the Hohe 108. 109.
Faulensee (Lake of Thun) 155.
— (Erstfeld Valley) 108.
—, Bad 155.
Faulhorn 176. 181.
Fayet, Le 262.
Fedoz, Vadret da 384.
—, Val 385.
Fee 329.
— Glacier 330.
— Pass 320. 328.
Feldbach 25. 31. 40. 306.
Feldkirch 417.
Feldmeilen 40.
Félicité, Col 327.
Felik Glacier 336.
Felikjoch 328.
Fellaria Glacier 397
— Chalets 397. 409.
Fellers 359.
Fellilücke 109. 366.
Felli-Thal 109.
Felsberg 356.
Felsenbach 346.
Felsenegg 77.
Felsenhorn 194.
Fenêtre, Col de (Gr. St. Bernard) 289.
— (Val de Bagnes) 294.
—, Glacier de 294.
Fer-à-Cheval, Vallée du 264.
Ferden 195.
— Pass 195. 192.
— Rothhorn 195.

Feriolo 433.
Fermel-Thal 199.
Ferney 226.
Ferpècle 313.
—, Glacier de 313. 314.
Ferrera Valley 370.
Ferret 282. 289.
—, Col 281. 289.
—, Valley of 281. 272. 280.
Ferro, Sasso del 431.
Fervento 439.
Festi Glacier 321. 326.
Fetan 403. 405.
Feuerstein 129. 136.
Feuerthalen 23. 31.
Feuillerette-Alp 192.
Feusisberg 102. 42.
Fex Glacier 384.
— Valley of 384. 396.
— Roseg, Fuorcla 385. 396.
— Scerscen, Fuorcla 385. 397.
Fianell Pass 377.
—, Piz 377.
Fibbia 118.
Fidaz 359.
St. Fiden 50.
Fideris 347.
—, Baths of 347.
Fideriser Alp 345.
Fieno, Passo 398.
Fiéry 336.
Fiesch 304.
Fiescher-Alp 305.
Fiescher Glacier (Grindelwald) 175. 176.
— — (Valais) 187. 305.
Fiescherhorn, the Kleine 176.
Fiescher-Joch 176.
Fiesso 112.
Figino 440.
Filisur 380.
Fillar-Alp 333.
Fillarkuppe 328. 333.
Fillar Pass 328.
Fillinges, Pont de 263.
Filzbach 45.
Fimber Pass 406.
Findelen 324. 325.
— Glacier 324. 325. 326.
Finero 430.
Finge 296.
Finhaut, or
Fins-Hauts 274.
Finsteraar Glacier 175. 186.
Finsteraarhorn 187. 175.
Finsteraar-Joch 175.
Finstermünz Pass 415.
Fionney 293.
Fiorina, Val 309. 428.
Fischingen 48.
Fisistöcke 196.
Fiume Latte 443.
Flamatt 211.
Fläscherberg 60.
Flawyl 48.
Fleckistock 115.
Flégère 268.
Flendruz 200.
Flerden 358.
Fless Pass 349.
—, Val 349.
Fletschhorn 301. 329.
Fletschjoch 329.
Fleurier 208.
Fliana, Piz 402.
Flies 416.
Fliesbordkamm 57.
Flims 358.
Flimser Alpen 73.
— See 359.
— Stein 359. 73.
Flirsch 416.
Flis Alp 56.
Floriaz, Aig. de la 268.
Florissant 227.
Fluchthorn 403.
Flüela Pass 350.
Flüela-Jöri Pass 349.
Flüelen 90. 107.
Fluh-Alp (Loëche) 192.
— (Zermatt) 325. 331.
Fluhberg 42.
Flühen 9.
Flühli (Entlebuch) 136.
— Ranft 130.
Flühmatt 126.
Fluhseeli 197.
Flühseen 378.
Flums 46.
Flurins 404.
Fobello 438.
Follaterres, Les 246.
Fond de la Combe 264.
Fondei 345.
Fondo Toce 433.
Fonds, Vallée des 264.
—, Col des 264.
Fongio 112.
Fontana (Bedretto) 119. 304.
— (Tarasp) 404.
Fontauna, Alp 352.
Foo Pass 74.
Foppa Pass 65.
Foppiano 309.
Fora, Piz 385.
Foraz, Piz 405.
Forbisch, Piz 378.
Forcellina, the 370. 383.
—, Pizzo della 370.
Forchetta, Passo di 300.
Forclaz, La 242.
—, Col de la, near St. Gervais 262.
— —, near Martigny 273. 275.
Forcletta, Pas de 319.
Forcola, Passo della 375.
Formazza Valley 308.
Forno Glacier 383.
— Hut 383.
—, Mte. 383. 382.
—, Scatta del 428.
Foron, the 260.
Fort, Mont 293.
Foscagno Pass 412.
Fouilly, Le 262.
Fouly, La 282. 272.
Fours, Col des 279.
—, Cime des 279.
Fraele, Val 401. 412.
Frakmünd, Alp 100.
Franzenshöhe 413.
Frastanz 417.
Frau, the 190.
—, the Weisse 190.
—, the Wilde 188. 168.
Frauenbalmhütte 163.
Frauenfeld 47.
Frauenkirch 353.
Frauenthor 361.
Freibergen (Rigi) 92.
Freiburg 211.
Fremd-Vereina 349.
Frenières 243.
Frenkendorf 12.
Fresnay, Glac. du 270.
Frête de Sailles 244.
Fréty, Mont 281.
Freudenberg 50.
—, Ruin 62.
Fribourg 212.
Frick 19.
Fridau 14.
Fridolin Hut 69.
Friedrichshafen 28.
Frieswylhubel 149.
Frinvillier 12.
Frisal, Piz 362.
—, Val 369.
Frohburg 13.
Frohnalpstock (near Brunnen) 89.
Frölichsegg 57. 50.
Fronalpstock (near Glarus) 66.
Fronscha, La 362.
Frudiera, Becca di 336.
Frümsel 44.
Fründenhorn 190.
Fründenjoch 190.
Frut, Auf der 308.
Frutberg 69.
Frutigen 189.

Frutt (Melchsee) 129.
Frutwald 309.
Fuchsegg 160.
Fuentes, Ruin 373. 409.
Fuldera 401.
Fumatsch 367.
Funs 364.
Fuorcletta 406.
Fuorn 401.
Furcla, Piz 364.
Furcletta 346.
Furgg Alp 329.
— Glacier 303. 325.
— Joch 327.
— Valley 303.
Furggenbaumhorn 299.
Furggenbaum Pass 300.
Furggje 326.
Furka, the 122. 303.
— (Criner) 309. 428.
— (Maienfelder) 346.
— (Rieder) 306.
Furkahorn (Furka) 122.
— (Arosa) 346.
Furna 347.
Furom 406.
Fürren Alp 126.
Fürstenau 357.
Furth 361.
Furtwang-Sattel 134. 185.
Furva, Val 413.
Fusio 429.
Fusshörner 298.
Futschöl Pass 403.

Gabelhorn, Ober- 317. 327.
—, Unter- 326.
Gábris 54.
Gadmen 134. 326.
Gadmen-Thal 134.
Gadmer Flühe 132. 134.
Gaffria-Alp 65.
Gagenhaupt 324.
Gaglianera, Piz 361. 362.
Gais 54.
Galbiate 447.
Galbiga, Monte 445.
Galenstock 123.
St. Gall, Hospice 367.
Gallarate 432. 436.
Gallegione, Piz 411. 371.
St. Gallen 49.
Gallenkirch 417.
Gallina, Piz 304.
Gallivaggio 372.
Galmhorn 192.
Galmis 200.
Galtür 403.
Gamchi Glacier 167. 188.
Gamchilücke 188. 168.
Gämmerrhein, the 365.
Gampel 194. 297.
Gams 59. 61.
Gamser Glacier 301.
— Joch 301.
Gamsstock 116.
Gandegg Hut 325.
Gandria 440.
Ganter Bridge 299.
Gantrisch Pass 199. 149. 200.
Gargellen 417.
Garina, Cima 367.
Garstelet Glacier 328. 335.
Garzirola, Mte. 423.
Gaschurn 417.
Gasterndorf 196.
Gasternholz 196.
Gastern-Thal 168. 190. 196.
Gastlose 200.
Gatschiefer 348.
Gätterli 97.
Gauli Glacier 183. 184.
— Hut 184.
— Pass 183. 184.
Géant, Col du 271. 281.
—, Dent du 271. 281.
—, Glacier du 266. 271.
—, Grotte du 338.
Gebhardsberg 418.
Gebiedem 320.
Gehren Pass 304.
— Thal 304.
Geissberg 129. 133.
Geissholz 182. 184.
Geisspfad Pass 307.
Geisterspitze 413.
Gelé, Mont 294.
Gelfingen 139.
Gellihorn 190.
Gelmerhorn 185. 303.
Gelmersee 185.
Geltenbach 190. 196.
Gelten Glacier 200. 246.
— Pass 247.
Gelterkinden 13.
Gemeinen Wesen, Alp 57. 61.
Gemmenalphorn 156. 161.
Gemmi 191.
Gemsfayrenstock 68.
Gemslücke 187. 305.
Gemsmättli 99.
Gemsstein 335.
Generoso, Monte 424.
Geneva 217.
—, Lake of 229.
Geneveys, Les Hauts 206.
Geneveys-sur-Coffrane 206.
Genf, see Geneva.
Genthal-Alp 131.
Genthod 229. 240.
Gentilino 422.
St. Georges 231.
Gera 442.
Gerihorn 189.
St. Germain 282. 286.
Germanello 446.
Germignaga 431.
Gerona, Val 447.
Gerra 426. 430.
Gers, Lac de 264.
Gersau 87.
Gerschni-Alp 133.
Gerstenhorn 303.
St. Gervais 262.
—, Baths of 262.
Geschenen (Reuss Valley) 110. 114.
— (Rhone Valley) 304.
Gessenay 200.
Gets, Les 253.
Gex 227.
—, Pays de 230.
Ghiña 431.
Ghirone 361. 368.
S. Giacomo on the Bernardino 375.
— in the Liro Valley 372.
— d'Ayas 363.
— di Fraele 402. 412.
— Pass 309.
Giarsun 391. 402.
Gibloux 213.
Gibswyl 47. 48.
Giebel 70. 130. 149. 179.
Gierm, Val 364.
Giessbach, the 180.
Giessen 306.
Giétroz, Glacier de 293. 294. 313.
—, Casc. du 293.
Giglistock 134.
Gignod 292.
Gilly 231. 241.
Gimel 231.
Gimmelwald 166.
Gingins 230.
St. Gingolph 254.
Giomein 338.
St. Gion, Hospice 367.
Giop, Alp 388.
Giornico 113.
S. Giovanni, Island, in the Lake of Como 445.
—, Island, in the Lago Maggiore 432.
Girespitz 56.
Giselafluh 21.
Gisikon 78.
Giswil 130.
Giswiler Stock 130.
Git, Piz (Maderaner-Thal) 120.
— (Val Nalps) 364.
Gitschen 108.

Gittana 443.
Gitte, the 279.
Gitzi-Furgge 192. 195.
Giubiasco 420.
Giuf, Val 364.
S. Giulio, Island 437.
Giumella Pass 376.
Giumels 380.
Glaciers, Aig. des 279.
—, Glacier des 278. 279.
—, Val des 279.
Gland 240.
Glaris 353.
Glärnisch 72.
—, Vorder 66. 72.
Glarus 66.
Glas Pass 360.
Glattbrugg 32.
Glattenfirn 108. 126.
Glattensee 71.
Gleckstein Hut 175.
Gléresse 202.
Gletsch 123. 188. 303.
Gletscher-Alp 330.
Gletscherhorn (Lauterbrunnen) 168.
— (Val Bregaglia) 371.
— (Wildstrubel) 197.
Gletscherstaffel 298.
Gletschhorn 122.
Gliems Glacier 69.
Gliemspforte 69.
Glims, Alp 402.
Glion 238.
Glis 297. 299.
Glishorn 297. 299.
Glockhaus 129.
Glockthurm 415.
Glovelier 10.
Glüna, Piz 405.
Gluringen 304.
Glurns 414.
Glüschaint, Piz 385. 396.
—, Fuorcla 385. 396.
Gnepfstein 99.
Gnifetti Hut 336. 328.
—, Punta 336. 327. 333.
Gnippen 105. 106.
Gnof, Alp 120.
Goldau 106.
Goldenberg 32.
Golderen 179.
Goldiwyl 151.
Goldswyl 161. 182.
Golèse, Col de la 256. 263.
Golzern Alp 120.
Gomagoi 414.
Gondo 302.
—, Ravine of 301.
Gonten 48.
Gonterbad 48.
Gonze 59.
Gordola 426.
Gordona 373.
Gorgier 210.
Gorner Glacier 323. 328.
— Gorge 322.
— Grat 323.
— — Railway 324.
Göschenen 110. 114.
— Thal 110. 114.
Göschener-Alp 115.
Gossau 48.
Gotschna 348.
S. Gottardo, Sasso di 117.
Gotteron, Pont de 212.
St. Gotthard, the 114. 117.
— Hospice 117.
— Railway 105.
— Road 109. 114.
— Tunnel 111.
Gottlieben 25. 31.
Gottschalkenberg 103. 78.
Götzis 418.
Gouille, Mt. de la 289.
Goumois 206.
Gourze, Mont de 236.
Goûter, Aiguille du 270.
—, Dôme du 270.
Gozzano 437.
Grabs 61.
Grafenort 125.
Graggi-Hütte 134.
Grammont, the (Chablais) 254.
Grand Combin 289. 293. 294.
— Cornier 314. 317.
— Désert 293.
— Flambeau 271.
— Mœveran 244.
— Plan 288.
— Plateau 270.
— Saconnex 226.
— Salève 228.
— Tournalin 338.
— Villard 249.
Grande Dent 312.
— Fourche 288.
— Gorge 228.
Grandes Roches 234.
Grandola 441.
Grands Montets, Col des 272.
Grands Mulets 270.
Grandson 210.
Grandval 11.
Grandvaux 214.
Granfelden 11.
Granges 215. 254. 296.
—, Les 274.
— Neuves 293.
Gran Sometta 337.
Grápillon, Pas du 281.
Gräplang, Ruins 46.
Grassen Pass 127.
Grassonay 272.
Gratschlucht Glacier 123.
Grau-Haupt 337.
Grauhörner 65.
Graun 415.
Graustock 133.
Gravasalvas, Fuorcla di 378.
Gravedona 442.
Gravellona 436.
Greifensee, the 42.
Greina Pass 361.
Grellingen 10.
Grenchen 16.
Grengiols, Bridge of 307.
Grenzach 23.
Grenz Glacier 327. 328.
Greppen 101.
Gressoney-St-Jean 335.
— la-Trinité 335.
Grialetsch Glacier 350.
Griatschouls, Piz 400.
Griaz, La 277.
—, Glacier de 262.
Gries Glacier (Valais) 307.
— — (Clariden) 70. 121.
— — (Tödi) 69.
— — Pass 304.
Gries Pass 308.
Grieset 68. 72.
Griessen Glacier 126.
Grigna, Monte 443.
Grimbach-Thal 199.
Grimentz 315.
Grimisuat 198.
Grimmenstein 58.
Grimmi 199.
Grimsel, Hospice 186.
— Pass 188.
Grindel-Alp 178. 183.
Grindelwald 173.
— Glaciers 173. 175. 176.
Grins 416.
Grisch, Piz 370. 377.
Grisons, Canton 341.
Grivola 283.
Grond, Piz 360.
Gronda, Val 378.
Grono 357.
Grosina, Val 399. 400.
Grosio 411.
Gros-Jean, Tête du 252.
Grosotto 411.
Grosshorn 195.
Gross-Fiescherhorn 305.
– Grünhorn 305.
— Lauteraarhorn 175.
— Litzner 349.
– Lohner 194.
— Schreckhorn 175.
– Seehorn 349.
– Spannort 126.

Gross-Strubel 194. 197.
Grossthal (Uri) 90.
Grotte aux Fées 244.
— du Géant 338.
Grub 53.
Gruben 319.
Grubenberg 200.
Gruben Pass 347.
Grüm, Alp 399.
Grünhorn Hut 69.
Grünhornlücke 187. 305.
Grünsee 324.
Grüsch 347.
Grüsisberg 151.
Grütsch-Alp 165.
Gruyères 249.
Grynau, Castle 43.
Gryon 251.
Gschwandenmad-Alp 182.
Gspaltenhorn 188.
Gstad 246.
Gsteig, near Interlaken 161. 163.
—, Sarine Valley 247.
Gsteigthal 247.
Gsteigwyler 157. 161.
Gstein 301.
Gsür 194.
Guarda 402.
Guardaval, Ruins 400.
Güda Glacier 361.
Gueula, Col de la 274.
Gueuroz 275.
Güferhorn 374.
Gugel, the 323.
Guggerloch 54. 61.
Guggernüll 371.
Guggi Glacier 176.
— Hut 172 175.
Güggisgrat 156.
Guin 211.
Gula, Ponte della 438.
Gumfluh 200. 250.
Gümlingen 149. 138.
Gummegg 138.
Gummihorn 162.
Gündlischwand 162.
Gunten 153.
Gunz 44.
Guppen-Alp 67.
Gurf 309.
Gürgaletsch 354.
Gurnigel, Upper 149.
Gurnigelbad 149.
Gurschenstock 116.
Gurten 148.
Gurtnellen 109. 110.
Guschenkopf 64.
Güschihorn 307.
Guspis Valley 117.
Güssfeldt-Sattel 396.
Gutenburg 136.
Gütsch (Lucerne) 83. 80.
— (Brunnen) 88.
Guttannen 185.
Güttingen 30.
Gwächtenhorn 134.
Gwärtler 133.
Gwatt 152. 196.
Gydisdorf 173.
Gyrenbad 47.

Haag 59. 61.
Habkern 161.
Habsburg, Ruins 22.
—, Neu-, Château 101.
Hacken 104.
Hägendorf 14.
Hagleren 137.
Hagnau 28.
Hahnenmoos 194. 197.
Hahnenschritthorn 246.
Hahnensee 387. 385.
Haldenstein 60. 344.
Hallau 23.
Hallwyl 139.
—, Lake of 139.
Haltenegg 151.
Hammetschwand 98.
Handegg Falls 185.
Hangbaum-Alp 91.
Hangend-Gletscherhorn 183.
Hanghorn 126.
Hannig Alp 330.
Hard, Schloss 25. 31
Harder 160. 161.
Hasenmatt 16.
Hasle 17. 136.
Hasleberg 179.
Haslen 67.
Haslen-See 65.
Hasli, Valley of 179. 184
Hasli-Grund 184.
Hasli-Jungfrau 175. 183.
Hasli-Scheidegg 183.
Hätzingen 67.
Haudères 312.
Hauenstein, the Obere 13. 14.
— Tunnel 14.
Hausen 79. 131.
Hausstock 68. 73.
Hauteville, Château 236.
Hauts-Geneveys, Les 206.
Hedingen 79.
Heidegg 139.
Heidel Pass 46.
Heiden 53.
Heider See 355. 415.
Heiligenschwendi 151.
Heiligkreuz 94. 136. 306.
Heimwehfluh 160.
Heinrichsbad 48.
Heinzenberg 356.
Heldsberg 59.
Helsenhorn 306. 307.
Hemishofen 25. 24.
Hendschikon 20. 21.
Henggart 32.
Henniez 215.
Herbagères, Mont des 275.
Herbrigen 321.
Hérémence 310.
—, Val d' 311.
Hérens, Col d' 314. 328.
—, Dent d' 327.
—, Val d' 310.
Hergiswyl 98. 128.
Herisau 48.
Hermance 253.
Hermättje 324.
Herrenrüti 126.
Herrgottswald 84.
Herrliberg 40.
Hertenstein 85.
Herthen 23.
Herzogenbuchsee 17.
Hettlingen 32.
Heuberg 135.
Heuboden Alp 45. 66.
Heustric bad 152.
Hildisrieden 139.
Hilfikon 139.
Hilterfingen 153.
Hindelbank 17.
Hinterburg-See 181.
Hinter-Glärnisch 72.
Hinterjochli 125.
Hinter-Meggen 101.
Hinterrhein, Village 374.
Hinter-Rhein, the 356. 374.
Hinterruck 44.
Hinweil 42. 43.
Hirli 369.
Hirondelles, Col des 271.
Hitzkirch 139.
Hochdorf 139.
Hoch-Ducan 352.
Hoch-Finstermünz 415.
Hochfluh 24. 307.
— (Rigi) 87. 97.
Hoch-Ryalt, Ruin 357.
Höchst 193.
Hochstuckli 104.
Hochwacht (Albis) 39.
—, near Regensberg 32.
—, on the Zugerberg 77.
Hoch-Wülflingen 47.
Hockenhorn 195.
Hofers-Alpe 301.
Hoffnungsau 353.
Hohbalen Glacier 330.
Hohe Brisen 91.
Hohe Faulen 108.
Hohe Kasten 57. 59.
Hohe Licht 336.

Hohenems 418.
Hohenklingen 25. 31.
Hohenrain 139.
Hohen-Rhätien 357. 358.
Hohenstollen 129. 133. 179.
Hohentwiel 24.
Hohe Rhonen 102. 40.
Hohe Thurm 68.
Hohfluh 179. 131.
Hohgant 137. 161.
Hohgleifen 195.
Hohle Gasse 102.
Hohlicht 327.
Hohmatt 129. 132.
Hohsaas Hut 301.
Hohsand, Alp 308.
— Glacier & Pass 306. 307. 309.
Hohthäligrat 328.
Hohthürli Pass 168.
Hohwäng Glacier 318.
Hoierberg 52.
Holderbank 13.
Hölle, the 107. 77. 374.
Höllenschlund 367.
Hölstein 13.
Homberg 139.
Hombrechtikon 40.
Höne-Bard 286.
Honegg 98.
Hôpitaux, Les 217.
Horbachgütsch 77.
Horben, Schloss 22. 139.
Horbisthal 126.
Horgen 41. 77.
Horn 30. 51.
Hörnli (Adelboden) 193.
— (Arosa) 346.
— (Thurgau) 48.
— (Zermatt) 325.
Hornussen 19.
Horw 128.
Hospenthal 116.
Hospitalet, L' 289.
Houches, Les 262. 277.
Hüfi Alp 120.
— Glacier 119. 120.
— Pass 120.
Hugisattel 187.
Hühnerstock 118. 122.
Hüllehorn 306. 307.
Hundschüpfi 131.
Hundshorn 167.
Hünegg, Château 153.
Hüngigütsch 77.
Hunzenschwyl 22.
Hurden 41.
Hürnberg 138.
Hutegg 329.
Hutstock 126. 129.
Hütten 102.
Huttwil 136.

Ibach 107.
Iberg 104.
Iberger Egg 104.
Iffigen-Alp 197. 198.
Iffigen Fall 197.
Iffigensee 197.
Igis 60.
Ignes, Casc. des 312.
Ijolli Glacier 195.
Ilanz 360.
Iles, Les 272.
Ilfingen 11.
Illgraben 297.
Illhorn 316.
Illiez, Val d' 255.
Illklamm 417.
Im Feld 306.
Im Hof 184.
St. Imier 207.
Immensee 101. 102. 106.
Immenstaad 28.
Incino 448.
Inden 192.
Indren Glacier 328. 335.
Ingenbohl 107.
Inn, the 381. 383. 388. etc.
Inner-Ferrera 370.
— Rothhorn 329.
Innerthal 42.
Innertkirchen 184.
Inschi 109.
Intelvi Valley 445.
Interlaken 156.
Intra 432.
Intragna 427. 432.
Introbbio 443.
Introd, Château 283.
Introzzo 442.
Ippolita Pass 328.
Ischa, Alp 352.
Iselle 302.
Iselten-Alp 162. 177.
Iseltwald 181.
Isenaux 247.
Isenfluh 163.
Isenthal 90.
Isleten 90.
Isola in the Engadine 384.
— on the Splügen 372.
Isola Bella 434.
— Madre 434.
— dei Pescatori, or Superiore 434.
Isolaccia 399. 412.
Isorno, Val 428.
Ispra 429.
Issime 336.
Ivrea 287.

Jacobsbad 48.
St. Jacques d'Ayas 336.
Jägerhorn 328. 333.
Jäger-Joch 328.
Jägerstöcke 69.
Jägerrücken 333.
Jägihorn 329.
St. Jakob in Unterwalden 98.
— in Uri 90.
Jakobshübeli 150.
Jaman 250.
—, Dent de 239. 250.
—, Col de 250.
—, Lac de 239. 250.
—, Plan de 250.
Jamthal, the 403.
Janssen, Observatoire 270.
Janzo, Casa 336.
Jardin (Chamonix) 267.
— (Argentière) 272.
Jätzalp 73.
Jaun 199.
Jaun, Valley of 200.
Javernaz, Croix de 243. 245.
Jazzi-Alp 333.
—, Cima di 326.
— Glacier, the 328.
Jazzihorn 302.
Jazzi Pass 328.
St. Jean-d'Aulph 253. 263.
— in the Val d'Anniviers 315.
Jenatz 347.
Jenins 60.
Jenisberg 353.
St. Jeoire 263.
Jets, les 263.
Jochli 91. 125.
Joch Pass 133.
Joderhorn 334.
St. Johann am Platz 351.
—, Alt 61.
—, Neu 61.
Johannisburg 42.
Jolimont, the 202.
Joly, Mont 262. 278.
Jomein 338.
St. Jon 405.
—, Piz 405.
Jona 43.
Jongny 236.
Jonswyl 61.
Jorasses, Grandes 281.
Jorat, Mont 232.
Jordils 232.
Jörifless Pass 349.
Jöri Glacier 349.
— Lakes 349.
S. Jorio, Passo di 442. 420.
St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen 11.
Jougne 217.
Jouplane, Col de 253. 263.
Joux, Le 265. 268. 272.
—, Col de 336.

Joux, Fort de 209. 217.
—, Lac de 217.
Jouxtens 234.
Jovet, Plan 279.
Juchli 129.
Juchlistock 129.
Juf 370.
St. Julien 227.
Julier, the 378.
—, Piz 385.
Jumeaux, Les 324.
— du Vallon 338.
Jungen 320.
Jungfrau 171. 305.
—, Hasli- 175.
Jungfrau-Joch 176. 305.
Jung Pass 320.
Jupiter, Plan de 289.
Jura, the 10. 15. 205. 230. etc.
Justis-Thal 155.
Juvalta 357.

Käferberg 46.
Kägiswyl 128.
Kaien 53.
Kaiser-Augst 19.
Kaisereggschloss 213.
Kaiserstock 90.
Kaiserstuhl 90.
— near Lungern 130.
— on the Rhine 47.
Kalchthal 115.
Kalkberg 371.
Kalkstock 121.
Kalli, the 175.
Kalpetran 321.
Kaltbad (Rigi) 92.
Kaltenbrunnen 182.
Kaltwasser Glacier 300
— Pass 300.
Kammerstock 67.
Kammli-Alp 121.
Kammlilücke 121.
Kammlistock 120.
Kamor 57.
Kanal Glacier 361.
Kanalthal, the 361.
Kander, the 152. 188. etc.
Kanderfirn 168.
Kandergrund 189.
Kandersteg 189.
Kander-Thal 188.
Kändle, the 198.
Kappel on the Albis 79.
— in the Toggenburg 61.
Kärpf or Hochkärpf 67. 73.
Karrenalp 71.
Karrholen 161.
Kärstelenbach, the 109. 119.
Käserruck 46.
Kastanienbaum 98.
Kastelen-Alp 84.
Kastelhorn 309.
Kastler Joch 195.
Kästris 359. 360.
Katzensee 21.
Katzenzagel 71. 90.
Katzis 357.
Kaunserthal 416.
Kehle Glacier 115. 135.
Kehlen-Alp 135.
Kehrbächi 308.
Kehrsatz 149.
Kehrsiten 98.
Kemmeriboden-Bad 137.
Kempthal 47.
Kerenzen-Berg 44.
Kerns 98. 128.
Kernwald 98.
Kesch, Piz 352. 380. 401.
— Hut 352. 380.
Kessweil 30.
Kienholz 179.
Kienthal 188. 167.
Kiesen 149.
Kilchberg 41.
Kinzig Pass 71.
Kippel 195.
Kirchberg 28.
—, the 68. 71.
Kirchenthurnen 149.
Kirchet 184.
Kirchli 197.
Kisten Pass 69.
Kistenstein 345.
Kistenstöckli 69.
Klausen Pass 70.
Klein-Basel 4.
— Buin 349.
— Fiescherhorn 176
— Schreckhorn 175.
— Spannort 126.
Klein-Thal, in the Canton of Glarus 73.
—, in the Canton of Uri 90. 91.
Kleinthalfirn 126.
Klenenhorn 299.
Klimsenhorn 100.
Klönthal 72.
Klönthaler See 72.
Klösterli (Rigi) 93.
Kloster Pass 349.
Klosters 348.
Klus, Oensinger 13.
— in the Kanderthal 196.
— in the Prätigau 346.
— in the Simmenthal 199.
Knonau 79.
Knörihubel 138.
Knutwil 18.
Kohleren Ravine (Thun) 150.
Kohleren Ravine (Adelboden) 193.
Kollbrunn 47.
Kölliken 18.
Königsfelden 19.
Konolfingen 138.
Krähelwand 93.
Kraialp 56. 61.
Kranzbergfürn 163.
Krattigen 153. 154.
Krauchthal 73.
Kräzern Pass 61.
Kreuz, the 347.
Kreuzberg, the 404.
Kreuzli, see Krüzli.
Kreuzlingen 30.
Kriegalp Pass 307.
Kriens 84.
Kriesiloch 100.
Krinnen 197. 247.
Krinnefirn 175.
Kronbühl 50.
Krönlet, or Krönte 108.
Krönte-Hütte 103.
Krüzli Pass 121. 364.
Küblibad, the 155.
Küblis 347.
Kühalphorn 352.
Kühalp Thal 352.
Kühboden Glacier 304.
Kühbodenhorn 117. 304
Kühlauenen Glacier 170.
Kunisbergli 193.
Kunkels Pass 65.
Küpfenfluh 344.
Kurfürsten, the 44.
Kurzegg 50. 51.
Kurzenburg 50.
Küsnacht on the Lake of Zürich 40.
Küssnacht on the Lake of Lucerne 102. 106.
Kyburg 47.

Laax 359.
Lac Noir 213.
Lacerandes, Pointe des 289.
Lachat, Mont 277.
Lachaud, Mont 296.
Lachen 42.
Ladis, Baths 416.
Ladt, Im 308.
Lagalb, Piz 398.
Lägerngebirge 20. 46.
Laghetto, Passo di 425.
Laglio 446.
Lago, Cima di 371.
Lago Bianco 398.
— Maggiore 429.
— Minore 398.
— Nero 398.
— Spalmo, Cima 399.

Lagone, Val 399.
Lagrev, Piz 384.
Lai 355.
Laiblau, Piz 364.
Laisch, Alp 404.
Laitemaire 250.
Lämmern Glacier 191. 194.
Lampertsch-Alp 361.
Lancebranlette 282.
Lancey 294.
Lanchette, Glac. and Pointe de la 278.
Landeck 416.
Landenberg 129.
Landeron 203.
Landmark 99. 53.
Landquart 60. 346.
Landskron 9.
Landwasser Road 352. 353.
Lange Fluh 330.
Langen 416.
Langenberg, the 39.
Langenbruck 13.
Langenegg 54.
Langenfluh Glacier 326.
Langenthal 17.
Langnau 137. 17.
Langtauferer-Thal 415.
Langthal 306.
Languard, Piz 394.
— Alp 395.
Langwies 344.
Lanterna, Val 397. 408.
Lanzada 397. 408.
Lanzo d'Intelvi 440.
Laquinhorn 329.
Laquin-Joch 301. 329.
Laret, Ober and Unter- 349.
Laret Alp (Fettan) 405.
— — (St. Moritz) 388.
Lasa Alp 64.
Lasnigo 448.
Lat, Piz 406.
Latelhorn 303. 329.
Latsch 380.
Latscher Kulm 380.
Lattenfürn 69.
Latterbach 199.
Lauberhorn 172.
Laucherhorn 177.
Laucherspitze 195.
Lauenen (Genthal) 131.
— (Lauenenthal) 246.
— See 246.
— Thal 246.
Lauenenhorn 246.
Laufbodenhorn 197.
Läufelfingen 13.
Laufen, Schloss 27.
— on the Birs 10.
Laufenburg 23. 19.
Lauithor 168.
Laupen 211.
Laurenzenbad 21.
Lausanne 232. 241.
LauteraarGlacier 175.186.
— Sattel 175.
Lauterbrunnen 163.
— Scheidegg 171.
Lautersee 366.
Lautrach 418.
Lavancher 267. 271.
Lavaz, Val 362.
Lavaz-Joch 363.
Laveigrat 194.
Laveno 431.
Lavertezzo 426.
Lavey, Baths of 244.
Lavin 402.
Laviner Joch 349.
Lavirum, Fuorcla, Piz, and Val 400.
Lavizzara, Val 428.
Lavorgo 113.
Lax 307.
Layaz, La 247.
Lebendun Lake 307.
Lecco 447.
—, Lago di 446.
Lechaud, Col 264.
Lécherette, La 251.
Leckihorn 118.
Lecki Pass 118.
Led, Piz 385.
Leggiuno 429.
St. Légier 236.
Legnoncino, Monte 442.
Legnone, Monte 442.
Lei, Valle di 370.
Leidensee Pass 109.
Leimboden 131.
Leissigen 153. 155.
Leistkamm 44. 46.
Leiterhorn 170.
Lejs, Piz dels 398.
Lenk 196.
Lenno 445.
Lens, Pas du 287. 295.
Lenta-Lücke 374. 359.
— Valley 361.
Lenz 355. 354.
Lenzburg 140.
Lenzer Heide 355.
— Horn 355
Lenzjoch 330.
St. Léonard 296. 310.
Leone, Monte 300.
Lerow 155.
Lesa 435.
Leschaux, Glacier de 266.
Leu, Col du 295.
Leubringen 12.
Leuerfall, the 56.
Leuggelbach 67.
Leuk 193. 297.
—, Baths of 191.
— Susten 297.
Leutschach-Thal 109.
Leventina 113.
Levo 435.
Leysin 243.
Lezzeno 445.
Liappey 311.
Lichtenberg, Castle 414.
Lichtensteig 61.
Liddes 288.
Liechtenstein 59. 60.
Liedernen 90.
Lierna 446.
Liestal 13.
Ligerz 202.
Lignerolles 216.
Lignières 202.
Ligornetto 425.
Lillianes 336.
Limmat, the 20. 34. 39. 46. etc.
Limmern Glacier 69.
Limmern-Thal 69.
Limonta 446.
Linard, Piz 402.
Lindau 51.
Lindenberg 138.
Lindenhof 52.
Lint, the 39. 43. etc.
— Canal 42. 43.
—, Colony of the 43.
Lintthal 67.
Linty, Capanna 328. 336.
Lion, Col du 327.
Liro Valley 372.
Lischanna Glacier 405.
—, Piz 405.
Littau 135.
Litzner 349.
Liverogne 283.
Livigno 401. 398.
—, Forcola di 399.
Livournea, Col de 285.
Livrio, Val 408.
Lizerne, the 252.
Lobhörner 169.
Locarno 426.
Loccie, Col delle 335.
—, Punta delle 335.
Lochau 418.
Lochberg 115.
Löchliberg 360.
Lochli Pass 360.
Locle, Le 207.
Loco 427.
Loderio 368.
Loëche 297.
— les-Bains 192.
— Ville 297.
Löffelhorn 304.

Loges, Col des 206.
Loggio 440.
Lognan, Pav. de 272.
Lohlen Pass 365.
Lohner 194.
Lombard 287. 288.
Lona, Pas de 315.
Longeborgne 296.
Longhin Pass 383.
—, Piz 383.
—, Lake 383.
Longone 448.
Lorze, the 77. 79.
Losone 427.
Lostallo 375.
Lostorf 14. 21.
Lothenbach 101.
Lötschen Glacier 195. 305.
— Lücke 195. 305.
— Pass 195.
— Thal 194.
Lottigna 368.
Lourtier 293.
Louvie, Col de 293.
Lovenex, Lake of 254.
Loveno 443.
Lowerz 106.
Lowerzer See 106.
Lü 401. 405.
St. Luc 318.
St. Luce 232.
Lucel 312.
Lucendro Pass 118.
—, Piz 117. 118.
—, Lake of 117.
Lucerne 79.
—, Lake of 84.
Luchsingen 67.
S. Lucio, Pass of 423.
Lucomagno, Pizzo 112.
Lüderen-Gässli 137.
Ludiano 368.
Ludwigshöhe 327.
Luette 311.
—, La 294.
Lugano 420.
—, Lake of 440.
Lugeten 42. 103.
Lugnetz Valley 360.
Lugrin 254.
Luigi di Savoia, Capanna 327.
Luino 430. 439.
Luisettes 289.
Luisin 275.
Lukmanier 367.
Lumbreda, Piz 375.
Lumbrein 361.
Lumpegnia, Alp 363.
Lüner See 416.
Lungern 130.
—, Lake of 130.
Lunghino, Piz 383.
Lunghino, Fuorcla di 370. 383.
Lürlibad 343.
Lüsch, Lake of 360.
Lüscherz 202.
Luseney, Becca di 285.
Lüsgen-Alp 298.
Lüssai 406.
Lütisburg 61.
Lutry 234. 244. 241.
Lütschen-Thal 169.
Lütschine, the 163. 158. 182. etc.
—, the Black 163. 169. 172. 173.
—, the White 163.
Lützelau 85.
—, Island of 40.
Lützelflüh 17.
Luvino 430.
Luvis 360.
St. Luziensteig 60.
Luzzone, Val 362.
Lyrerose, Glacier de 294. 313.
Lys Glacier 328.
Lys Joch 328.
Lyskamm 326. 336.
Lys Valley 286. 335. 336.
Lyss 12. 216.
Lyssach 17.

Maasplank-Joch 115. 134.
Maccagno 430.
Macolin 12.
Macugnaga 333.
— Glacier 333.
Macun 402.
Madatsch Glacier 413.
Maderaner-Thal 119.
Madesimo 372.
—, Passo di 371.
Madlain, Piz 405.
Madlenerhaus 417.
Madonna del Monte 431.
— della Bocciola 437.
— della Campagna 433.
— di S. Martino 445.
— del Sasso, on the Lago Maggiore 426.
— —, near the Lake of Orta 437.
Madrera, Val 447.
Madriser Thal 370.
Madulein 400.
Magadino 429.
Magenhorn 301. 320.
Magenwyl 22.
Maggia 427.
—, the 426. 427. etc.
—, Val 427. 309.
Maggiore, Lago 429.
Magglingen 12.
Magland 261.
Magreglio 448.
Maienfeld 60.
Maienwang 188.
Maierhof 360.
Maigels Pass 365.
—, Val 365.
Mainau, Island of 30.
Maira, the 410. 411.
Maisons Blanches 288.
— —, Col des 289. 294.
Majing Glacier 192.
Majinghorn 195.
Maladers 344.
Malans 60. 59. 346.
Malenco, Val 408. 383.
Malero, the 383. 408 409.
Malesco 427. 430.
Malix 354.
Mallet, Mont 266.
Malnate 431.
Maloggia, or Maloja 382. 409.
Mais 415.
Malser Heide 415.
Malters 135.
Malvaglia 368.
S. Mamette 423. 440.
Mammern 25. 31.
Mandello 443. 446.
Mannedorf 40.
Mannenbach 25. 31.
Männlichen 172.
Männlifluh 194.
Maran 345.
Marbach 25. 31. 137.
St. Marcel 285.
Marcelly, Pointe de 263.
Marchairuz, Col de 217. 231.
Marchhorn 309.
Märenberge 70.
S. Margherita, Rifugio 282.
Margna, Piz 385.
Margozzolo, Mte. 435.
St. Margretenberg 64.
St. Margrethen 58. 418.
S. Maria del Soccorso 445.
— Maggiore 302. 427. 430.
St. Maria der Engeln, Monastery 61.
—, Hospice on the Lukmanier 367.
— in the Münsterthal 414. 401. 413.
— on the Stelvio 413.
—, Muot 384.
—, Sils- 384.
Mariastein 9.
Marienberg 50. 415.
Marienhorn 336.
Marienthal 137.

Marignier 261. 263.
Marin 203.
Marinelli, Capanna (Mte. Rosa) 333.
— (Bernina) 396. 397. 409.
Märjelen Alp 305.
— See 305.
Markelfingen 24.
Marly 213.
Marmels 378.
Marmorè, Muot 384.
Marmorera 378.
Marnein 347.
Maroggia 424.
Marscholhorn 375.
Martigny 245.
— Bourg 246.
St. Martin in the Calfeisen-Thal 46. 74.
— in the Lugnetz Valley 360. 361.
Martinets, Glacier des 243.
—, Col des 244.
S. Martino (Val Masino) 409.
— (near Lugano) 422.
—, Forcella di 410
—, Madonna di 445.
—, Sasso 444.
Martinsbruck 406.
Martinsloch 73. 359.
Martinstobel 51.
Mary, Mt. 292.
Masein 357.
Masino 409.
—, Bagni del 409.
—, Val 409.
Massa, the 307.
Mastallone, Val 438.
Masuccio, Piz 412.
Matan 347.
Matmoire, the 285. 337.
Matt 73.
Matten near Interlaken 158.
— in the Upper Simmenthal 196.
Matterhorn 327.
—, the Little 326.
Matterjoch 325.
Mattervisp, the 320. 322. 323.
Matthorn 100.
Mattmark Alp 331.
Mattwald Glacier 301.
Mattwaldhorn 301.
Maudit, Mont 279.
Mauensee 18.
St. Maurice 244.
Mauvais Pas 267.
Mauvoisin 293.
Mayen, Tour de 242.
Medel, Piz 367.
Medel Glacier 367. 363.
—, Val 366.
Medels 374.
Meeralp 73.
Meerenalp 45.
Meersburg 28.
Meggen 106. 101.
Meggenhorn 85. 101.
Megglisalp 56.
Meiden 319.
Meidenhorn 319.
Meiden Pass 319.
Meien 135.
Meienreuss, the 109. 110. 135.
Meienschanz 135.
Meilen 40.
Meilleret, Pointe de 247.
Meillerie 254.
Meina 435.
—, Col de la 311.
Meiringen 178.
Meisterschwanden 139.
Meitschlingen 109.
Melch-Aa Bridge 130.
Melchsee-Frutt 129. 132.
Melchthal 129.
—, the Grosse 128.
—, the Kleine 130.
Meldegg 58.
Melide 424. 422. 440.
Mellen, Piz 69.
Mellichen Valley 330. 332.
Mellig 330.
Mello, Val di 409.
Mels 46.
Menaggio 443.
Mendrisio 425.
Menzberg 136.
Menzikon 139.
Menzingen 78.
Mer de Glace, near Chamonix 266.
— —, near Argentière 272.
Mera, the 373. 410. 411.
—, Val 399.
Merdarola, Bocchetta di 409.
Mergoscia 427.
Mergozzo, Lago di 433.
Méribé 311.
Merignier 288.
Merlen-Alp 45 66.
Merligen 155.
Mesocco 375.
Mesolcina, Val 375.
Messernalp 307.
Mettelhorn 326.
Mettenberg 175.
Mettlen-Alp 170.
Mettmenstetten 79.
Mezaun, Piz 400.
Mezdi, Piz 402.
Mezzaselva 348.
Mezzem, Piz 400.
Mezzola, Lago di 373.
Miage, Col de 271.
—, Glacier de 270. 280.
St. Michaelskreuz 102.
Michel, Piz 378. 379.
Midi, Aiguille du 269.
—, Col du 269.
—, Dent du 255. 275.
Mieussy 263.
Miex 254.
Milan 449.
Milar, Val 364.
Milchbach 174.
Millon, Tête de 319.
Miné, Mont 314.
— —, Glacier du 313. 314.
Minger, Val 405.
Minor, Val 398.
Minschun, Piz 403. 405.
Misaum, Alp 393.
Mischabelhörner 323.
Mischabel-Joch 330. 328.
Misox, Ruins 375.
Misoxer Thal 375.
Mission 316.
Mitlödi 67.
Mittagfluh 199.
Mittaggüpfi 99.
Mittaghorn (Lauterbrunnen Valley) 168.
— (Bernardino) 375.
— (Binnenthal) 306.
— (Rawyl) 198.
— (Saas Valley) 330.
Mittagjoch 168.
Mittaglücke 133.
Mittelhorn 175.
Mittelzell 25.
Mittenberg 343. 344.
Mittler-Glärnisch 72.
Moanda, Bocchetta 335. 439.
Moësa, the 114. 375. 376.
Moësola, Lago 374.
—, Piz 375.
Mœveran, Grand 244.
Mogno 428.
Möhlin 19.
Moine, Aiguille du 266.
Moiry, Glac. de 314. 315. 317.
—, Val 315. 316.
Môle 261. 263.
Moléson 249.
Molins 378.
Mollia 439.
Mollis 65.
Mols 45.
Moltrasio 446.
Mombaron, Colma di 286
Moming 317. 327.

Moming Pass 318. 328.
Mompè-Medel 363.
— Tavetsch 364.
Mönch, the 175.
Mönchalp-Thal 348.
Mönchenstein 9.
Mönchjoch 176. 175. 305.
Moncodine 443.
Mondelli Pass 332. 334.
Mondin, Piz 407. 415.
Monnetier 228. 260.
Monstein 59. 351.
Montafon 417.
Montagna s. Heinzenberg.
Montagnaia, Colle 285.
Montalto Dora 286.
Montana 296.
Montanvert 266.
Montbarry 248.
Mont Blanc 269.
— — de Seilon 294.
— — du Tacul 269. 271.
— —, Rocher du 270.
Montbovon 250.
Mont Brûlé, Col du 313. 328.
Montbrun 247.
Mont Durand, Glacier du 293. 294.
Montées, Les 262.
Monteluna 64.
Montenvers 266.
Monterascio Pass 361.
Montets, Col des 272.
Monthey 255.
Montjoie Valley 262. 278.
Montjovet 285. 286.
Montorfano 433. 448.
Montoz 11.
Montreux 237. 238. 241.
Montriond 253.
Mont Rouge, Col du 294. 313.
Mont Ruan, Glacier du 256.
Montsalvens, Ruins 200.
Monvalle 429.
Monza 449.
Morast 308.
Morat 215.
—, Lake of 215.
Morbegno 409.
Morcles 245. 243. 244.
—, Dent de 243. 245.
Morcote 440.
Mörel 307.
Morez 230.
Morgarten 78. 105.
Morge, the, in Savoy 254.
—, the, in the Cant. of Valais 252. 295.
Morgenberghorn 154. 160.
Morgenhorn 190.
Morges 231. 241.
Morgetenbachfall 199.
Morgex 283.
Morgin 255.
Moriana, Passo della 439.
Morigen 202.
Morignone 412.
Morissen 360.
St. Moritz (Engad.) 387.
—, Baths of 386.
—, Lake of 386. 388.
Mornex 227. 260.
Moro, Monte 334.
— Pass 334.
Morobbia, Val 423. 442.
Morschach 88.
Mörschwil 50.
Mort, Mont 289.
Morteau 207.
Mortèl, Piz 396.
—, Club Hut 393.
Morteratsch, Piz 396.
— Glacier 392. 395.
Mortirolo, Monte 408.
Morzine 253.
Mosses, Les 251.
Môtiers 208.
—, Grotte de 208.
Motta, La 399.
Mottarone, Monte 435.
Möttelischloss 51.
Mottelon 252.
Mottets 279.
Motto 368.
Moud, Colle 335. 439.
Moudon 215.
Moulins, Les 250.
Mountet Hut 317.
Moutier in the Jura 11.
—, Val 10.
Moûtiers en Tarentaise 282.
Muccia Glacier 375.
Mückenthälispitz 348.
Muggio 425.
Mühlebach-Thal 45. 78.
Mühlehorn 44.
Mühlen 378.
Mühlestalden 134.
Mühlethal 134.
Mülenen 188.
Mulets, the Grands 270.
Mulins 378.
Mülkerblatt 197.
Mumpf 19.
München-Buchsee 12.
Mundaun, Piz 360.
Münsingen 149.
Münster on the Birs 11.
—, Grisons 401. 414.
—, Valais 304.
Münsterlingen 30.
Münster-Thal (Grisons) 401.
— in the Jura 10.
Muntatsch 363.
Muota, the 70. 107. etc.
Muotathal 71.
Muottas, Sass da 388.
Muraigl, Alp 394.
—, Muottas 390. 394.
Muranza, Val 413. 414.
Muraun, Piz 363. 366.
Muraz 252. 255.
Muretto, Monte 383.
— Pass 383.
Murg on the Rhine 26.
— on the Walensee 45.
Murgenthal 17.
Murgsee-Furkel 45. 66.
Murgseen 45.
Murgthal 45.
Muri 22.
Mürren 165.
Murten 215.
Murtèra 402.
—, Piz 406.
Mürtschen-Alp 45. 66.
Mürtschenstock 45.
Müsella, Munt 400.
Musso 442.
Müstail 377.
Mustair, Val 401.
Mutten 377.
— Glacier 118.
Muttenhorn 118. 123.
Muttensee 68.
Muttenstock 68.
Muttenthaler Grat 74.
Muttenz 12.
Mutthorn 168.
— Hut 168.
Muttler 406.
Muttnerhorn 377.
Mutun, Piz 375.
Muzzano, Lake of 439.
Myten 107.
Mytenstein 89.

Nadelhorn 330.
Nadeljoch 330.
Näfels 65.
Nägelis-Grätli 123. 187.
Nair, Piz 388.
Naira, Piz 346.
Nalps, Pass 364.
—, Val 364.
Naluns, Muotta 405.
Nandro, Val 377.
Nant, Vallée de 243.
—, Pont de 243.
Naut-Borrant 278.
Nauzer-Thal 297.
Napf, the 137.
Napoléon, Pont 299.

Naret, Passo di 429.
Naters 298. 307.
Natons, Val 378.
Nauders 415. 407.
Nava, Pointe de 316.
Navegna, the 427.
Navigenze, the 315.
Naye, Rochers de 239. 250.
Naz 380.
Nebikon 18.
Neftenbach 32. 47.
Nendaz 293.
—, Val de 293.
Nendeln 418.
Neria, Val 443.
Nernier 253.
Nessel 298.
Nessen-Thal 134.
Nesslau 61.
Nesso 445.
Nesthorn 298.
Netstall 66.
Neuchâtel 203.
—, Lake of 203.
Neuenburg 203.
Neuenkamm 45.
Neuenstadt 202.
Neu-Habsburg 101.
Neuhaus 155.
Neuhausen 23. 26.
Neumünster 39.
Neu St. Johann 61.
Neuschels 199.
Neuvaz, Glacier de la 272. 282.
Neuveville 202.
Neu-Wartburg, Castle 14.
S. Nicolao 424.
St. Nicolas de Veroce 278.
Nidelbad 41.
Nidfurn 67.
Nieder-Bauen 86.
Niederbipp 14.
Niedergestelen 297.
Niederglatt 21. 32.
Niederhallwyl 140.
Niederhorn 156.
Nieder-Rawyl 198.
Niederried 181.
Nieder-Rikenbach 124.
Nieder-Schönthal 12.
Niederschwörstadt 23.
Nieder-Surenen 126. 127.
Nieder-Tagstein 357.
Nieder-Urnen 65.
Niederwald 304.
Niesen 151. 189.
Niesenhorn 197.
St. Niklaus (Göschenen-Thal) 114.
- - (Melchthal) 128.
— (Visp Valley) 321.
Niouc 316.
Niva, Alp 311.
Niven 195.
— Pass 195.
Nofels 418.
Noiraigue 208.
Noir-Mont 231.
Nolla, the 357. 358.
Nona, Becca di 284.
Nordend (Monte Rosa) 327. 333.
Notkersegg 50. 54.
Notre-Dame de la Gorge 278.
— de Guérison 280.
— du Sex 244.
Nottwyl 18.
Novai 349.
Novara 437.
Novate 373.
Novel 254.
Novena, Passo di 304.
Nudo, Monte 431.
Nufenen 374.
— Pass 304.
Nufenenstock 304. 308.
Nüna, Piz 401.
Nünalphorn 129.
Nuolen, Baths of 42.
Nurschallas, Piz 365.
Nus 285.
Nüschen-Alp 68.
Nyon 230. 240.

Oberaar Glacier 186. 187.
Oberaarhorn 187.
Oberaar-Joch 187. 305.
— Hut 187.
Oberaar-Rothjoch 187.
Ober-Aegeri 78.
Ober-Aletsch Glacier 298.
— Hut 298.
Oberalp 366.
— Pass 366.
— See 116.
Oberalpstock 120. 364.
Ober-Bauen 90.
Oberbipp 14.
Oberblegisee 67.
Oberbuchen 139.
Ober-Gabelhorn 317. 327.
Obergestelen 304.
Oberglatt 32.
Oberhalbstein-Thal 377.
Oberhaupt, the 99. 100.
Oberhofen 153.
Oberhornsee 165.
Oberkäsern Alp 120.
Oberkastels 361.
Oberland, the Bernese 141.
—, the Bündner 358.
Oberlaubhorn, the 197.
Oberlauchringen 23.
Obermeilen 40.
Ober-Mutten 377.
Oberreinach 139.
Oberried on the Lake of Brienz 181.
— in the Simmenthal 196.
Oberrieden 41. 76.
Oberriet 59.
Ober-Rikenbach 91. 125.
Ober-Rothhorn 326.
Obersaxen 360.
Ober-Schönenbuch 70.
Obersee (Wiggis) 65.
— (Erstfeld Valley) 108.
Oberstaad 25. 31.
Ober-Stocken 199.
Oberurmi 86. 87.
Ober-Urnen 65.
Obervatz 355.
Oberwaid 50.
Oberwald 303.
Oberwil 9. 101.
Ober-Winterthur 31.
Obladis 416.
Obort 68.
Obrist, Alp 369.
Obstalden 45.
Obwalden 129.
Oche, Dent d' 254.
Ochsen 200.
Ochsenjoch 176.
Ochsenkopf 72.
Oehningen 25. 31.
Oei 99.
Oensingen 14.
Oerlikon 46. 21.
Oeschinen, Alp 168. 190.
—, Lake of 189.
Oeschinengrat 168.
Oeschinenhorn 190.
Oeschinen-Joch 190.
Ofenberg 401. 406.
Ofenhorn 306.
Ofen Pass 401.
Ofenthal 303. 331.
Ofenthal Pass 303.
Oggebbio 431.
Oggiono 447.
Ogliasca 442.
Ohr-Alp 129.
Oira 310.
Oldenhorn 247.
Olen, Col d' 335.
Olgiate 431.
Olivone 368.
Ollocchia, Val 438.
Ollomont 295.
—, Val 295.
Ollon 242.
Olten 14.
Oltingen 13.
Oltschibach 179.
Oltschikopf 181.

Omegna 436.
Onno 446.
Onsernone, Val 427.
Orbe 211. 216.
Orchetta, Colle d' 438.
Oren, Col d' 294.
—, Combe d' 312.
Orfano, Monte 433.
Oria 440.
Orlegna-Fall 382. 410.
Ormont-Dessous 248.
— -Dessus 247.
Ornavasso 436.
Orny, Cabane d' 288. 272.
—, Col d' 272. 288.
—, Glacier d' 288.
—, Pointe d' 288.
Oron 214.
Orsia 335. 336.
Orsières 288.
Orsino, Piz 117.
Orsino Pass 118.
Orsirora Lake 118.
Orta 437.
—, Lago d' 436.
— Miasino 437.
Ortler 414.
Ortstock 67. 71.
Orvin 11.
Osogna 114.
Osola, Val d' 426.
Ossasco 304. 429.
Ossola, Val d' 302. 436.
Osteno 440.
Ostermundingen 149.
Ot, Piz 390.
Ota. Alp 393.
—, Muot 385.
Otanes, Col des 293.
Otelfingen 21.
Otemma, Col d' 294.
—, Glacier d' 294. 313.
—, Pointe d' 294.
Othmarsingen 20.
Ouches, Les 265. 277.
Ouchy 231.
Oyace 312.
St. Oyen 292.

Padella, Piz 390.
Pain de Sucre 289.
Painsec 316.
Palesieux 282.
Palézieux 214.
Palfries, Alp 46.
Pallanza 432.
Pallanzeno 436.
Palpuogna 380.
Palü, Piz 396.
— Glacier 397.
— Lake 408.
Paneyrossaz, Glacier de 252.
Panix 73.
— Pass 73. 362.
Panossiere, Cabane de 293. 294.
Pantenbrücke 68.
Para, Chalet de la 269.
Paradies 374.
— Glacier 374.
Paradis, Piz 364.
—, Fuorcla da 364.
Paradiso 422.
Paraviso 441.
Pardisla 347.
Parè 447.
Pare de Marnex 247.
Parpan 354.
Parrain, Mt. 293.
Parrot-Spitze 336. 327.
Parseier-Spitze 416.
Part-Dieu, Convent 249.
Partnun Pass 347. 417.
Partnuner Staffel 348.
Pascheu, le 243.
Pass Mal 377.
Passetti Pass 376.
Passugg 344.
Pasturo 443.
Patenen 417.
Patnaul, Fuorcla da 361
Patznaun Valley 416.
Paudèze, the 214. 234. 241.
Paun da Zücher 395.
Payerne 215.
Pazzola, Piz 364.
Pecetto 333.
Peccia (Val Maggia) 428.
— (Val Vogna) 336.
Pedenosso 309. 412.
Pedriolo Alp 333.
— Glacier 333.
Peiden, Baths 361.
Peiler Thal 361.
Peilz, Ile de 240.
—, Tour de 236.
Peist 344.
Pelaggia, Cima 446.
Pèlerin, Mont 236.
Pèlerins, Nant des 269.
Pella 473.
Pellina, Val 292. 295. 312.
Pelouse, Pointe 264.
Pendant 272.
Pennine Alps 289.
Penthalaz 211. 216.
Percée, Pointe 261.
Percia, Sex 243.
Perdatsch 367.
Perroc, Dent 312.
Perrolataz, Pont 262. 269.
Perron, the 274.
Pers, Munt 395.
— Glacier 393. 395. 396.
Persa, Isla 395.
Pesciora, Piz 117.
Pestarena 332.
St. Peter (Lugnetz) 361.
— (Schanfigg) 344.
—, Isle of 202.
Peter and Paul 50.
Pétéret, Aig. de 280.
Petersgrat 168. 190. 195.
Pettenasco 437.
Pettneu 416.
Peulaz, Col de la 281.
—, Chalets de la 281.
Peuteret, Aiguille de 280.
Pfäfers, Bad 62.
—, Village 64.
Pfaffen Glacier 133.
Pfaffensprung 109. 110.
Pfaffenwand 126. 133.
Pfäffikon (Lake of Zürich 41. 42.
— (near Wetzikon) 42.
Pfänder 418.
Pfannenstiel 40.
Pfannenstock 68.
Pfin 296.
Pfunds 415.
Pian Canfèr 378.
Pianazzo 372.
Piancanino 383.
Pianello 442.
Piano 441.
—, Lago del 441.
Pians 416
Piazzi, Cima di 399. 412.
Piccola, Valle 439.
Piccolo Altare, Col 439.
Pièce, Glacier de 312. 313.
Piedimulera 436. 332.
Pierre a dzo, La 255.
— à Béranger 267.
— à Bérard 264.
— à l'Echelle 269.
— Grept, Tête à 243. 252.
— Joseph, Col de 271.
— Pertuis 11.
— Pointue, Pav. de la 267.
— à Vire 293.
— à Voir 246. 287. 292. 295.
St. Pierre de la Cluse 209.
— Mont-Joux 288.
Pierreuse, Chal. de la 250.
Pieterlen 16.
Piglimohorn 334.
Pignieu, Baths of 370.
Pilatus, the 99.
— Lake 84.
Pile Alp 335.
Pille Glacier 349.
Pillon, Col de 247.
Pino 430.
Pinterjoch 337.

Piode Joch 328.
Piora, Hôtel and Val 112.
Piotta 112.
Piottino, Monte 112.
Pirlo Lakes 408.
Pischa, Lake 395.
—, Fuorcla 380.
Pischahorn 348. 351.
Pisciadella 407.
Pisoc, Piz 405.
Pisse, Col delle 335.
Pissevache, the 245.
Pitons, Les 227.
Pitschen, Lej 398.
Piuro 411.
Pizalun 64.
Pizol 65.
Plaine Morte, Glacier de la 194. 197.
Plan des Iles (Ormont) 247.
— de l'Aiguille 269.
— Bel Achat 268.
— des Dames 279.
— Névé, Glacier de 243.
— Tendre 337.
—, Aig. du 269.
Planches, Les 238.
Planchettes, Les 207.
Plangolin, Col de 293.
Planken-Alp 126.
Planplatte 179.
Planpraz 268.
Plan Rai, Glacier 349.
Plans de Frenières, Les 243.
Plantour, the 242.
Planura Pass 120.
Plasseggen Pass 348. 417.
Platé, Désert de 264.
Platifer 112.
Platta (Fexthal) 384.
— (Val Medel) 366.
—, Piz 378.
Plattas, Val 366.
Platten 298.
Plattenhörner 348.
Plattenschlucht 361.
Plattje, Unteres & Oberes (Monte Rosa) 327. 328.
— (near Saas) 330.
Plana, Piz 405.
—, Val 403.
Pleiades, Les 236.
Plessur, the 344. 345.
Pletschen 319.
Pleureur, Mont 294.
Plurs 411.
Poch, Val del 405.
Pochtenbach 167. 188.
Pochtenkessel 193.
Pognana 446.
Polaschin, Piz 385.
Polleggio 113.
Pollux 324.
Pommat, the 308.
Pont, Le 217.
— de Nant 243.
— de Risse 263.
— Pélissier 262.
— St. Martin 286. 336.
— Ste. Marie 262.
— Serrand 282.
Pontarlier 209.
Ponte (Engadine) 400.
— (Devero Valley) 306.
— Capriasca 423.
— del Diavolo 412.
— Grande 332. 438.
— Tresa 439.
Pontlatz Bridge 416.
Pontresina 390.
—, Muottas da 392.
Porcareccio, Passo di 427.
Porcellizza, Val 409.
Porchabella Glacier 352. 380.
Porlezza 441.
Porrentruy 10.
Port Valais 254.
Porta, La 410.
Portalet 288.
Porte du Sex, La 254.
Portjengrat 302.
Porto Ceresio 431. 440.
— Valtravaglia 431.
Poschiavo 407.
—, Lago di 407.
Pougny 227.
Pouillerel 206.
Pourri, Mont 279.
Pozzolo, Pizzo 302.
Prad 414.
Pradella 404. 406.
Pragel 71.
Pralaire 228. 263.
Prangins 230.
Prapioz, Col de 247.
Pra-Rayé 284. 312.
Prarion 262. 277.
Prätigau 346.
Prato 423.
—, Val 423.
Pratteln 12. 19.
Praz, Les 268. 267. 271.
— de Fort 282.
— Sec 281.
Präzer Höhe 357. 358.
Prazfleuri 313.
—, Col de 293.
Prazlong 311.
Pré, Le 250.
— de Bar 272. 281.
Preda 380.
— Rossa, Alp 409.
Predelp Pass 113. 367.
Préfargier 203.
Pregny 226.
Premadio 399. 412.
Premeno 432.
Premia 309.
Premosello 436.
Prequartero 332.
Pré St. Didier 282.
Prese, Le 407. 412.
Pressura, Monte 413.
St. Prex 231. 241.
S. Primo, Monte 445. 448.
Primsch 44.
Promenthoux 231.
Promontogno 410.
Prosa, Mte. 118.
Proz, Cantine de 289.
—, Glacier de 289.
Pruntrut 10.
Prutz 416.
Pulaschin, Piz 385.
Pully 234.
Puntaiglas, Val 362. 69.
Puntota, Bridge, near Pontresina 391. 393.
— —, near Zernetz 401.
Puschlav 407.
Pusiano, Lago di 448.

Quarazza, Val di 332. 334. 439.
Quarsano 446.
Quart, Château 285.
Quart-Villefranche 285.
Quarten 44. 45.
Quatervals, Piz 402.
Quincinetto 286.
Quinten 44. 45.
Quintino Sella Hut (Mont Blanc) 270.
— —(Lysjoch) 328. 336.
Quinto 112.

Rabenfluh 151.
Rabiosa, the (near Coire) 344. 354.
Rabius 362.
Rabiusa, the (Safier-Thal) 360.
Rachisberg 17.
Radolfzell 24.
Rafrüti 138.
Ragatz 62. 59.
Ragol 65.
Rain 139.
Raisse, Ravine of the 208.
Ralligstöcke 155.
Rambert, Cab. Eug. 244.
Rämi Glacier 306.
Ramin Pass 74.
Ramisfluh 129.
Ramosa, Fuorcla da 361.

Ramsey 17.
Ranasca Alp 73.
Rancio, Sasso 443.
Randa 321.
Randen, Beringer 24.
—, Hohe 24.
Rang, Tête de 206.
Rankweil 418.
Ranzola, Colle 336.
Rappenhorn 306.
Rapperswil 41. 43.
Raron 297.
Raschil, Alp 355.
—, Piz 354.
Raterichsboden 186.
Rathhausen 138.
Rauthorn 301.
Rautifelder 65.
Rautispitz 65.
Raveisch Lakes 352.
Ravins, Les 198.
Rawyl 198.
Rawylhorn 198.
Räzliberg 197.
Räzli Glacier 197.
Rè 427.
Realp 122.
Realta 357.
Rebarmaz, La 274.
Rebbio, Punta del 299.
—, Forca del 300.
Reckingen 47. 304.
Réclère 10.
Redasco, Cima 412.
Redorta, Corona di 426.
—, Passo di 426.
Refuge, Col du 252.
Regenbolshorn 194.
Regensberg 32.
Regensdorf 21.
Regina, Piz 361.
Regina Margherita, Capanna 336.
Regoledo 443.
Rehetobel 53.
Reichenau 356.
—, Island of 24. 25.
Reichenbach 188.
—, Falls of the 182.
Reichenburg 42.
Reiden 18.
Reidenbach 199.
Reignier 260.
Reinach 139.
Reisen 13.
Releggio, Capanna di 443.
Remüs 406.
Renens 211. 241.
Renfenhorn 183.
Renggli Pass 154.
Rentiert, Alp 363.
Reposoir, Rocher du 281.
Reschen 415.
Reschen-Scheideck 415.
Rescia 440.
Resegone di Lecco 447. 448.
Resti Pass 195.
— Rothhorn 195.
— Tschingel Glacier 120
Résy 336.
Retico, Lago 367.
Rettau Lake 247.
Reuchenette 11.
Reulissenberg 197.
Reuse, the 206. 209. 210.
—, Gorges de la 209.
Reuse d'Arolla, Col de la 294.
Reuss, the 18. 78. 81. 90. etc.
Rezzonico 443.
Rhäticon 417.
Rhäzüns 357.
Rhein, Averser 370. 371.
—, Hinter 356. 374.
—, — (Source of the) 374.
—, Medelser, or
—, Mittel 363. 112. 369.
—, Oberhalbstein 377.
—, Val 371. 373.
—, Valser 361.
—, Vorder 356. 358. 363 366.
—, Vriner 361.
Rheineck 58.
Rheinfelden 19. 23.
Rheinklingen 25.
Rheinquellhorn 374.
Rheinthal, Vorder- 356. 358.
Rheinwald Glacier 374.
Rheinwaldhorn 374.
Rheinwald-Thal 371. 374.
St. Rhémy 291.
Rhine, the 4. 23. 26. etc.
—, Falls of the 26.
Rhone, the 123. 220. 241. 254. 295. 303 etc.
— Glacier 126. 303.
Rhonestock 134.
Richensee 139.
Richenstein 200.
Richetli Pass 74.
Richisau 71.
Richtersweil 41.
Rickenbach 107.
—, Ober- 91.
—, Nieder- 124.
Riddes 295.
Ried on the Inn 415.
— (Lötschenthal) 195.
— (Muotathal) 71.
— (Valais) 306.
Rieden 43.
Rieder Alp 306.
Rieder Furka 306.
Riederhorn 306.
Riedern 72.
Riedmatten, Col de 313. 294. 311.
Ried Pass 330.
Riedwyl 17.
Riein 361.
—, Piz 358.
Riemenstalden-Thal 71. 90. 107. 108.
Rienzer Stock 110.
Rieseten Pass 73.
Riffelalp 323. 322.
Riffelberg 323. 322.
Riffelbord 324.
Riffelhaus 322.
Riffelhorn 326.
Riffler 416.
Riggisberg 149.
Rigi, the 91.
Rigidalstock, the 126.
Rigi-Felsenthor 92. 94.
— First 92. 96.
— Hochfluh 87. 97.
— Kaltbad 91. 92.
— Klösterli 92. 93.
— Kulm 91. 94.
— Railways 91.
— Rothstock 93.
— Scheidegg 92. 97.
— Staffel 91. 93. 94.
Rikon 47.
Rima 439. 335.
—, Passo di 439.
Rimasco 439.
Rimella 438.
Rimpfischhorn 326. 331.
Rimpfischwänge 331.
Rinderhörner 190.
Ringelspitz 65. 357.
Ringgenberg 161. 182.
Rinkenberg 362.
Rinkenkopf 73.
Rionda, La 274.
Ripaille, Castle 253.
Riseten Fall 86.
Ritom, Lake 112.
Ritter Pass 307.
Ritzengrätli 177.
Ritzingen 304.
Ritzlihorn 185.
Riva Valdobbia 439. 335.
— di Palanzo 446.
Rivasco 309.
RivazSt.Saphorin214.234. 241.
Rivera-Bironico 420.
Robiei, Alp 309. 428.
Roc Noir 317.
S. Rocco 309.
Roche in the Jura 10.
— on the Rhone 241.

Roche Percée, La 273.
— sur Foron 260.
Roches, Col des 207.
Rodels 357.
Rodi-Fiesso 112.
Rodont-Bridge 117.
Rofelhörner 333.
Rofelstaffel 333.
Roffna 378.
Rofna-Ravine 371.
Rohrbachstein 197.
Rohren 98.
Roisetta 338.
Rolle 231. 241.
Romainmotier 216.
Romanshorn 48.
Römerswyl 139.
Romiti 92. 94.
Romont 213.
Romoos 137.
Ronco 430.
Rondadura Pass 364.
—, Piz 364. 367.
Rongellen 369.
Rophaien 90.
Rorschach 50.
Rorschacher Berg 50.
Rösa, La 399. 407.
Rosa Blanche, Pte. de 293.
Rosa, Monte 326. 333. 336.
Rosatsch, Piz 389. 395.
Roseg, Piz 396.
— Glacier 393. 396.
—, Porta 396.
—, Vadret da 393.
Rosenberg 50. 77.
Rosenegg 175. 183.
Rosenhorn 175. 183.
Rosenlaui, Baths of 183.
— Glacier 182. 183.
Rossa 376.
Rossberg 105. 77. 78.
Rossboden Glacier 301.
Rossbodenhorn 301.
Rossboden Pass 301.
Rossbühel 50. 53.
Rossinière 250.
Rosso, Mte. 433.
—, Cima di 383.
Rossstock 90. 108.
Rothe Boden 326.
— Kumme 194.
Röthelspitze 413.
Rothenbrunnen 357.
Rothendossen 99.
Rothenegg 160.
Rothenthurm 104.
Rothfluh 94.
Rothgrätli 91. 126.
Rothhorn, Brienzer 180. 130. 137.
, Aroser 346. 355.
Rothhorn, Blümlisalp 190.
—, Faldum 195.
—, Ferden 195.
—, Finsteraar 187.
—, Resti 195.
— (Macugnaga) 333.
— (Saas) 329.
— (Sigriswyl) 154.
— (Zermatt) 326.
— (Zinal) 327. 317.
Röthi 16.
Röthihorn 177. 178.
Rothkreuz 78. 22.
Rothsand-Nollen 133.
Roth-See 78.
Rothstock, Rigi- 93.
—, Uri- 91. 126.
—, Engelberger 126. 91.
— Lücke 91.
Roththal Hut 169. 171.
— Sattel 169. 171.
Roththor, the 45.
Rotondo, Pizzo 111. 118.
—, Passo 111. 118.
Rotzberg 98.
Rotzloch 99.
Rougemont 200.
Rouges, Aiguilles (Chamonix) 268.
—, — (Evolena) 312.
—, Rochers 270.
Rousselette, Mt. 278.
Rousses, Les 230.
Rovana, Val 428.
Rovano, Passo 397.
Rovenna 446.
Roveredo 376.
Rovio 425.
Ruan, Mont 256. 264.
Rubigen 149.
Rüblihorn 200. 250.
Ruchen, Grosse 120.
Ruchenglärnisch 72.
Ruchkehlen Pass 121.
Ruchi 68.
Rüchi 68.
Rudenz, Château 90.
Rue 215.
Rüegsau 17.
Ruèras 364.
Rugen, the Kleine 159.
Ruinaz 283.
Ruinette 294.
Ruis 73. 362.
Rumianca 436.
Ruosalp 71.
Ruosalper Kulm 71.
Ruppersweil 22. 21.
Rüschlikon 41.
Rusein, Piz 69.
—, Val 69. 363.
Russo 427.
Ruth, Dent de 200.
Rüti in the Rhine Valley 59.
— near Arosa 345.
— near Rapperswil 43.
— near Stachelberg 67.
Rütli 89.
Rutor 282.
— Falls 282.
—, Lago del 282.
Rüttifirn 135.
Rüttihubelbad 133.
Ruz, Val de 206.
Ryalt, Hoch-, Ruin 357.

Saane, see Sarine.
Saanen 200.
— Möser 200.
Saas im Grund 329.
— -Fee 329.
— in the Prätigau 348.
Saasberg 67. 72.
Saasgrat 320.
Saas Pass 303.
Sacconnex 226.
Sachseln 129.
Säckingen 23. 20.
Safenwyl 18.
Safien-Platz 360.
Safierberg 360.
Safier-Thal 360.
Saflisch Pass 299.
Sage, La 311. 314.
Sagerou, Col de 256. 264.
Sägisthal 177.
Sagne, Mont 206.
Saignelégier 206.
Sala 433. 445.
— al Barro 447.
Saland 47.
Salanfe, the 245. 256. 274.
— Alp 256. 275.
—, Col de 256.
Salay 313.
Salecina, Motta 382.
Saleinaz, Fenêtre de 272. 288.
—, Cabane & Glacier de 272. 288.
Salenstein 25. 31.
Sâles 238.
Saletz 59.
Salève, Mont 227.
Salgesch 296.
Sallanches 261.
Sallières, Tour 256. 275.
Salquenen 297.
Salteras, Piz 380.
Saluver, Val 388.
Salux 377.
Salvagny 264.
Salvan 274.
S. Salvatore, Monte 422.
Samaden 389.

Sämbtis-See 56. 61.
Sambucco 429.
Samoëns 263.
Samolaco 373.
Samstagern 102. 41.
Sand-Alp 68. 364.
Sandalp Pass 69. 364.
Sandfirn 69. 120. 364.
Sandgrat 120. 364.
Sandhubel 346. 353.
Sanetschhorn 247.
Sanetsch Pass 247.
Sanna, the 416.
Santino 433.
Saoseo, Cima 399.
Sapün 344.
Sardasca Alp 349.
Sardona Alp 74.
— Glacier 74.
— Pass 74.
Sargans 46. 59.
Sarina Alp 60.
Sarine, the 200. 211. 212. etc.
Sarn 357.
Sarnen 129.
—, Lake of 129.
Saronno 431.
Sarraz, La 216. 211.
Sassalbo 407.
Sassal Masone 398.
— —, Alp 398.
Sass Auta 402.
Sassella 409.
Sassello Pass 429.
Sasseneire 311. 315.
Sassi, Passo dei 111. 429.
Sassiglione, Forcola di 407.
Sassina, Val 443.
Sasso Bissolo, Val di 409.
Satarma 312.
Sattel 104.
Sattelhorn 298. 305.
Sätteli 132.
Satteltelücke 361.
Saugern 10.
Sauren Glacier 74.
— Pass 74.
Saurenstock 74.
Saussure, Cab. De 282.
Sauterot 310.
Savaranche, Val 283.
Savognin 377.
Sax 59.
Saxe, La, Baths 280.
—, Mont de 281.
Saxer Lucke 59.
Saxeten 160.
Saxeten-Thal 160.
Saxon, Baths of 295.
Scai, Piz 112. 367.
Scala, Lago della 398.
Scale, Mte. delle 412.
Scaletta Pass 352.
— Glacier 352.
Scalettahorn 352.
Scanfs 401.
Scara Orell 117.
Scaradra Pass 361.
Scareglia 423.
Scarl 406.
Scarljöchl 406.
Scarlthal 405.
Scatta, Passo della 428.
— Minojo 307.
Scerscen Glacier 385. 397.
—, Monte di 396.
— Pass 408.
Scesaplana 347. 417.
Schaan 418.
Schachen (near Lindau) 52.
— (in the Entlebuch) 136.
Schachenbad 52.
Schächen-Thal 70. 108.
Schadau, Château 153.
Schadenburg 161.
Schafberg (Lötschenthal) 195.
— (Engstlenalp) 132.
— (Oeschinenthal) 168.
— (Pontresina) 393.
Schafboden 56. 61.
Schaffhausen 23.
Schäfle's Egg 57.
Schafloch 154.
Schafmatt 13. 136.
Schaftobel 379.
Schalliberg Alp 327.
Schallihorn 318.
Schalli-Joch 318. 328.
Schamella Hut 347. 417.
Schams, Valley of 369.
Schanfiggthal 344.
Schangnau 137.
Schänis 43.
Schäniser Berg 43.
Scharans 357.
Scharnachthal 188.
Schattorf 108.
Schatzalp 352.
Schaubhorn 185.
Schauenberg 47. 48.
Schauenburg, Bad 13.
Schauensee 84. 100.
Scheerhorn 70. 120.
Scheerhorn Griggeli Pass 121.
Scheerjoch 121.
Scheibe, Grosse 74.
Scheibe Pass 74.
Scheibengütsch 137.
Scheibenstoll 44.
Scheidegg, Great 183.
Scheidegg, Hasli 183.
—, Lauterbrunnen 171.
—, Little 171.
—, Reschen 415.
—, Rigi 97.
Scheidstock 68.
Schera Alp 402.
Scherzligen 149. 152.
Scheye 65. 72.
Schiahorn 344. 352.
Schienhorn 298.
Schiers 347.
Schiesshorn 346.
Schiffli 160.
Schild 66.
Schilt 97.
Schiltalp 166.
Schilthorn (Lötschen Pass) 195.
— (near Murren) 166. 188.
Schimberg 136.
—, Bad 136.
Schindellegi 102. 41.
Schinznach 22.
Schlagstrasse 104.
Schlans 362.
Schlappiner-Joch 349. 417.
Schleins 406.
Schleuis 359.
Schlieren 21.
Schlieren-Thal 129.
Schlinga, Val 405.
Schlossberg 126. 108.
— Glacier 108.
Schlossberglücke 109. 127.
Schlösslikopf 64.
Schlossstock 126.
Schlossstock-Lücke 91. 126.
Schluderns 415.
Schlündi 200.
Schmadribach Fall 164.
Schmadri-Joch 168. 195.
Schmerikon 43.
Schmidhäuser 306.
Schmitten 213. 353.
Schmorras Pass 377.
Schnaus 362.
Schneehorn 170. 371.
Schneestock 134.
Schneidehorn 198.
Schnittweyer Bad 151.
Schnurtobel 92.
Schöllenen 115.
Schönboden 103.
Schönbrunn 78.
Schöneck 86.
Schönegg 157. 161. 343.
Schönegg Pass 91. 125.
Schönenwerth 21.
Schönfels 77.
Schönhorn 300.

Schrattenfluhe 137.
Schrättern, Alp 184.
Schreckhorn 175.
Schreienbach, the 68.
Schrinen, Alp 46.
Schruns 417.
Schuls 403.
Schüpfheim 136.
Schüss, the 11. 207.
Schwabhorn 177.
Schwaldis, Alp 46.
Schwalmern 154. 160.
Schwalmis 125.
Schwanau, Island of 106.
Schwand 126.
Schwandegg 78.
Schwanden 67.
Schwandfehlspitze 194.
Schwändi 67. 100.
Schwarenbach 191.
Schwarzach 418.
Schwarzberg Glacier 331.
— - Weisshorn 331.
Schwärze Glacier (Furka) 118.
— (Monte Rosa) 328.
Schwarzegg Hut 175.
Schwarzenbach 50. 71.
Schwarzenberg 135.
Schwarze See, near Schuls 405.
— near Freiburg 213.
Schwarz-Gletscher 191.
Schwarzgrat 108.
Schwarzgrätli 195.
Schwarzhorn (Augstbord Pass) 320.
— (near Grindelwald) 178. 181.
— (Flüela Pass) 350. 352.
— (Kienthal) 168.
— (Monte Rosa) 327.
— (Parpan) 346.
Schwarz-See (near Zermatt) 324.
— (near Klosters) 349.
— (Arosa) 345.
— (Flüela Pass) 350.
Schwarzsee-Bad 213. 200.
Schwarzthor 327.
Schwarzwald Glacier 183.
— Huts 183.
Schwefelberg 200. 151. 199.
Schwein-Alp 42. 72.
Schweiningen 377.
Schweizerhalle 12.
Schweizer-Thor 347. 417.
Schwellisee 346.
Schwendi 53. 56. 129.
Schwendifluh 87.
Schwendi-Kaltbad 129.
Schwendlenbad 138.
Schwyz 106.
Schyn Road, the 376.
Schynige Platte 161. 162.
Sciez 253.
Sciora, Alp 383. 411.
Sciundrau, Lago 428.
Scopa 439.
Scopello 439.
Scopi 367.
Sedrun 364.
Séchez 253.
Seealpsee, the 55.
Seeboden-Alp 94.
Seedorf 90.
Seehörner (Silvretta) 349.
Seelisberg 87.
Seelisberger Kulm 86.
— See 86. 87.
Seengen 139.
Seerüti 72.
Seethal 138.
Seewen 106.
Seewenalp 137.
Seewenegg 137.
Seewinen Glacier 334.
Seewis 347.
Séez 282.
Seezberg 46.
Seezthal 46. 74.
Sefinen-Alp 166.
Sefinen-Furgge 167.
Sefinen-Thal 166. 167.
Segl, Lej da 383.
Segnas 364.
Segnes Glacier 73. 359.
Segnes Pass 73. 359.
—, Piz 73.
Segrino, Lago del 448.
Seigne, Col de la 279.
Seignelégier 206.
Seilon, Alp 294. 311.
—, Col de 294. 313.
—, Glacier de 294. 313.
—, Mont Blanc de 294.
Seiloz, La 282.
Selbsanft 68.
Selibühl 149. 200.
Selkingen 304.
Sella, La 396.
— Pass 397.
— Glacier 397.
— Lake 117. 118.
—, Rifugio (Mont Blanc) 270.
—, — (Lyskamm) 328. 336.
—, — (Weisshorn) 328. 333.
Selun 44.
Selva 365.
Selzach 16.
Sembrancher 287.
Semione 368.
Semogo 399. 412.
Sempach 18.
Sena, Pizzo di 398.
Sengla, la 313.
Sennhof 47.
Sennthum 319.
Sennwald 59.
Sent 406.
Sentier, Le 217.
Sentis 56.
Seon 140.
Sepey, Le (Ormont) 248.
— (Val d'Hérens) 313.
Septimer 378.
Seregno 449.
Serena, Col de la 292.
Serenbach, the 44.
Serengia, Piz 364.
Sergnement 251.
Sermenza, Val 439.
Serneus 348.
Sernf-Thal 73.
Serpentine 294.
Serra Neire 317.
Serrières 207.
Sertig-Dörfli 352.
— Pass 352.
Sertig-Thal 352.
Servaplana 252.
Serviezel, Ruin 406.
Servoz 262.
Sesia Joch 328.
— Valley 335. 438.
Sesto-Calende 436. 429.
— S. Giovanni 449.
Sesvenna, Piz & Val 405.
Sether Furka 73.
Sett, Passo di 378. 383.
Settimo Vittone 286.
Sevelen 59.
Sevenen, Alp 301.
St. Séverin 252.
Sevreu, Alp 293.
—, Col de 293.
Sexblanc, Col de 288. 293.
Sex Rouge 247.
—, Glacier du 247.
Seyon, the 203. 205. 207.
Sfazzu 407.
Sgrischus, Lej 396.
Sichellauenen 164.
Siders 296.
Sieben Brunnen, the 196.
Siebnen 42.
Siedelhorn, the Little 186.
Siedeln Glacier 122.
Sierre 296.
Signalhorn 348.
Signalkuppe 327. 333. 336.
Signau 138.
Signayes 292.
Sigriswyl 154.
— Grat 154.

Sigriswyl Rothhorn 154.
Sihl, the 21. 34. 39. 46. 77. etc.
Sihlbrugg 39. 77.
Sihlseeli 72.
Sihlthal 39. 104.
Sihlwald 39.
Silberhorn 171.
Silbern 72.
Silberstock 67. 71.
Silenen 109.
Sillerngrat 194.
Sils (Engadine) 384.
— in the Rheinthal 376.
—, Lake of 383.
Silva, Acla 387. 392.
Silvaplana 385.
Silvretta-Hut 348. 349.
— Glacier 348. 349.
Silvrettahorn 348.
Silvretta Pass 349. 402.
Simano 368.
Simelihorn 177. 178.
Simeli Pass 301.
Simme, the 196. 199. 200 etc.
Simmenegg 199.
Simmenfluh 199.
Simmenthal 196. 199.
Simplon 300.
—, Pass 300.
Sinestra, Val 404. 406.
Singen 24. 31.
Sion 295.
—, Mayens de 310.
—, Monastery of 43.
Sirnach 48.
Sirwoltenhorn 301.
Sirwolten Pass 301.
Sisikon 90. 107.
Sismonda, Signal 284.
Sissach 13.
Sissacher Fluh 13.
Sisseln 19.
Sissone, Monte 383.
Sitter, the 48. 51.
Six-Madun 116. 365.
Sixt 263.
Soazza 375.
Soglio 411.
Soja, Val 368.
Sol, Piz 65.
Soladino Fall 427.
Solalex 251.
Solda, Val 423. 440.
Solis Bridge 377.
Soleure or Solothurn 14.
Som la Proz 282.
Someo 427.
Someraro 435.
Sommerau 13.
Sommerikopf 61.
Somvix 362.
—, Val 362.
Sonadon, Col du 289. 294.
—, Glacier du 289. 294.
Sonceboz 11. 207.
Sondrio 408.
Sonnenberg, near Lucerne 83. 84. 135.
— near Zürich 32.
— near Seelisberg 87.
Sonnighorn 329.
Sonogno 426.
Sonvillier 207.
Sonzier 239.
Sorebois, Col de 315.
—, Pointe de 315. 317.
Sorenberg 137.
Sorengo 422.
Sorescia 117.
Sorreda Pass 361.
Sosto, Mt. 368.
Sour, las 394.
Souste 297.
Soyhières 10.
Spadlatscha, Val 379.
Spähnhorn 303.
Spannegg 66. 45.
Spannort, the Great and Little 126. 109.
Spannort-Hütte 126. 127.
Spannort-Joch 109. 127.
Sparrhorn 298.
Speer 44. 61.
Speicher 54.
Spescha, Porta da 69. 364.
Spicherfluh 129. 132.
Spiellaui-See 364.
Spiez 154. 153.
Spiezmoos 151. 198.
Spiezwyler 151.
Spinabad 353.
Spino 411.
Spiringen 70. 108.
Spitalmatte 190.
Spitelrüti 70.
Spitzberg 115. 121.
Splüdatsch, Castle 378.
Spluga, Monte 409.
Splügen 371.
— Pass 372.
Spoccia 430.
Spöl, the 401. 398.
Spondinig 414.
Spontisköpfe 343.
Spruga 427.
Staad 58.
Stabbio Alps 376.
Stabbio-Grat 375.
Stachelberg, Baths of 67.
Stäfa 40.
Stäfel-Alp 119. 120.
Stafeln, the 119.
Staffel-Alp 309. 325.
Staffelwald 309.
Stalden in the Visp Valley 320.
—, on the Pragel 71.
—, in Unterwalden 129.
Stalla 378.
Stallerberg 370.
Stalvedro 378.
—, Stretto di 112.
Stammerspitze 406.
Stammheim 31.
Stampa 410.
Stans 124.
Stanser Horn 124.
Stansstad 98.
Stanz 124.
Starkenbach 81.
Starlera, Val 370.
Statz Alp 389. 395.
—, Lake of 389. 392.
Stätzer Horn 354. 358.
Staubbach, the 103.
Stäuberfall 70.
Staufberg 22. 140.
Stavelatsch, Fuorcla 363.
Stechelberg 164.
Steckborn 31. 25.
Steffisburg 151.
Steigli-Egg 99.
Stein, Zum 134.
— zu Baden 20.
— on the Rhine 19. 25. 31.
— (Toggenburg) 61. 44.
Steinach, Castle 51.
Steinberg, the 135.
—, the Lower 164.
—, the Upper 164.
Steinen 106.
Steinen Glacier 134.
Steinenberg Alp 167.
Steinerberg 105. 106.
Steinerne Tisch 51. 58.
Stein-Limmi 134.
Steinschlaghorn 189.
Steinthalhorn 319.
Steje, Becco delle 286.
Stella, Corno 408.
Stellihorn 331.
Stelvio Pass 413.
St. Stephan 196.
Stilfs 414.
Stilfser Joch 413.
Stock 116. 366.
Stockalp 187. 308.
Stock Glacier 314.
Stockgron 69.
Stockhorn (Simmenthal) 199.
— (Zermatt) 326.
Stockje 314. 327.
Stockknubel 326.
Stöckle 116. 366.
Stoos, near Brunnen 89.

Storegg 129.
Stoss, near Gais 54. 59.
Strahlegg 175.
Strahlhorn 326. 331
Strassberg, Ruin 345. 354.
Strättligen 151. 152.
Strela Pass 344.
Strengen 416.
Stresa 434.
Stretta, La 398.
—, Piz della 398.
Strich, Zum 333.
Strim Glacier 120.
Strimthal 121. 364.
Strubelegg 194. 197.
Stuben 415.
Stücklistock 115. 135.
Studerhorn 187.
Studerjoch 187.
Stufenstein-Alp 169.
Stulsergrat 353. 354.
Sturnaboden 347.
Stürvis 377.
Stutz 98. 347.
Sublage 247.
Suchet, Mont 211. 216.
Süd-Lenzspitze 330.
Sueglio 442.
Sufers 371.
Suhr 18. 22.
Suldalp, Untere 154.
Sulden-Thal 414.
Suldthal 154. 160.
Sulegg 160. 163.
Sulgen 47.
St. Sulpice 209. 231.
Suls, Alp 160.
Sulsanna, Val 352. 401.
Sulzfluh 347. 417.
Sumiswald 17.
Suna 433.
Sundgraben 155. 156.
Sundlauenen 155.
Sur 378.
Sura, Alp 359. 363.
Surava 354. 379.
Sur En 405. 406.
Surenen Pass 127.
Suretta, Val 371.
Surettahorn 370. 372.
Surlej 385.
—, Fuorcla da 385. 393.
—, Piz 389. 395.
Surovel, Alp 385. 393.
Surpalix, Val 365.
Surrhein 362. 364.
Sur Sass 405.
Sursee 18.
Sursura, Piz 401.
— Glacier 402.
Sü Som 401.
Süs 402.
Susanfe, Col de 255.
Susasca Valley 349.
Süser Thal 349.
Sussillon 316.
Susten 297.
Susten Alp 135.
— Hörner 135.
— Joch 115.
— Limmi 135. 115.
— Pass 135.
Suvoroff Bridge 70.
Suvretta, Alp 388.
—, Val 388.

Tabor, Mont 327.
Taceno 443.
Taconay, Glacier de 262.
Tacul, Glacier du 266. 271.
—, Montblanc du 269. 271.
Tägertschi 138.
Tagliaferro 335.
Taille, Mont 336.
Taino 429.
Talamona 409.
Talèfre, Aig. de 271.
—, Col de 271.
—, Glacier de 267. 271.
Tallières, Lac des 209.
Tamaro, Monte 424. 429.
Tambo, Piz 371.
Tamina, the 60. 62. 63.
Tamins 356. 358.
Taneda 112.
Tanay 254.
—, Lake of 254.
Taninges 253. 263.
Tannenalp 129. 132.
Tannenberg 67.
Tanneverge, Pic and Col de 264.
Tannhorn 137.
Tanzbödeli 154. 160. 164.
Tarasp, Castle 404.
—, Baths of 403.
Tarentaise 282.
Tartsch 415.
Täsch 321. 330.
Täsch-Alp 330.
Täschhorn 330.
Täsch Pass 331.
Tasna, Val 403.
Tatlishorn 196.
Tätschbach Fall 126.
Taubenloch, Gorge 12.
Taufers 414.
Tavagnasco 286.
Tavanasa 362.
Tavannes 11.
Tavel 236.
Taverne 420.
Tavetsch 364.
—, Mompè 364.
Tavordo 441.
Tecknau 13.
Teglio 408.
Tell's Chapel (near Küssnacht) 102.
— (near Bürglen) 108.
— (Lake of Uri) 90.
Tell's Platte 90.
Telli, the 166.
Telli-Thal 168.
Tencia, Campo 428.
Tendre, Mont 217.
Tène, La 203.
Teniger Bad 362.
Teo, Pizzo di 398.
Termine, Val 112.
—, Colle del 439.
Terrarossa, Punta di 299.
Terri, Piz 361.
Territet 238. 239. 241.
Tersiva 285.
Tesserete 423.
Tessin, see Ticino.
Tête Blanche 284. 313. 314.
— de Bois 289.
— Noire (near the Col de la Forclaz) 273.
— — (near St. Gervais) 262.
— Rousse, Glacier de 270. 277.
Teufelsbrücke, in the Reussthal 115.
— near Mürren 166.
— in the Sihlthal 103.
Teufelsmünster 87.
Teufen 57.
Tgietschen, Piz (Oberalpstock) 120. 364.
— (Pass Diesrut) 361.
Thal 58.
Thalacker 78.
Thalalpsee 45. 66.
Thaleggli 134.
Thälijoch 378.
Thälliboden 334.
Thältistock 134.
Thalweil 41. 78.
Théodule Glacier 325. 326. 327.
— Pass 325. 327. 338.
Theodulhorn 325.
Therwil 9.
Thiejerfluh 346.
Thièle or Toile, the 210. 211.
Thièle or Zihl, the 203.
Thiengen 23.
Thierachern 151.
Thieralplistock 134.
Thierberg 118. 135. 197.
— Gletscher 197.
— Limmi 115. 135.
Thierbergli 135.

Thierfehd 68.
Thierwies 57. 61.
Thonon 253.
Thuile, La 282.
Thun 149.
—, Lake of 153.
Thur, the 31. 47. 60. etc.
Thurgau, Canton 47.
Thurn, the Aeussere and Innere 331.
Thusis 357.
Tiarms, Pass da 365.
—, Piz, Val 365.
Tiatscha, Val 406.
— Glacier 402.
Ticino, the 111. 112. 113. 309. 376. 429.
—, the Canton of 418.
Tiefenbach 122.
Tiefengletscher 122. 134.
Tiefenkastell 377.
Tiefenmatten Glacier 314.
— Joch 327.
Tiefensattel 122. 131.
Tilisuna Hut 417.
Tine, La 250.
Tines, Les 267. 271.
Tinière, Col de la 240.
Tinzen 377.
Tinzenhorn 379.
Tinzenthor-Pass 377. 280.
Tirano 408. 411.
—, Madonna di 408.
Tisch, Val 380.
Titlis 126. 133.
Tivano, Piano del 446.
Toce, see Tosa.
Tödi 69. 364.
—, Bündner 362.
—, Lesser 364.
Toggenburg 60.
Toggia, Valle 309.
Toma Lake 116. 365.
Tomlishorn 100.
Tondu, Col du Mt. 278.
Torgnon Glacier 313.
Torno 446.
Torre 368. 408.
Torrent, Col de 315.
Torrentalp (Leuk) 192.
— (Val d'Anniv.) 315.
Torrenthorn 192.
Torrigia 445.
Torrone, Pizzo 383.
Torta, Val (Ticino) 428.
— (near Klosters) 349.
Tosa, the 302. 308. 433. 436. etc.
—, Falls of the 308.
Tösens 415.
Töss 47.
—, the 32. 47.
Tougues 253.
Tounot 316.
Tour, Le 276.
Tour, Aig. de la 269.
—, Aig. du 272. 288.
—, Col du 272.
— Glacier du 272. 276.
— Noire 272.
— de Peilz, La 236. 241.
— de Trême, La 249.
Tournalin, Grand 338.
Tournanche, Col de 327.
Tournelon Blanc 293. 294.
Tour-Ronde 254.
Tourtemagne 297.
Trachsellauenen 164.
Tracht 180.
Tracuit, Alp 317.
—, Col de 319.
Trafoi 414.
Trais Fluors 390.
Trasquera 300. 302. 307.
Travers 208.
—, Val de 208.
Treib 87.
Trelatête, Aig. de 278. 279.
—, Col de 278.
—, Glacier de 278.
—, Pavillon de 278.
Trélechamp 272.
Trélex 230.
Tremezzina, the 445.
Tremezzo 445.
Tremoggia, Piz 385.
— Pass 385. 403.
Tremola, Val 118.
Tremorgio, Poncione 429.
Trepalle 412.
Tresa, Ponte 439.
Tresculmine Pass 376.
Tresenda 408.
Tresero, Piz 412.
Trevano 423.
Trévelin 231.
Tre Uomini, Passo 376.
Tricot, Aig. de 278.
Triège, Falls of the 274.
Trient 275. 276.
—, the 273.
—, Col de 273.
—, Glacier du 275. 273. 276. 288.
—, Gorges du 245.
Trift Alp (Saas) 329.
— Glacier (Triftthal) 134.
— (near Saas) 329.
— (near Zermatt) 318.
Triftgrätli 329.
Trifthorn 318. 329.
Trift Hotel 326. 327.
Trifthütte 134.
Triftjoch 318. 328.
Trifttlimmi 134.
Trift Pass 329.
Trift Valley 134. 326.
Trimmis 60.
Trins 358.
Trinserhorn 357.
Triolet, Aig. de 271. 272. 281.
—, Cabane de 281.
—, Col de 271.
—, Glacier de 281.
St. Triphon 242.
Triquent 271.
Trobaso 433.
Trogen 54.
Troistorrents 255.
Trub 137.
Trübbach 59.
Trubschachen 137.
Trübsee 133.
— -Alp 133.
Trudelingen 70.
Trugberg 305.
Trumleten-Thal 164. 170.
Trümmelbach Fall 164.
Truns 362.
Trüttlisberg 197. 247.
Tschamut 365.
Tschanuff, Ruin 406.
Tschappina 360.
Tschera, Piz la 370.
Tschiertschen 345.
Tschiervа, Piz 396.
, Vadret da 393.
— Scerscen, Fuorcla 396.
Tschingelalp 167. 188.
Tschingel Glacier 168.
Tschingelhorn (Lauterbrunnen) 168. 195.
Tschingelhörner (Sernfthal) 73.
Tschingellochtighorn 194.
Tschingeln-Alp (near Elm) 73.
— (near Walenstadt) 45.
Tschingel Pass 168. 190.
Tschingeltritt 168.
Tschuggen (Grindelwald) 172.
— (Arosa) 346.
— (Flüela Pass) 350.
Tübach 51.
Tubang, Mont 296.
Tuckettspitze 413.
Tummenen 319.
Tuoi, Val 349. 402. 417.
Tuors, Val 352. 380.
Turbach Valley 200.
Turbenthal 47.
Turgi 20.
Turlo Pass 334.
Turtig 297.
Turtmann 297.

Turtmann Glacier 319.
— Valley 297. 319.
Twann 202.
Twannberg 202.
Tyndall, Pic 327.
Tzeudet, Glacier 289.

Uccello, Piz 375.
Udligenswyl 102.
Ueberlinger See 28.
Ueblenberg 189.
Ueli Alp 68.
Uerikon 40.
Uertsch, Piz 400.
Ueschinen-Thal 190. 194.
Ueschinen-Thäli 194.
Uetikon 40.
Uetliberg 38.
Ufiern, Val 367.
— Pass 367.
—, Piz dell' 364. 367.
— Hut 364.
Ufnau, Island of 40.
Uina, Val 405.
Ulrichen 304.
Ulrichshorn 330.
Umbrail, Piz 413.
Unchio 433.
Ungeheuerhorn 348
Unspunnen, Ruins 160.
Unter-Aar Glacier 175. 186.
Unter-Aegeri 78.
Unteralp Pass 111.
Unter-Gabelhorn 326
Unterhorn 358.
Unter-Laret 349.
Unter-Müstail 377.
Unter-Mutten 377.
Unterschächen 70.
Untersee 24. 25. 31.
Unterseen 158.
Unter-Sihlwald 39.
Unter-Solis 377.
Unterstetten 92. 97.
Unterterzen 45.
Unterwald 309.
Unterwalden, Canton 124.
Unterwasser 61.
Uomo, Piz del (Lukmanier) 367.
— — (St. Gotthard) 112. 117.
— Pass 112.
Uratstöcke 134.
Urbach-Thal 184.
Urden-Fürkli 346.
Urdorf 79.
Urezas, Val 403.
Uri, Canton 91.
—, Lake of 89. 107.
— Rothstock 91. 126.
Urio 446.
Urlaun, Piz 69. 362.
Urlichen 304.
Urmein 360.
Urnäsch 48.
Urnenalp 184.
Urner Boden 69.
— Loch 116.
— See 89.
Ste. Ursanne 10.
Urschai, Val 403.
Urseren Valley 116. 121.
Urweid, Aeussere and Innere 185.
Useigne 311.
Ussin 338.
Uster 42.
Uttigen 149.
Uttweil 30.
Utzensdorf 16.
Utznach 43.
Utzwyl 48.

Vache, Roc de la 317.
Vadalles, Les 249.
Vadret, Piz (Dischma Valley) 350. 352.
— (near Pontresina) 394.
Vadura 65.
Vaduz 59. 418.
Vaira, Val 302.
Valais, Upper 303.
Valaisan, Mt. 282.
Valbella 376.
Valcava 401. 406.
Valcournère, Col de 338.
Valdobbia, Col di 336.
Valendas 359.
Valens 64.
St. Valentin 415.
Valettes, Les 287.
Valgronda-Joch (Val Faller) 378.
— (Val Somvix) 363.
Vallatsch 361.
Valletta, Pizzo la 117.
Vallorbes 216.
Vallot, Observatoire 270.
Vallung, Piz 380. 377.
Valmaggia 439.
—, Bocchetta di 309. 428.
Valorcine 273.
Valpelline 292. 295.
—, Col de 284. 313. 314. 328.
Valrhein, Piz 374.
Vals am Platz 361.
Valsainte 200.
Valser Berg 361.
Valsorey, the 289.
—, Col du 289.
—, Glacier du 289.
Valtellina, the 408.
Valtendra, Passo di 300. 306.
Valtenigia, Alp 362.
Valtournanche 338.
—, Glacier 337. 338.
Valtravaglia, Porto 431.
Valurgut 63.
Valzeina 346.
Valzeinerspitz 346.
Van d'en haut 256. 275.
Vandœuvres 228.
Vanescha Pass 361.
Vanzone 332.
Varallo 438.
Varenna 443.
Varens, Aig. de 261.
Varese 431.
Varzo 302.
Vasanenkopf 64.
Vasevey, Col de 294.
Vasön 64.
Vassena 446.
Vättis 65.
Vaud, Canton de 232.
Vauderens 214.
Vaulion 217.
—, Dent de 217.
Vaulruz 214. 249.
Vaumarcus, Castle 210.
Vaux, La 234. 241.
Vazerols 355.
Vecchio, Passo 365.
Vedro, Val di 302.
Veglia, Alp 300. 307.
Veisivi, Dents de 312.
Velan, Mont 289.
Veltlin, see Valtellina.
Veni, Val 280.
Vercorins 316.
Vereina Pass 349.
St. Verenathal 15.
Vergeletto 427.
Vermolera, Val 399.
Vermunt Pass 417.
— Glacier 417.
Vernayaz 245. 275.
Vernaz, Col de 254.
Vernela Pass 349.
Vernex 237. 238. 241.
Vernier 227.
Vernok Pass 361.
Verona, Pizzo di 407.
Verra Glacier 328.
— Pass 328.
Verrés 286. 337.
Verrières Suisse 209.
Versam 359.
Versegère 293.
Vers l'Église 247.
Versoix 229. 240.
Verstanklahorn 349.
Verstanklathor 349.
Verva, Passo di 400.

Verzasca, Val 426.
Vésenaz 228.
Vessona, Col de 285.
Vétroz 295.
Vevey 234. 241.
Vex 310.
Veyrier 227.
Veytaux 238. 241.
Vezio, Torre di 443.
Via Mala 369.
Vial, Piz 361. 362.
Vicosoprano 410.
Vierwaldstatter See 84.
Viesch, see Fiesch.
Viganello 423.
Vigens 361.
Vigezzo Valley 427. 430.
Vigne Glacier 328.
Villa near Airolo 304.
— di Chiavenna 411.
— (Val d'Hérens) 311. 314.
— (Vrinthal) 361.
Villadossola 312. 436.
Villard-sous-Mont 250.
Villars (near Aigle) 242.
— (near Lausanne) 216.
Ville d' Issert 282.
Villeneuve in the Aosta Valley 283.
—, Lake of Geneva 240. 241.
Villers-le-Lac 207.
Villette, La 278. 227.
Villmergen 20. 22. 138.
Vilters 59.
St. Vincent 285. 336.
Vincenthütte 335.
Vincent Pyramid 336. 327.
Vindels, Alp 65.
Vindonissa 20.
Vintschgau, the 414.
Viola, Cima, Val and Pass 399.
Vionnaz 255.
Visaille, Cant. de la 280.
Visp 297.
—, the 297. 320.
—, the Matter 320. 322. 323.
—, the Saaser 320. 329.
Vispach 297.
Visperterbinen 320.
Vissoye 316.
S. Vittore 376.
Vitznau 85.
Vitznauer Stock 86. 87.
Viviers, Grotto 254.
Vizan, Piz 370.
Vlou, Becca di 286.
Vocca 439.
Vogelberg 374.
Vögelisegg 54.
Vogeljoch 374.
Vogna, Val 336.
Vogogna 436.
Voirons 228.
Vorab 73. 359.
Voralpthal 115.
— Hut 115.
Vorauen 72.
Vorder-Glärnisch 66. 72.
— Meggen 101.
— Thierberg 135.
Vorderrhein, the 356. 365. 366.
Vouasson, Pointe de 312.
Vouvry 254.
Voza, Col de 277.
Vrenelisgärtli 72.
Vrin 361.
Vufflens, Castle 231.
Vuibez, Glacier de 312. 313.
—, Serra de 312.
Vuiteboeuf 210.
Vully, Mont 215. 216.
Vulpera 403.

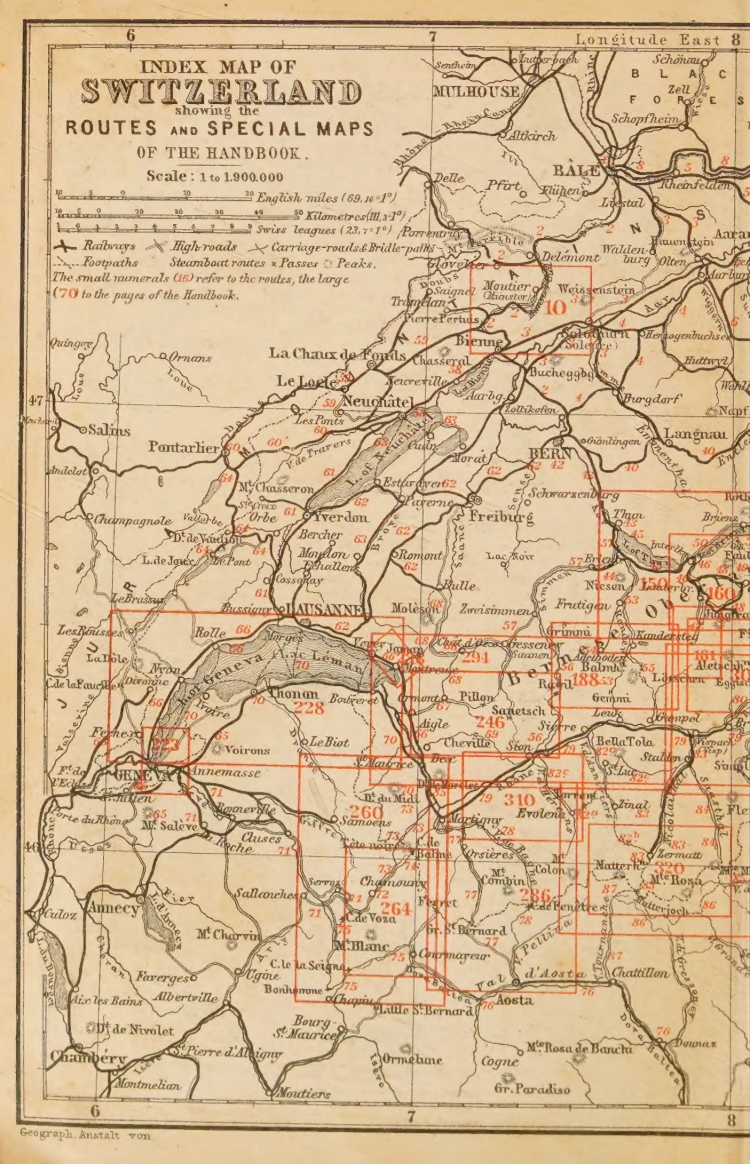
Wabern 149.
Wädensweil 41. 102.
Wagenlucke 56.
Wäggithal 42.
Wahlalp 199.
Waid, near Zürich 34.
—, near St. Gallen 50.
Walchwil 101.
Wald near Rüti 47. 43.
— near Trogen 54.
Waldenburg 13.
Waldhäuser 359.
Waldibruck 138.
Waldisbalm, Grotto 86.
Waldshut 23.
Waldspitz 177.
Waldstatt 48.
Walen-See 44.
Walenstadt 45.
—, Lake of 44.
Walkringen 138.
Wallisellen 46. 42.
Waltensburg 362.
Waltersfirren Alp 120.
Walzenhausen 58.
Wandfluh 297. 314. 327.
Wand Glacier 330. 332.
Wangen (Aare) 14.
— (Untersee) 25. 31.
— (Lake of Zürich) 42.
Wannenstock 72.
Wartburg, Neu-, Ruins 14.
Wartegg 51. 52. 58.
Wartensee 52. 18.
Wartenstein, Peus. 64.
Wasen 110.
Wasenhorn 299.
Wasserauen 55. 56.
Wasserfluh 21.
Wasserwendi 179.
Watt 21.
Wattenwyl 149.
Wattingen 109.
Wattwyl 61.
Wauwyl 18.
Weesen 43.
Weggis 85.
Weiach 47.
Weinburg, Castle 51. 58.
Weinfelden 47.
Weissbad 55.
Weissberg 370. 378.
Weisse Frau 190.
Weissenau, Ruins 153.
Weissenburg 199.
—, Baths of 199.
Weissenfluh 86.
Weissenstein, in the Grisons 380.
— near Soleure 15. 11.
Weissensteinhorn 361.
Weissfluh 345. 351.
Weisshorn (Rawyl) 198.
— (near Zermatt) 327.
— (Flüela Pass) 350.
— (Arosa) 346.
— (Parpan) 346.
— Hotel 316.
— Hut 327.
Weissmies 329.
Weisstannen 46. 73. 74.
Weissthor, Old 328. 333.
—, New 328. 326. 333.
—, Schwarzberg 331. 328.
Weiss-Wasserstelz 47.
Weitenalpstock 120.
Weiterschwanden 70. 108.
Weit-Riss 129.
Wellenkuppe 326. 318.
Wellhorn 182. 183.
Welschtobel 346.
Wenden Glacier 134.
Wenden-Joch 127.
Wendenstöcke 133.
Wengen 170.
Wengern-Alp 170.
Wengi, Baths of 79.
Wengistein 15.
Wenslingen 13.
Werdenberg 59.
—, Castle 61.
Werthenstein 136.
West-Lenzspitze 330.
Wetterhorn 175. 183.
Wetterlimmi 183.
Wetterlücke 168. 195.
Wettingen 20.
Wettschwyl 76.
Wetzikon 42.

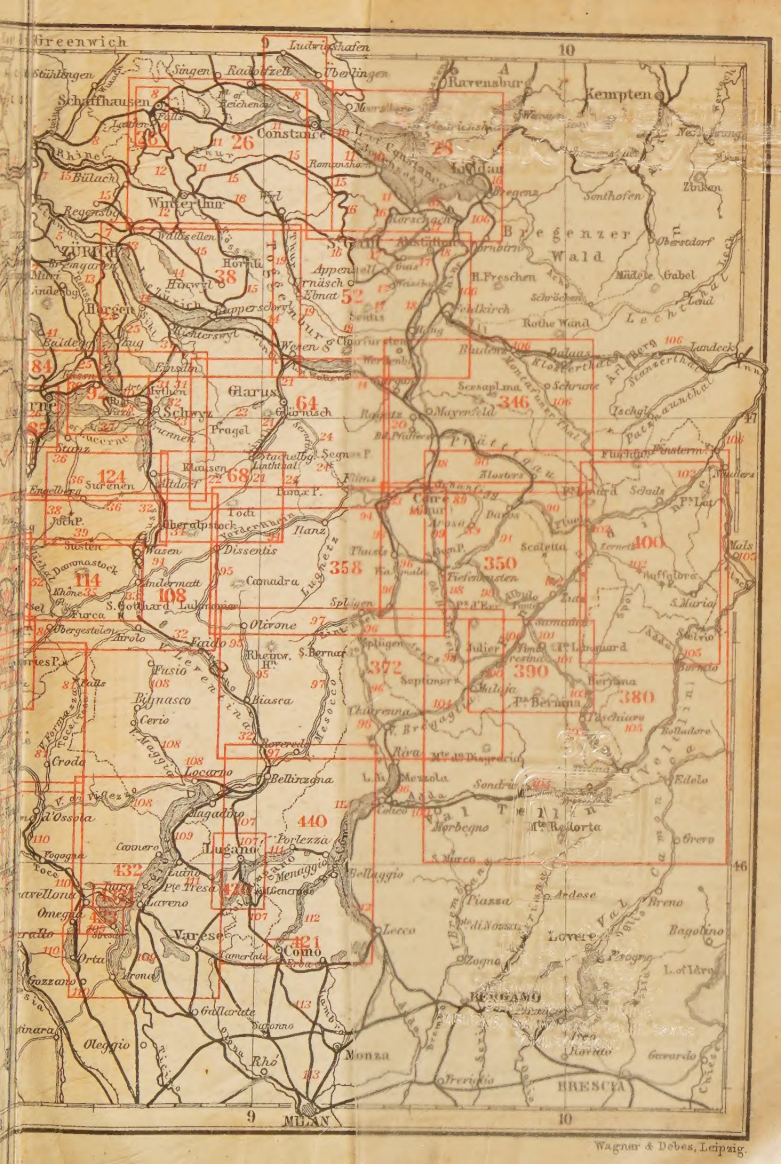
Wetzsteinhorn 198.
Wichlen Alp 73.
Wichtrach 149.
Widderegg 120.
Widderfeld 84. 99. 126.
Widerstein-Furkel 45. 73.
Wienachten 52.
Wiesberg 416.
Wiesen 353.
Wiggen 137.
Wiggerthal 18.
Wiggis 65. 72.
Wild-Andrist 166.
Wilde Frau 188. 168.
Wildegg 22.
Wilderswyl 157. 161. 162.
Wildgerst 187. 181.
Wildhaus 61.
Wildhorn 197. 247.
— Hut 197.
Wildkirchli 55.
Wildspitz 105. 77. 78.
Wildstrubel 191. 194. 197.
Willigenbrücke 179. 182. 184.
Willisau 136.
Wimmis 151. 198.
Windegg Hut 134.
Windgällen (Maderaner-Thal) 121.
Windgälle, the Schächenthaler 70.
Windjoch 330.
Winkel 98.
Winkelmatten 328.
Winkeln 48.
Winter Glacier 122.
Winterberg 115. 134.
Winteregg 177.
Winterjoch 115. 134.
Winterlücke 122.
Winterthur 47.
Wittwe 190.
Wohlen 20. 22. 138.
Wolfenschiessen 125.
Wolfgang 349.
Wolfhalden 53.
Wolfsberg 25. 31.
Wolhusen 136.
Wollerau 42. 102.
Wollishofen 41.
Worb 138.
Wormser Joch 413.
Wörth, Chât. 27.
Wülpelsberg 22.
Wurmspach, Convent 43.
Wyhlen 23.
Wyl 48. 60.
Wyla 47.
Wylen 48. 51.
Wyler 131. 134. 109.
Wyler-Alp 131.
Wylerhorn 131.
Wynigen 17.
Wyttenwasser Glacier 118.
— Pass 118.

Yens 231.
Yverdon 210.
Yvoire 253.
Yvonand 213.
Yvorne 241.
Ywerberhörner 117.

Za, Aiguille de la 312.
Za de l'Ano 317.
Za-de-Zan, Col de 313.
—, Glacier de 284. 312. 313. 314.
Zadrell, Fuorcla 349.
Zandleuron 247. 197.
— Glacier 247. 252.
Zapportgrat 359. 374.
Zapporthorn 374.
Zapport-Hut 374.
— Pass 361.
Zarmine, Col de 312.
Zäsenberg 175.
Zäsenberghorn 175.
Zaté, Col du 317.
—, Pointe de 317.
Zatelet Praz 315.
Zäziwyl 138.
Zell 47.
Zermatt 321.
Zermeigeren 331.
Zermettje 321.
Zernetz 401.
Zertannen 333.
Zervreila 361.
Zervreiler Horn 361.
Zeznina, Val 402.
Ziegelbrücke 43. 42. 65.
Zigiorenove, Glacier de 312. 313.
Zihl, the 12. 203.
Zihlistock-Alp 87. 97.
Zillis 369.
Zimmerwald 149.
Zinal 316.
—, Glacier de 317.
—, Pointe de 317. 318.
— Rothhorn 317. 327.
Zinkenstöcke 186.
Ziteil 369. 377.
Zizers 60.
Zmeiden 319.
— Pass 319.
Zmutt 328.
— Glacier 314. 318.
— Valley 325.
Zocca, Passo di 409.
Zofingen 18.
Zollikofen 12. 17.
Zollikon 40.
Zozanne, Lac 315.
Zug 77.
—, Lake of 101.
Züge, the 353.
Zuger Berg 77.
Zum See 324.
— Steg 309.
— Strich 333.
Zumsteinspitze 327. 333. 336.
Zuoz 400.
Zupò, Piz 396.
Zürchersmühle 48.
Zürich 32.
—, Lake of 39.
Zürichberg 40.
Zürich-Letten 40.
Zustoll, the 44.
Zweilütschinen 163. 169.
Zweisimmen 200. 196.
Zwillinge 324.
Zwillings Pass 328.
Zwingen, Schloss 10.
Zwingli Pass 56.
Zwing-Uri 109.
Zwirgi 182.
Zwischbergen Pass 302.
Zwischen-Thierbergen 135.
Zwitzer Egg 197.

Leipsic: Printed by Breitkopf & Härtel.


INDEX MAP OF
SWITZERLAND
showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.
Scale: 1 to 1.900.000
English miles (69,16 = 1°)
Kilometres (111,3 = 1°)
Swiss leagues (23,7 = 1°)
Railways
High-roads
Carriage-roads & Bridle-paths
Footpaths
Steamboat routes
Passes
Peaks.
The small numerals (16) refer to the routes, the large (70 to the pages of the Handbook.
Longitude East
MULHOUSE
BALE
Pfort
Delle
Altkirch
Schopfheim
Schönau
Zell
Rheinfelden
Delémont
Moutier
Weissenstein
Pierre Pertuis
Biel
Solothurn
Bucheggberg
Burgdorf
Langnau
Huttwyl
Sumiswald
Napf
La Chaux de Fonds
Le Locle
Neuchatel
Chasseral
Neuveville
Aarberg
Lyss
Kerzers
Murten
Avenches
BERN
Schwarzenburg
Freiburg
Thun
Interlaken
Brienz
Meiringen
Salins
Pontarlier
Les Fins
Les Verrières
Val de Travers
Ste Croix
Orbe
Yverdon
Champagnole
Vallorbe
Estavayer
Payerne
Romont
Lac Noir
Bulle
Gruyères
Montreux
Vevey
Lausanne
Bussigny
Morges
Rolle
Nyon
Lac Léman
Lac de Genève
Thonon
Evian
Geneva
Genève
Carouge
Versoix
Gex
Voirons
Annemasse
Le Biot
Cluses
Sallanches
Annecy
Faverges
Albertville
Aix les Bains
Chambery
Montmelian
Bourg St Maurice
Moutiers
Ormeaux
Cognes
Gr. Paradiso
Mont Blanc
Chamonix
Argentière
Col de Balme
Col de Voza
Col de la Seigne
Courmayeur
Val d'Aosta
Aosta
Chatillon
Bonhomme
Col du Midi
Col de Fenêtre
Col de Ferret
Col de Jorasses
Col de Cheville
Col du Grand St Bernard
Col du Petit St Bernard
Col de Balme
Col de Collon
Col de Pendine
Col de Theodule
Mont Cervin
Mont Rose
Mont Rosa de Bianchi
Domaz
Sion
Sierre
Leuk
Visp
Brig
Stalden
Zermatt
Matterhorn
Täsch
Randa
Bella Tola
Evolena
Arolla
Hérémence
Nendaz
Martigny
Orsières
Liddes
Bagnes
Sembrancher
Vernayaz
Finhaut
Salvan
Evionnaz
Col de Susanfe
Col de Jaman
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch
Col de Pillon
Col de Cheville
Col du Grand St Bernard
Col du Petit St Bernard
Col de Balme
Col de Collon
Col de Pendine
Col de Theodule
Col de Ferret
Col de Jorasses
Col de Voza
Col de la Seigne
Col du Midi
Col de Fenêtre
Col de Susanfe
Col de Jaman
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Sanetsch


Greenwich
10
Ravensburg
Kempten
Constanz
Lindau
Bregenzer Wald
Winterthur
Zürich
Glarus
Schwyz
Altdorf
Sarnen
Stanz
Engelberg
Luzern
Sursee
Sempach
Willisau
Sarnen
Brienz
Meiringen
Interlaken
Thun
Bern
Langnau
Burgdorf
Solothurn
Aarau
Baden
Brugg
Zofingen
Olten
Basel
Liestal
Delsberg
Pruntrut
Laufen
Waldshut
Schaffhausen
Stockach
Radolfzell
Singen
Engen
Donaueschingen
Villingen
Triberg
Offenburg
Freiburg
Breisach
Neuenburg
Müllheim
Lörrach
Säckingen
Rheinfelden
Aarau
Lenzburg
Wohlen
Bremgarten
Mellingen
Baden
Zurzach
Kaiserstuhl
Eglisau
Bülach
Andelfingen
Frauenfeld
Weinfelden
Bischofszell
Arbon
Rorschach
St. Gallen
Herisau
Appenzell
Trogen
Altstätten
Rheineck
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Dornbirn
Bregenz
Lindau
Memmingen
Kempten
Immenstadt
Sonthofen
Oberstdorf
Hindelang
Mittelberg
Hochvogel
Gr. Widderstein
Kl. Widderstein
Mädele Gabel
Hochtannberg
Schröcken
Warth
Lech
Rothe Wand
Biberkopf
Steinernes Meer
Hochkönig
Zell am See
Saalfelden
Leogang
Kitzbühel
Kufstein
Landeck
Ischgl
Paznaun
Finstermünz
Nauders
Reschen
Mals
Glurns
Ortler
Sulden
Trafoi
Stilfser Joch
Bormio
Livigno
Tirano
Sondrio
Chiavenna
Splügen
Spl. P.
Bernhardin
Hinterrhein
Vorderrhein
Rheinwald
Andeer
Thusis
Tiefenkasten
Filisur
Davos
Klosters
Prättigau
Schanfigg
Arosa
Lenzerheide
Scalettapass
Albula
Julier
Julierpass
Silvaplana
St. Moritz
Pontresina
Bernina
Berninapass
Poschiavo
Tirano
Aprica
Edolo
Ponte di Legno
Tonale
Mte. Tonale
Mte. Redorta
Mte. Arera
Mte. Grem
Mte. Resegone
Mte. Generoso
Mte. Legnone
Mte. Disgrazia
Mte. Berlinghera
Mte. Rosa
Monte Leone
Simplon
Domodossola
Val Formazza
Val Antrona
Val Vigezzo
Val Anzasca
Val Sesia
Val Mastallone
Val Strona
Val Ossola
Val Cannobina
Val Maggia
Val Verzasca
Val Onsernone
Val Centovalli
Val Bavona
Val Leventina
Val Blenio
Val Calanca
Val Mesolcina
Val Misocco
Val Poschiavo
Val Malenco
Val Camonica
Val Trompia
Val Sabbia
Val Rendena
Val di Non
Val di Sole
Val Venosta
Val Monastero
Val Müstair
Val Fraele
Val Saviore
Val Daone
Val Giudicarie
Val Lagarina
Val Sugana
Val Cismon
Val Belluna
Val Cordevole
Val Fassa
Val Gardena
Val Badia
Val Pusteria
Val Aurina
Val Tures
Val Ridanna
Val Passiria
Val Sarentino
Val Isarco
Val Gardena